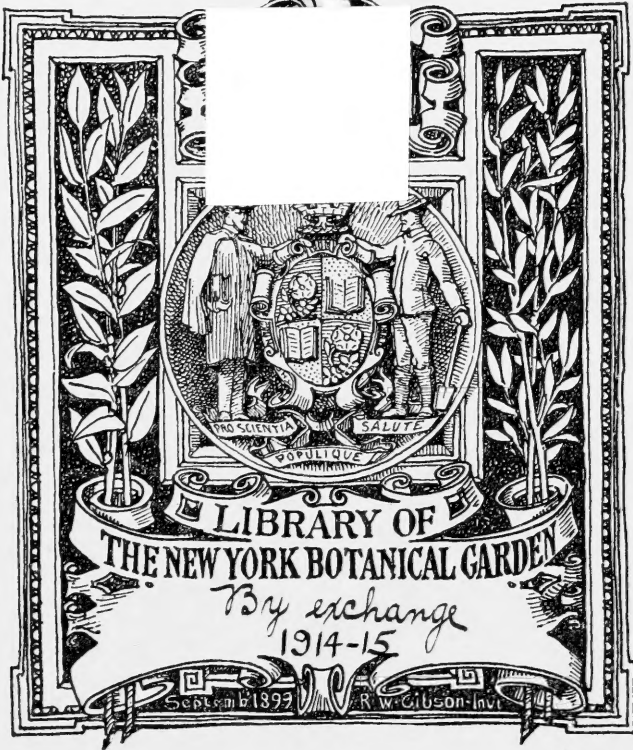


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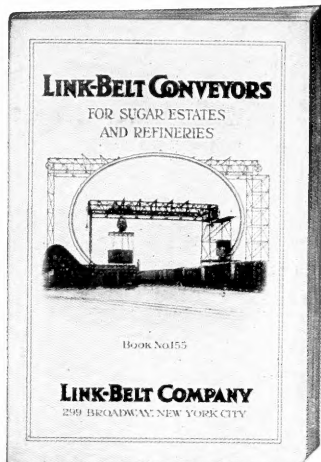


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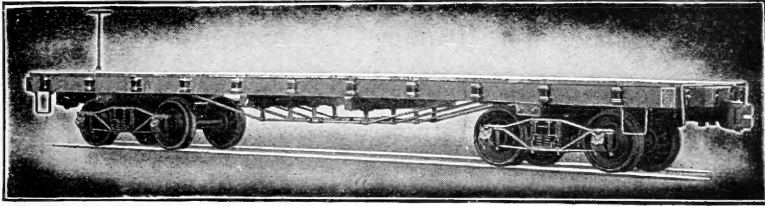
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Sr. Donato Hernandez has been given permission to install an electric plant to serve the towns of Arriete, Ciego Montoro, Rosell and Ercarza in Santa Clara Province.

DR. GUITERAS HONORED

The United States Public Health Convention, in its session at Jacksonville on December 5th, named Dr. Juan Guiteras director of Health for Cuba to be one of its Vice-Presidents.

"The sale of cocaine, morphine and its derivatives without a physician's prescription is prohibited in Cuba by presidential decree.

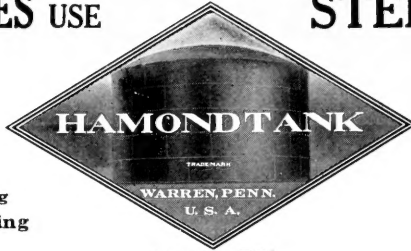
COAL IMPORTS OF CUBA

The coal imports of Cuba during the fiscal year, 1913-14, and the parts of destination in the island, are given in the following table compiled by the Treasury Department:

	<i>Kilos.</i>
Banes	10,108,252
Baracoa .....	.....
Batabano .....	.....
Caibarien	10,453,259
Cardenas	28,767,937
Cienfuegos	126,574,112
Gibara	3,126,143
Guantanamo	18,710,702
Habana	676,756,782
Jucaró	6,507,194
Los Indios .....	.....
Manzanillo	20,343,205
Matanzas	2,011,680
Nipe	203,367,464
Nueva Gerona .....	.....
Nuevitas	30,856
Puerto Padre	19,955,588
Sagua	23,533,551
Santa Cruz del Sur	1,827,780
Santiago de Cuba	66,897,436
Trinidad
Tunas de Zaza
Total	1,218,671,945

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CUBA'S PITCH PINE IMPORTS

(From the *Gulf Coast Record*)

Cuban business is smaller than expected. October shipments running about 40% less than in October, 1913, with few commitments for later delivery. Havana movement is better maintained than that to other ports of the island.—Week of November 14th.

A little business is moving for Cuba, and further commitments are made from week to week, but trade is of a disappointingly small extent, and improvement is slow in coming.

Cuban shipment of the week was larger than has lately been the case, the total being about 2,300,000 feet.—Week of November 21st.

With only one month more to go, 1914 export of pine lumber from Gulf ports to Cuba reaches a total of 73,915,342 feet, which makes a very unsatisfactory comparison with the 142,000,000 feet recorded for the full twelve months in 1913. A considerable decrease was expected, as 1913 figures were notably the largest in the history of the trade, while the commencement of this year found general business in Cuba much depressed, chiefly because of low prices for its large crop of sugar. Actual results have, however, disappointment to those engaged in this traffic, and the year's total, when completed may be the smallest in a decade. In 1909 ninety-one million, and in 1908 eighty-seven million feet of pine lumber went to Cuba from the Gulf.

Havana, which ordinarily accounts for about 40 per cent of the lumber destined to the island maintains the same proportions in the lessened movement. Every port in Cuba shows decline in receipts, the quantity going to Matanzas, Puerto Padre, Nipe, Sagua and Santiago being particularly deficient, while Cardenas, Caibarien, Cienfuegos and Manzanillo approach more nearly to the record of former seasons. The war has undoubtedly exerted a deterrent effect upon Cuba purchases, such benefit as has resulted for island industries being more than counter-balanced so far as immediate results are concerned, by the tightness of money and disorganization of trade relations.

WHAT ENGLAND'S PROHIBITION MEANS

Advices from Cuba indicate an inquiry as having been made of the English Government as to the prohibition of the importation of Cuban sugars. Reports state that the importation of Muscovado sugars is not interdicted. The term Muscovado is losing its definiteness, and while we presume that in the beginning it meant brown, or darker colored sugars, in distinction from white or clayed sugars, the inauguration of vacuum pan boiling in Cuba and the production of sugars with large crystals finally did away with the old open trainboiling by which the common brown sugars of commerce were made, and now practically no sugars are made in the western world in sugar houses of any reasonable capacity without being made by the vacuum pan process, which produces the large crystals with which we are so familiar, whether those crystals are brown or lemon colored, or pure white.

If the report from Cuba and from England that the interdiction of imports of sugar does not exclude Cuban brown sugars, which we are led to believe is the only possible construction that can be put upon the report, it would show that the English Government is endeavoring to protect its own sugar refiners by inviting 96 test sugars of a brownish color to come to England and to there be refined, thus inaugurating for itself in England a protective exclusion similar to the Dutch standard, which has been the bulwark of the sugar refining industry for so many years, prohibiting as it did the importation of all plantation crystals because of their fine color, usually above No. 16 Dutch standard.

In Louisiana, and we believe also in Cuba, there has been almost an entire discontinuance of the manufacture of the old open train, or open kettle method of sugar manufacture, and hence we are led to infer that if any such order had been promulgated, as we have hereinabove referred to, that is that Muscovado sugars from Cuba may be imported into England, the order must apply to sugars that have not been refined and would admit everything from the beautiful Demarara crystals down to the commoner or lower grade second and third boilings.—Louisiana Planter.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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Vol. XIII

DECEMBER, 1914

No. 1

Contents of This Number

Agricultural Matters:	
Improved Agricultural Implements Needed.....	28
Rice Growing Experiments.....	28
Starch Factory in Oriente Province.....	28
Commercial Matters:	
Canada's Trade with Cuba.....	29
Coal Imports of Cuba.....	3
Cotton Piece Goods Imports.....	24
Havana's Customs Collections.....	24
October's Exports.....	24
Porcelain, Glazed Ware, etc., in Demand.....	26
Rice Importations.....	24
Santiago's Customs Collections.....	24
Tasajo Imports.....	24
Twelve Months of Imports.....	26
United States Share in Cuban Trade.....	27
Government Activities:	
Amnesty for General Asbert.....	7
Cuba will Coin Its Own Money.....	8
Charles A. Conants' Opinion on the Project.....	9
New Measures Before Congress.....	7
General Comment:	
Andrew Carnegie and the Spanish War.....	10
Good Sense of the Cubans.....	10
Havana Y. M. C. A. Home.....	11
Horse Racing in Havana.....	15
Isle of Pines Golf Course Nearly Ready.....	15
New Water and Power Company.....	12
Oriente Province Coffee Growers.....	12
Railroad Reports: (Illustrated).	
The Cuban Central Railway.....	20
United Railways of Havana.....	19
Western Railways.....	20
Traffic Receipts of all Lines.....	23
South Coast Birds.....	14
Sugar Industry:	
Cuban Molasses Company Exports.....	33
Centrifugal Sugar Prices at Havana.....	33
No Beet Sugar Imports During War.....	31
New Niquero Sugar Company Meeting.....	38
New Sugar Factories.....	33, 34, 38
Review of Prices By Willett & Gray.....	35, 37
United Fruit Company Report.....	34
Two Hundred Thousand Spaniards in Cuba.....	14
Timber Resources of the Island (Illustrated).....	16, 17



Scene on Punta Gorda in Cienfuegos Harbor. The visitor should not miss the beautiful water excursions around the city. (Courtesy United Railways of Havana).

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XIII

DECEMBER, 1914

NUMBER 1

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

NEW MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS—CUBA WILL COIN HER OWN MONEY— AMNESTY TO GENERAL ASBERT

Asbert will be Freed

American Minister Gonzales has assured President Menocal that the United States Government has no objection to the granting of amnesty by the Cuban Congress to Gen. Ernesto Asbert, who was convicted of having a hand in the assassination of Gen. Armando Riva, the Chief of the Havana police, and was sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years.

But the envoy said that the pardoning of Congressman Arias, who was with Gen. Asbert at the time of the shooting, is another matter, because Arias has confessed that he killed Riva and that Asbert fired no shot.

On December 10th, the Senate approved the bill previously passed by the House granting amnesty to General Asbert.

The story of the shooting is as follows:

On July 12, 1913, in broad daylight on the Prado in Havana, Asbert, Senator Vidal Morales and Representative Eugenio Arias went up to Riva, and according to the accusation, shot him to death. The conviction of Asbert, and the purpose of the Senate and House to pardon him, have even stirred diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States.

Bringing Spain To Time

Advices from Madrid under date of November 8th, were to the effect that while the Spanish government is willing and even anxious to sign a new commercial treaty, it is impossible under the conditions imposed by the Cuban government. The Spanish Minister of State, Sr. de Loma, said that the present terms offered them were inadmissible, and that "until the Cuban government, reconsidered and modified these conditions, it will be impossible for us to sign a modus vivendi with that nation.

Havana newspapers say there is one efficient way for Cuba to bring Spain to time,

and that is "to put a prohibitive duty on everything from that country. Even the passing of a law that all Spanish wines shall pay a prohibitive duty and the protest that would be put up by the wine merchants and growers in Spain would bring that government to quickly see that it can well afford to make a suitable treaty with Cuba rather than lose her trade."

New Measures Submitted

A bill in the House of Representatives is intended to assist the government pawnshop known as Monte de Piedad and also to curb the operations of the private pawnshop. The bill would make it a criminal offence for private pawnshops to charge more interest than 12% per annum instead of 12% per month which many of them charge now.

The House bill on absolute divorce reached the Senate December 3d and was immediately referred to the committee on codes and social reform, which will delay debate for some time.

Another bill reduces the taxes on rural property in the municipality of Havana from 12 to 8%. It was debated at some length on being introduced owing to an amendment declaring that the measure should apply generally.

A bill to create the Department of Posts and Telegraphs as an independent institution with a cabinet officer at its head was introduced and referred to the committee on budgets. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs at present is attached to the Department of the Interior.

Money order offices have been opened at Palmarito de Canto, and at Firmeza Post Office. Both places are in Oriente Province.

CUBA WILL COIN ITS OWN MONEY

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Cuba will have national money as soon as plans can be completed and coining done, said recently by Dr. Leopoldo Cancio, Secretary of the Cuban Treasury. Dr. Cancio says that the law is comparatively simple and easy to put into effect, because in reality it almost exclusively concerns the question of coining, and he hopes soon to publish the proposal of the local bankers who will have charge of the details of the transaction. He explained the situation very fully as follows:

"It does not seem to me that there will be serious difficulties presented in carrying the law into practice and giving to Cuba a national currency. The work of Congress in the matter did not go into details, because, as I say, it almost entirely depends upon the coining; there is need of regulation and it can be perfected by the Executive until fixed details are arrived at which will insure the prompt transition of our present confused monetary system to the new order of things.

"One of the most delicate problems of the new system will be the exclusion from the market of foreign money now circulating and its substitution by national money. The details of that transformation require operations of exchange which only bankers can perform satisfactorily, and the banks will accordingly be offered an opportunity to make proposals at public auction, as provided by the law. It is my intention, and also my obligation, to exercise the greatest care, over measures that may be adopted by the banks, in order that the economic interests of the Republic may not be sacrificed to the spirit of lucre, and that the change to the new system may be fair and easy of accomplishment.

"We will endeavor to have the Government receive part of the new coinage, both of gold and silver, before the end of the fiscal year, June 30th, 1915, and even before the end of the next sugar season and before the beginning of the tobacco harvest. Great care will be taken that the old currency will not disappear before a sufficient quantity of the new is ready.

"The money to be coined will have on the obverse side the head of the liberator Marti, and on the reverse the shield of the Republic. The silver money will be of the denominations with which our public is already familiar, that is, 10 centavos, 20 centavos, 40 centavos and one peso, or dollar. They will have the same value as similar coins of the United States or of the same amounts in American money.

"The new law respects the gold standard to which Cuba has held in her prosperous and adverse fortune to such an extent that the expert financier, Mr. Porter, who came to Cuba in 1898 to prepare the financial resources with which the new regime was to begin, qualified as pathetic the history of the efforts of the producing classes of Cuba to sustain that standard. The Executive proposes to adopt the necessary measures to maintain the parity of gold and silver money, as in all well organized monetary systems; for the purpose of and in conformity with the law, a reserve will be established in the Treasury formed from part of the profits of the coining of silver. Cuba will attain the object proposed by the authors of the new system by establishing its own monetary circulation, and will be free from the daily tax imposed by the Exchange on the different monies in circulation, which renders unstable the value of labor and even domestic transactions of less importance, profiting by the gains produced by fiduciary issues. In the present regime the Spanish Treasury is benefitted or has been benefitted by the profits produced by the coining of Spanish silver and copper, and the United States Treasury by the nickel and copper circulated among us. The profits of the new silver money will be more than 50 per cent. of the nominal value, and a considerable part will be turned into the Treasury for the general obligations of the State, over and above what will be reserved as a guarantee of the circulation of silver and its parity with gold. The Secretary wants to lose no time, but to immediately put the new law to a test so that by April next the new currency will be in circulation. The fears felt in financial centers of the world by reason of the European war make it advisable not to weaken the instrument which the new law places in our hands."

The Cuban Government, on November 27th, made public in the *Official Gazette*, the information that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive, until 12 o'clock December 31, 1914, propositions for the contract to coin Cuba's new national currency, the contract being open to local banking institutions whether national or representing the home office in this country.

Banks applying to take part in the contract must justify that they are in a position to acquire the necessary gold and silver to make the new coin, and the one favored with the contract shall offer a bond of \$200,000 to guarantee the contract.

The Government, under the contract to be made, obliges itself to make payment within the first ten days after the delivery of the coined metal, of the value of the material employed, and within thirty days afterwards the expenses incurred in the coinage as well as the commission of one-half of one per cent. on the nominal value of the money delivered.

Under the announcement the Cuban Government offers to secure, for the bank obtaining the contract, the right to coin the money at the United States mint, the Government receiving the right to fix the amounts to be coined at a time, the time of delivery, etc.

CUBAN CITIZENS WILL BENEFIT

Mr. Charles A. Conant, of New York, the monetary specialist, was recently invited to Havana by Señor Leopoldo Cancio, for consultation regarding the conditions of the new coinage and the best manner of introducing it into circulation. He warmly commends the new monetary law of the Republic, and to an Havana paper representative, expressed himself as follows:

"I was gratified to learn that Cuba has decided to adopt her own monetary system. She has certainly attained a sufficient decree of economic independence to justify her in taking for herself the profit on her subsidiary coinage, instead of letting it go into the treasury of foreign governments, as she has been doing during the past fifteen years. She has permitted these foreign governments to draw interest amounting to several hundred thousand dollars a year upon their currency which Cuba has used.

"The new law seems quite simple and well adapted to giving the republic a currency suited to local conditions and sound and safe, if the law is carried out in a conservative spirit. The mere abolition of interior exchange ought to mean a considerable benefit to every Cuban citizen who receives wages or who has any dealings with money. There may be some uncertainties and confusion at first in putting the new system in operation, but experience has shown that these are soon overcome. In such an intelligent country as Cuba, the period of transition from the old system to the new, ought to be short and easy. In order to carry out the system effectively, however, I think it will be necessary for the government to consult the best banking opinion in the republic and to see that measures are taken to expel the old currency as rapidly as can be done without reducing the amount below legitimate requirements. If proper arrangements are made on the subject and intelligent support is given by the banks to the new system, there will be no difficulty in keeping the old currency as long as it is needed and getting rid of it when it ceases to be needed.

"It is important, in my opinion, that proper steps should be taken from the beginning to insure the equality of the silver coins with gold. Even if the government, in order to accomplish this object, is compelled to set aside a part of the profits on the silver coinage as a reserve fund, it will gain in the end, especially if it has occasion to place new loans, by the confidence which will be inspired in the money markets of the world in the good faith and strength of the finances of the republic.

"Ultimately, moreover, if the new system proves a success the reserve fund set aside can probably be reduced from time to time and substantially the whole of the profits derived from the new coinage made available for general expenditures for the benefit of the Cuban people."

The president has named the members of the commission who are to control the work-

ing of the law for the creation of a national coinage. These are Dr. Leopoldo Cadeio, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Charles A. Conant of New York as expert adviser to the commission, Sr. Eduardo J. Montonlieu and Sr. Eugenio Estrada.

Free Transportation Provided

Owing to the lack of work in certain parts of the island, especially in the province of Pinar del Rio, the cabinet and President have decided to aid

those who wish to move to another district in search of work.

Third class tickets to any other point in the island will be given free of cost.

There is no promise that work will be provided, or that any other financial aid will be given

Road Work for the Nedy

President Menocal has ordered that \$112,000 be taken from the appropriation of \$500,000 voted by Congress in the National Defence Bill and immediately expended in repair road work in Havana and Pinar del Rio Provinces to give work to the unemployed who have suffered because of the paralization of various industries on account of the European war.

The whole amount must be used exclusively in paying the workmen's salaries.

Navy Under New Control

In the future the Department of the Secretary of Government will keep all the papers and have full control of all referring to the Cuban navy.

It was previously under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

May Have Parcels Post

The difficulty of arranging a parcels post agreement between Cuba and Great Britain has been that England does not allow the importation of tobacco and cigars in parcels, and apart from that Cuba has not much to gain as she exports nothing else that could be sent by parcel post.

The Hon. Stephen Leech, British Minister to Cuba, has taken up the matter with the Cuban Secretary of State, Dr. Pablo Desvernine.

The Secretary of State on November 15th, made an official announcement to the various foreign legations in the island, stating that the bubonic plague which made its appearance in Santiago de Cuba on the 22d of last June, has now completely been stamped out and that Cuba is quite free of the disease.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

ANDREW CARNEGIE AND THE SPANISH WAR

A remarkable interview with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, by Edward Marshall, appears in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of December 6th. Mr. Carnegie is the world's most notable peace advocate, and in this interview he voices the reflections suggested to him by the great European. Incidentally he is led to expressing his opinion regarding the Spanish war and as this is interesting to *Cuba Review* readers, his remarks on the subject are herewith appended.

Speaking of the motives generally underlying the beginning of warfare, Mr Carnegie said:

"There has been much balderdash in talk about unselfish motives as the origin of warfare. It is safe to say that 99 per cent of all the slaughter wrought by civilization under the cloak of a desire to better bad conditions really has been evil. It is impossible to conceive of general betterments through general slaughter. There have been few altruistic wars."

"But how about the Spanish war?" Mr. Marshall asked, "Surely it was not greed which sent our men and ships to Cuba?"

"No," said Mr. Carnegie, "that was not war, but world police work. Gradually, through the course of several years, it had become known that the conditions imposed upon Cuba by misgovernment had become intolerable. They had become one of the wide world's scandals, and were so reported by our press.

"Inevitable rebellion was continually in progress, with no prospect of decisive victory for either side. The richest of the Antilles was approaching ruin. Our Government had urged Spain to remedy the terrible conditions, but without result.

"No political quarrel gave rise to our hostility to Spain. It was an outburst of righteous indignation. Finally, after the press reported almost unbelievable facts and it had become evident that the revolt which was in progress would be endless if some change for the better did not come, a congressional committee went to Cuba, investigated matters with such thoroughness as circumstances made possible and made its report.

"I shall never forget the visit paid to me by Speaker Reed, who came from Washington to New York to see me, one Sunday morning, and told me that, while he never before had lost control of Congress, he had found it quite beyond his mastery after it had listened to the dreadful story of poor Cuba's wrongs.

"A cry has arisen in Congress," he told me, "and that cry is: 'What is Spain doing in this hemisphere, anyhow?'"

"I am helpless," he continued. "It is an outburst of holy passions."

"President McKinley had received reports from our Ambassador at Madrid stating that

doubtless it would be possible to reach a peaceable agreement, but it was too late then for further parley.

"Quite properly we demanded that the alien nation should retire from her misgovernment of Cuba. Animated by an entirely righteous determination to remedy existing and unbearable conditions, we attacked and quickly conquered.

"Mark the result. To-day Cuba is an independent State and we are her best friends. We have done much and, if occasion rises, we gladly shall do more for her. She has been as a promising ward for whose advancement we have labored and are laboring. We were proud of our ward and have reason to be.

"Our skirmish with Spain was a most unusual international episode. We harmed none of the people of the land wherein we fought, but taught them what we could of wise self-government and gave them independence. To battle for the liberation of the slave is worthy work, and this of ours was such a battle.

"Our Spanish war was not the outgrowth of our rivalry with any one or any one with us; it was the manifestation of our high sense of responsibility as strong and healthy human beings for the welfare of the weak and oppressed.

"It did not make toward militarism on this continent, but the reverse; in a few months, it established permanent peace where peace had been a stranger. It was police work on the highest plane, substituting order for disorder."

GOOD SENSE OF THE CUBANS

General Wood was an excellent guide, philosopher and friend to Cuba, and she was indeed fortunate in having his regime as a model at the beginning of her self-governing career. Many of the lessons it taught she has wisely taken to heart, which is a distinct tribute to the good sense of the Cuban people. The continued ability of the Cubans, not only to take care, but to take good care, of themselves and their country is most gratifying to their innumerable well-wishers in this country.—Baltimore (Md.) *Sun*.

BALLOT STUFFING AN IMPROVEMENT

One million two hundred thousand votes for congressmen in Havana Province alone, the total population of Cuba being some 3,000,000, arouses more than a suspicion of ballot-box stuffing at the November election. Still it may be said that trying to misuse political forms is some improvement over abandoning political form altogether and appealing to force. If the man on horseback is once out of the system, the reform of the election machine is an easier matter. There is nothing in American history to make the present Cuban situation especially discouraging.—Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES REGARDING VARIOUS MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE ISLAND

NEW WINTER RESORT PROJECTED

According to the Boston *Post*, Mr. Gustave Scholle is responsible for the statement that New York capitalists have plans on foot for a big winter resort hotel and grounds outside Havana.

For some time the plans for this gigantic winter resort have been under consideration, but no details have been given the press until the arrival of Secretary Scholle, in Boston, on November 21st.

The New Yorkers who are back of the enterprise say that the grounds of the hotel will be one of the great features. So extensive will they be that the waterfront will include a private harbor for the yacht fleet, while the grounds in the immediate vicinity of the hotel will be more elaborate than the famed gardens of Babylon.

"It is, perhaps, the larest hotel project in the world," said Secretary Scholle. "I have just finished a conference with the New York capitalists who are at the back of the plan. Cuba is really old Spain, and every effort will be made to preserve the charm of that country with all the romance that one associates with the name."

HAVANA Y. M. C. A. HOME

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Havana Young Men's Christian Association's new building, took place on November 22d.

Secretary Montoro represented President Menocal who was engaged in the interior of the island, and ex-president Zayas was the orator of the day.

The cost of the new building and grounds will be \$126,000 and, it is said, two-thirds of this amount was contributed by New York men.

The new building will be of concrete. Besides the usual reading rooms and offices, there is a gymnasium and a swimming pool 20 yards by 6 yards, and varying in depth to 9 feet. It is expected that the whole work will be completed by next April.

BETTER TEACHING METHODS WANTED

Teachers and others who are interested in improving the educational facilities of the republic are demanding more and better schools.

They want the teaching system brought abreast of the times and in line with that practiced in the most enlightened nations. For young children they favor the Montessorri method, and the abandonment of book study.

An association has been formed to arouse public opinion on the matter by a series of meetings in Havana.

A bill before congress provides for a pension for teachers, of 30 years' service, of 80 per cent. of their highest salary. Seventy-five per cent. goes to those who have served 25 years, and the pension grades down to the teacher of ten years' service, who will receive 60 per cent.

A competence for their old age thus assured, it is believed, a higher class of teachers will be attracted.

SCHOOL WORK OF BAPTISTS

The Baptist Church supports eleven primary schools in Cuba, seven of which are under the direction of American young women with Cuban assistants. As a rule the American teachers have studied some Spanish before going to the island, and thus have been able to teach within a very short time after their arrival. Besides the daily classes, the teacher's work consists in visiting in the home of the pupils, taking charge of the finances of the school, making out reports for the parents and for the government, teaching in the Sunday school, and usually holding some important office in the church.

The work of the primary school includes that of the first three grades, although this covers more than in the States. Besides the regular studies, careful instruction is given in English.—Detroit (Mich.), *Tribune*.

LOSS IN LOAN TAX

Statistics of the loan tax collections in Cuba show the enormous loss sustained in the past year and also in the present (to August).

The following table is of the tax paid by the liquor manufacturers since 1907:

1907	.....\$1,414,732—1911	.....\$1,127,539
1908	.....1,310,075—1912	.....1,103,246
1909	.....1,300,137—1913	.....968,350
1910	.....1,105,911—1914 (Aug.)	576,267

NEW COPPER MINES

A series of copper and iron mines have been recently surveyed by the mining department at Pinar de Rio. Ninety-one hectares have been surveyed for Julio Hernandez and forty-one hectares in the same section for Senora Candida Garcia Pino.

The Isle of Pines Fair and Horticultural Exposition will be held at Santa Fe, February 9, 10, 11 and 12.

ALL AROUND CUBA

CIENFUEGOS SPORTS ASSOCIATION

This organization has been recently formed to promote sporting events in the city of Cienfuegos. The following are the officers and directors of the new association: President, Licenciado Emilio del Real; Vice-President, Senor Jose Ferrer; Secretary, Dr. Mario Nunez Mesa; Treasurer, Don Nicolas del Castaño; Directors, Senores Don Aciselo del Valle, Licenciado Alfonso Ramos, Enrique Robian, Amador Bengochea and Dr. Alvaro Suero, all well known citizens.

CUBA'S BUTTERFLIES

"Cuba is a butterfly collector's paradise and I think of no other spot of its size in all the world where such gorgeously beautiful species can be found. Even the common species have a brilliancy of coloring and a gracefulness of wing that places them far above the average finds. From your tiniest little ones, no larger than a fly, to your great winged creatures that might almost be classed as birds, that there is a beauty and range of color that is a delight."—*Dr. Allie B. Wiemer, University of Nebraska.*

COFFEE PLANTERS IN CUBA

The coffee growers of Cuba, who have their plantations largely in Oriente Province, are suffering like other industries from the interference with business conditions caused by the war in Europe.

It is said that two-thirds of the owners of the 2,950 plantations will abandon the cultivation of coffee.

Money is scarce with them, and the banks will not lend except at the rate of 1 to 5 per cent monthly, and even at that interest they cannot get enough funds. They suggest the establishing of farmers' banks where loans can be negotiated on an 8 per cent per annum basis. They feel that these loans can be paid inside of three years.

Last year's crop amounted to 3,600,000 pounds, of which 2,182 pounds were exported, the balance being required for home consumption.

The coffee imports of the republic for the fiscal year 1912-13 were as follows:

	<i>Pounds</i>
United States.....	2,947,208
Puerto Rico.....	19,479,020
Brazil & Mexico.....	38,227
Venezuela.....	104,889
	22,571,969

The cultivation of coffee in Cuba is being carried on by but few planters, whose farms are distributed among the provinces of the island as follows, Oriente Province leading:

Oriente Province

<i>Zones</i>	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Production Quintals</i>
Alto Songo.....	1,000	100,000
Guatanamo.....	700	50,000
Palma Soriano.....	600	80,000
Cobre.....	250	30,000
Caney.....	200	12,000
Jiguani.....	200	7,000
Baracoa.....	No data	8,000
Sagua de Tanamo.....	No data	4,000

Santa Clara Province

	<i>Farms</i>	<i>Production Quintals</i>
Cienfuegos.....	No data	8,000
Trinidad.....	No data	2,000

Pinar del Rio Province

Pinar del Rio.....	No data	15,000
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The total production was 316,000 quintals.

According to this table which was compiled by the National Association of Coffee Producers, with headquarters at Santiago, some 25,000 persons find employment in this industry.

A NEW WATER AND POWER COMPANY

The Caibarien Remedies Water & Power Company was incorporated at Tallapasee, Florida, under the laws of the State of Florida on November 21, by C. F. Flynn, President, P. A. Van Agnew, Vice-President and Walter Mucklow, Secretary and Treasurer.

The principal office of the company will be in the city of Jacksonville, Fla. The directors will establish branches in other places as may seem necessary.

The object of the association is to obtain water by purchase by digging wells, or by any other proceeding to construct tanks or tunnels for water to install a pumping plant and to supply water to manufacturers, corporations and individuals for fire service, or for manufacturing and domestic uses, and to collect all fees and rents.

The same applies to gas plants, electric plants, ice plants, etc.

Capital authorized is \$750,000 divided in 7,500 bonds of the value of \$100,000. \$500,000 will be common stock and \$250,000 will be preferred at 8% annually.

Fire destroyed the warehouses and stock of the West Indies Fertilizer Co. at Los Indios, Isle of Pines on November 17. No cause can be assigned for the fire. The loss is estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$6,000.

Central Andreita will begin to grind at the end of December and "Manolita" early in January.

ALL AROUND CUBA

AN ANCIENT HAVANA FORTRESS WELL WORTH VISITING

The fortification of Cabana—or, to give it the full title, Castillo de San Carlos de la Cabana—occupies an elevated site on the hill which rises 100 feet abruptly from the water's edge across the harbor from Havana. The harbor is practically a continuous wall extending along the crest of the hill. The landward side has three pronounced bastions, and is protected by ditches forty feet deep. The principal entrance is on this front. A drawbridge, which may be raised by the heavy chains, leads across the ditch to the sallyport. The legend above the entrance is on this front. A drawbridge was begun during the reign of Carlos III, in the year 1763, and was completed in 1774.

Within the fortification is a vast labyrinth of windings and turnings, ascents and descents, through narrow high-walled passages and vaulted halls, covered ways, courts, barracks, prisons, officers' quarters, and chapel; tree lined roads and drill grounds, rampart, parapet, and terreplein, one beyond another, and the whole seemingly interminable.

The point of greatest interest is Laurel Ditch, an enclosure against the walls about which Cuban patriots were lined up when the wars for independence were on, and shot by squads of Spanish soldiers detailed to the duty. The line marked by the bullets in the wall is traceable for eighty-five feet; it is called by the significant name of "the dead-line." A bronze memorial, provided by popular subscription, has been set in the wall to commemorate the martyrdom of those who died there in the cause of "Cuba Libre." The design represents an angelic messenger receiving the soul of the dying patriot.

Ascending to the ramparts, one gains a commanding view of harbor and town and sea and the palm-fringed encircling hills about Havana. The antiquated Spanish guns, elaborately ornamented and bearing each one the name of a sovereign, are quite in keeping with Cabana's age and uselessness. The marble shaft which rises from the next parapet commemorates the valor and loyalty of the soldiers who marched out from Havana and repulsed the Lopez expedition at Las Pazas in 1851.—Havana *Post*.



The bronze tablet, marking the "dead line," where many Cubans met their death at the hands of the Spaniards during the ten years' war.



The Moats of Cabafias Fortress. See description on previous page.

200,000 SPANIARDS IN CUBA

There are about 200,000 Spaniards remaining in Cuba, and the mercantile business of the country is largely conducted in the northern part by these people, and the native Cubans seem to bear the same relation to the Spaniard that the native American does to the old English settlers. They are generally men who are in the learned professions, as doctors, lawyers or politicians. These gentlemen seem to look down upon the Spaniards as being a lower caste since they are engaged in trade. Of course, there is a large body of half-blood people who are perhaps the most dangerous element in Cuba, as they are almost universally in the political business and I came to the conclusion that Tammany would have to enter an infant class in their school, for from all the accounts which I received from people dealing with these gentry, they showed an extraordinary ingenuity in extracting plunder from people who had anything to with them. Manana, or to-morrow, is the great weapon with which the patience of the foreigner is worn out, and his shekels extracted in order to promote the progress of any business. The present president of the republic, however, is a very intelligent and highly educated man, a graduate of Cornell, and seems to have surrounded himself, so far as possible, with men of peaceable character

and patriotic purposes. It is, however, quite apparent that quite a long period of self-government will be necessary before Cuba becomes well settled in democratic practice.—*Hartford Times*.

BIRDS OF THE SOUTH COAST

A trip of some Isle of Pines explorers to the south coast of the island, in the search for birds, is described as follows:

On the way across the island, to Westport, where they were to embark, birds were scarce. Nevertheless, the following were noted from the auto: Cuban meadowlark, quail, king-bird, sparrow, hawk, red-bellied woodpecker, green woodpecker, grackle, green parrot and a red-legged thrush. Along the approach to the dock a Cuban green heron and a spotted sandpiper were seen.

On the trip down Pide River the only birds that were identified were a West Indian mourning dove, a great blue heron and a mangrove warbler. The last is in reality the Cuban yellow warbler (*Dendrocia petechia gundlachi*). It is a small bird about five inches long; crown yellow, back yellowish-green, below yellow streaked with brown. It is often seen in the mangrove swamps near the coast.

As soon as we got to sea the Florida

ALL AROUND CUBA

cormorants (*Phalacrocorax dilphus floridanus*) or "Nigger Geese" as they are sometimes locally called, became plentiful and were almost continually in sight; length, 25 inches, general plumage black, tail composed of 12 feathers, throat pouch is orange, eyes green. It breeds extensively on a small island in Siguanea bay called Bird Island. When I visited this little isle last June the cormorants as well as the frigate birds had good sized young. When we reached Punta Frances four or five royal terns joined us and followed the boat for several miles. These "sea gulls" are at times common on the west and south coasts. They are very pretty birds; pearly-gray above, whitish below, crown black in summer, mixed with white in winter, bill heavy and red, tail 7 inches, forked for 3 inches. When we got close to Caleta Grande the brown pelicans were seen along the shore fishing for sardines or sprats. Although both the white and brown pelicans are found in Florida waters only the latter has been reported here. I have never failed to see at least one pair of *Pelicanus occidentalis* at Caleta. They are large birds measuring 4.5 feet in length with a large bill and pouch underneath it. It is too familiar a bird to need describing here as it cannot be mistaken for any other bird.

On crossing Siguanea bay we saw several frigate or man-of-war birds, the most powerful flyer that is found in these waters; length, 40 inches; male, black; glossy above; pouch, scarlet or orange; female, browner with breast and belly white.—Arthur C. Read in *The News*.

ISLE OF PINES GOLF

A nine-hole golf course at Santa Fe has not only been located, but actual work has been started on the same, and what will be known as the Isle of Pines Golf and Country Club, will be organized.

The links will cover an area of approximately 60 acres of land, about two-thirds of which is a portion of the Santa Fe townsite, and are so conveniently located that they are within five minutes' walk from the center of Santa Fe and the hotels of the town.

It is the intention to have one-third or more of the course completed by about January 15, and the entire course by December. In the meantime the completed portion is open for use.

DEATH OF A GOVERNOR

Colonel Indalecio Sobrado, governor of Pinar del Rio, who had been on a leave of absence, owing to illness, died from phthisis, on December 2d, in Havana.

Colonel Sobrado had been elected governor of Pinar del Rio three times, having held

that office for the past ten years, and was highly esteemed by all, and while a Conservative, always was elected over his Liberal opponent in a province like Pinar del Rio, which is pronouncedly Liberal. He was a veteran of the War of Independence where he won the rank of colonel. He leaves a widow and several children.

NO FANCY NAMES PERMITTED

It has been discovered that pharmacies alone in Cuba are debarred from giving their store a fancy name such as is common among Cuban storekeepers generally.

Stores in the cities have all fancy names, like the "Star," the "Lion of Gold" and similar titles. The custom extends to the sugar estates, as may be seen from the list annually printed by the Cuba Review and these likewise have titles that reflect the fancies of their owners.

A pharmacy, however, according to law, must only have the name of its owner above the door or window, and may not give his store any other distinctive name.

An Havana druggist was recently fined for breaking this regulation.

HORSE RACING IN HAVANA

Mr. H. P. Brown, general manager of the Havana Race Track Association, which will hold its opening meeting next month, said recently that thousands visit the new course at Marianao on Sundays, inspecting the work of construction, and the motor boulevard to the track has already become a popular driveway. The clubhouse is rapidly being pushed to completion.

Mr. Brown announces that no purse of less than \$500 will be given at the meeting. Aside from this there will be feature races on all holidays and Sundays, and on these days the overnight handicap will be \$1,000.

"The new course," said Mr. Brown, "is named Oriental Park, and it is rapidly nearing completion." He said further:

"Before I left Havana a couple of weeks ago, President Menocal, accompanied by seven senators and several members of his cabinet, motored out to Marianao to look over the work done at Oriental Park. President Menocal, who, by the way, is a civil engineer, was highly elated with the way things were shaping up at the course. He made it known that the Government would give the meeting every support possible, and he informed me that the Government engineers would begin work immediately on the approaches to the course. All of the roads leading to Oriental Park are new and modern, making splendid automobile drives."

TIMBER RESOURCES OF THE ISLAND

MUCH VALUABLE TIMBER YET REMAINS—A HUNT FOR HARDWOOD—THE CUBAN WALNUT

The forest areas of the island are mainly in the Santiago consular district, and although during the last decade immense areas have been cleared for cultivation, it is estimated that about one-seventh of the cultivable area of Camaguey and Oriente Provinces yet remains in primeval forests. While undoubtedly there still exists in the Cuban forests much valuable timber, they have been depleted to a great extent of those valuable woods for which there is a demand in foreign markets, especially cedar and mahogany. The Government exercises control over the forests, whether of public or private ownership, and no timber can be cut for any purpose without permit being obtained from the chief of the bureau of forestry of the district in which the timber is located. Notwithstanding the stringent laws and regulations adopted to prevent the cutting of timber on lands by persons who have no right thereto, the forests on lands belonging to the State have been robbed and in a great measure stripped of their most valuable products. Much of the land classified as forest or timberland has long since been stripped of all timber of marketable value, and at the present rate of extraction with no effort at reforestation, it will not be long until no merchantable timber will be found in the island.

There were exported from the consular district to the United States during the calendar year 1913 mahogany logs containing in the aggregate 4,063,280 board feet, the declared value of which was \$243,814, and cedar logs containing 6,750,000 feet, valued at \$371,250. The declared value of all other hardwoods in the rough was \$47,291. There were also exported to the United States cedar strips used for the manufacture of cigar boxes, valued at \$102,254, and 685 tons of lignum-vitæ worth \$18,181.—*United States Consular Report.*

HUNTING HARD WOODS

In the August number of *American Forestry*, is a brief description by E. V. Preston of a journey recently made into Camaguey Province, Cuba, in order to examine a large tract of hardwood timber. Most of the woods referred to are of species but little known in the United States. Mr Preston says:

"I recently spent some time in examining a tract of timber in Camaguey Province, Cuba. To reach this tract we were obliged to leave the railroad and travel by horseback for a distance of 40 miles. This part of the trip led us over a level country which for the first 5 miles was largely planted in cane fields and grapefruit groves. After that the country became wild, with settlements miles apart and no roads except cart trails through the woods. The timber was all small and of little value

except for railroad ties and fence posts. The underbrush and vines were so thick that we could not go through without cutting away with a machette.

The royal palm also grows plentifully on these lands. The natives use this tree for their houses, the leaves for roof and sides, and the woody shell of the trunk split up into strips for the frame. A little native Cuban told me that four or five trees would supply seed enough to raise and fatten one hog. The natives also find the tree serviceable for making beehives, using a section of the outside shell about 30 inches long. The inside of the trunks of the palms are pithy and soft and easily removed, leaving the hard, woody shell. The honey business is very large among the natives, many having several hundred swarms.

Arriving at the tract of timber we sought, which contained 640 caballarias (a caballaria is 33 1-3 acres), we found a much better class and stand of timber than any we saw on the journey. The royal palms grew thickly and the underbrush and vines had to be cut away before we could leave the cart trails to go into the timber.

The different species of hardwood timber found on these lands are acano, Spanish cedar, acuje, mahogany, jique, guaymaro, Jucaro, sabacu, majagua, morura, Cuban oak, and a species of rosewood and ebony.

The acano trees grow to a large size, the wood is hard and very beautiful, resembling rosewood. The morura is used for cart hubs. Jique is durable and never decays. Jucaro is a dark-colored wood used for cart spokes. Sabacu is used for felloes and counter tops. Ocuje is used for furniture. Majagua is used for furniture, cart tongues, etc. All of these species run from 16 inches in diameter at the stump to 48 inches and from 20 feet to 48 feet to the limbs. The mahogany and cedar run from 18 inches in diameter up, but are mostly short bodies from 20 to 30 feet long. The ebony is small, from 8 to 12 inches in diameter and short bodied.

These lands will cut from 2,500 feet to 5,000 feet per acre of good saw logs of the different varieties. There is also quite a quantity of tie timber and fence-post timber. At least 60 per cent of the standing timber is ocuje, the balance about equally divided among the other varieties.

I saw where large mahogany and cedar had been cut and hewn on these lands, I should judge more than 100 years ago. This timber must have been hauled to the seashore, which is 12 or 15 miles to the north. Most of this tract of land is level and fertile, part of the tract, however, is on a mountain side probably 2,000 feet high.

Three varieties of trees are used largely for fence-posts—the almasaca, cienella, and jobo. All of these posts when stuck in the ground as fence posts take root and branch out into trees, and it is a common sight to see wire fences with growing posts.

Taking them as a whole, the woods of Cuba are wonderful. Their lasting qualities are remarkable. Some varieties seemingly never decay. I saw jucaro and jique wood in an exposed place in Moro Castle, Havana, said to have been there over 300 years, that was sound, apparently, as ever.

There are few mills on the island and very little timber. What timber there is, I was told, is in Oriente Province and Camaguey Province. The tracts that I looked at are said to be the best tracts on the island.

THE CUBAN WALNUT

The Cuban walnut is a very interesting species, of which we have heard off and on for several years, but have never had the pleasure of seeing any of the nuts or trees until recently when an excursion was made under the auspices of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station, in the interests of horticulture.

The nuts are found in the mountain region north of Taco-Taco, where there are appar-

ently only a few trees scattered along the river beds. The habits and general contour of both the tree and the nuts resemble very much those of the black walnut of the United States; the botanical differences, however, are many.

The horticultural value of the Cuban walnut is intrinsic and promises to be of economic importance to the country, principally as a stock on which to graft imported varieties of walnuts, pecans, etc., etc.

The nut, in its wild state, compares favorably with the black walnut; the kernel is much more mild in flavor than that of the American species. One of the most encouraging features about the Cuban walnut is that it covers a wide field of variation in size and shape of the nut; also in the thickness of the shell. This matter of variation shows that the species may easily be improved by selection.

As a timber tree the Cuban walnut grows to an immense size; we have seen specimens from two to three feet in diameter and eighty or more feet in height. The wood is fine grained and is in demand for cabinet work.

Juglans Insularis Cinera should be planted on an economic scale in the mountain regions where it also would make an excellent shade for the planting of coffee and cacao.



Caimito tree (at left), loaded with fruit. The Caimito is one of the native Cuban fruits, very common and very much in favor with the natives. Strangers do not "take" readily to many of the native fruits at first, but some of them improve on further acquaintance.

Dr. Juan T. Roig y Mesa, botanist of the station, has the following to say regarding this valuable tree:

A few days after we found the specimens at Taco-Taco, we received from Trinidad, Santa Clara Province, several fruits and leaves of a species of walnut growing on the mountains of that region. The fruits of the walnut from Trinidad resemble very much those of the Taco-Taco variety, though they are not entirely equal, but a little longer and more acuminate. Moreover, the leaves are lighter in color and with an ashy shade beneath, which is not apparent in the former species.

There are probably walnuts in the Province of Santiago de Cuba and also in other mountain regions of the island; perhaps there is more than one species.

The trees sometimes attain a height of one hundred feet or over, and are found in some abundance on mountains of certain altitude. The small plants are seen growing on the

sandy deposits and along the river beds of the highlands.

These trees are very little known in Cuba outside the regions where they grow, and although they are native, many a Cuban would be surprised if told there were native nuts in Cuba almost as good as those imported and of nearly the same size.

The walnut is employed in Cuba only as a timber plant and even this is on a very limited scale. The bark is used as a drastic and a decoction of the same is used in washing the crustaceous scabs in leprosy, it being considered a very efficient application for that disease.

The existence in this country of one or more species of native walnuts is a matter of great importance. The shell is not much thicker, but the central wall is much more so. As to the flavor, it is almost the same as that of the European nut,—perhaps a little more mild and less oily.

THE AMERICAN HOME NEEDED IN CUBA

AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS NEEDED

To the Editor of *The Cuba Review*:

Dear Sir:

I am writing this with a hope that from what I write, you will write and publish in your very substantial magazine an article that will assist in clearing the atmosphere in regard to a very dangerous question—the relations of the American people to Cuban independence and to the Cuban people.

I have a slight personal acquaintance with General Menacol, and have observed his business and public life closely.

He fully, without reserve, believes in Cuban independence. He offered his life as a soldier for Cuban freedom, and would promptly and cheerfully do so again.

As a business man, as a man of good common sense, deeply interested in the prosperity of Cuba and its people, he desires the closest possible commercial relations with the United States and its people.

Every educated Cuban knows that Cuban independence is due to the power of the United States, and its continuation depends on the protection and good will of the large majority of the citizens of the Great Republic who believe in a government of the people.

Take away the Monroe Doctrine, and the kindly feeling of the people of the United States, and Cuban independence would fade away in a very short time. Everyone who reads and keeps up with the world thought knows that Germany or England would gobble up the rich island in short order.

The only possible guarantee of a Cuban Republic is the power of the Great Colossus of the North.

Of course General Menacol, the Cuban people and a lot of us Americans would fight against our conquest by any European Government, but we know that our efforts would be more glorious than effective against the

power of either Germany or England at this time.

Most Cubans are the descendants of Spanish parents. Is there anything in the past or present that would make their children more in favor of an independent government than my children born here will be?

As far as the independence of the country is concerned, there are no better Cubans than my boys and myself.

I think the Americans will make the very best of Cuban citizens because they are home builders—and Cuba needs home builders badly—men who devote all their labor and time growing money crops, like sugar and tobacco—and if they fail, have nothing to eat—are not good citizens. The situation in Pinar del Rio illustrates it fairly. The people devote all their energy to raising tobacco. They had very unfavorable weather in 1911 and 1912—for tobacco, and they became public paupers, and many moved to other sections. Another year there are good crops of tobacco and it is very difficult to find labor to take care of it. Had those people been home owners and raised something to eat, they could have weathered the unfavorable season or two, and the country would have been much better off, as well as themselves.

I know many Cubans are afraid of too much American. It is a mistake. I am fully satisfied that 1,000 American home builders will be of more service in the coming years in building up Cuba than any 10,000 laborers from the South of Europe. And the Americans will be more strongly in favor of Cuban independence.

A READER.

Havana, Cuba.

A new theatre in Sagua la Grande was inaugurated on November 5th. The new theatre is owned by Messrs. Santos and Artigas and cost \$80,000. It is a most imposing structure, with a central staircase of marble.

REPORTS OF CUBAN RAILWAYS

THE UNITED RAILWAYS, THE CUBAN CENTRAL, AND THE WESTERN RAILWAY

THE UNITED RAILWAYS

The report of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses for the year ending June 30 last shows the following comparative results of the working of the railways:

	1913-14	1912-13
Receipts	£1,611,671	£1,626,674
Expenses	950,411	887,056
Balance	£661,260	£739,617

The profit derived from the Regla warehouses amounted to £9,712, against £7,584 in the previous year. Passenger traffic fell away to a small extent during the year in question, and there was a decline in the total revenue from sugar cane and kindred products; in fact, only a few sources of traffic gave increases, this being due partly to the outbreak of bubonic plague in Havana, which caused steamship companies to cancel many of their sailings, and the generally bad conditions which existed throughout the island on account of the very low prices ruling for sugar. In the end the net revenue available, after meeting debenture and preference charges, enabled the board to place £50,000 to reserve, a similar amount to renewals reserve, and £40,000 to extraordinary expenditure on works in suspense, or a total of £140,000 specially set aside, against £215,000 so used for the previous year, and, after meeting the 5% dividend recommended, the carrying forward will be slightly reduced, at £14,217. The report shows that the reserve fund now amounts to £550,000, while the general renewals reserve totals, £148,694.

The rather novel announcement made a few weeks ago by the board of the United Railways of Havana, to the effect that they would pay the same 5% dividend to their stockholders as for the previous year, but in debenture stock, makes the report an interesting document, says the *Stock Exchange Gazette* of London. It does not show any more falling away in the revenue than the decline in gross receipts would have led one to expect, but simply that the board are compelled to adopt the course proposed owing to the fact that the capital account is overspent, and it is obviously impossible to raise a fresh loan under present conditions. In normal times the board were able to avoid issuing fresh capital by using undistributed revenue funds for capital works. There would have been no difficulty in providing the money now needed for dividend purposes but for the war, and, while the course proposed necessitates the passing of a special resolution altering the articles of association, the directors do not anticipate the stockholders withholding their sanction; as a matter of fact, we see no reason why the proposal, under these abnormal cir-

cumstances, should meet with other than the proprietors' approval.

In the event of the dividend being paid in the manner described above, says the *London Financial Times*, £328,001 of the above balance will be absorbed, leaving £14,217 to be carried forward. The reserve account amounts to £550,000. The general renewals reserve amounts to £148,694. The insurance account amounts to £25,000. The pension account amounts to £23,409.

The new terminal station in Havana, the use of which has been enjoyed during the whole period covered by the accounts, has again proved of enormous advantage to this company. It is anticipated that as the result of an arrangement entered into by the Havana Terminal Railroad Company for the through shipment of merchandise from and to the United States by means of a train ferry service which the Florida East Coast Railway proposes to run between Havana and Key West, the business of this company will greatly benefit. It is expected that this new service will be inaugurated early in January next. It is proposed to submit a resolution altering the articles of association. It may be mentioned that, in view of the great development which has taken place in the company's business, it has been found necessary from time to time to obtain temporary loans for considerable amounts, and in order to keep within the powers of the company the directors recommend that the temporary borrowing powers be increased from £250,000 to £750,000.

As to what the future has in store, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"As to the prospects for the current financial year, we have already referred in these columns to the benefit which the planters will derive from the enhanced prices of sugar. The expectation of these high prices resulted in very extensive plantings during August and September, but this cane will not be available until the 1915-16 crop, which should be the largest ever carried, if the weather conditions are favorable. Owing to poor rainfall, the United of Havana general manager expects a 10% reduction in the next crop, and the abnormal conditions brought about by the European war are naturally affecting imports. Most of the machinery orders have been cancelled, and the scarcity of money will make harvesting conditions difficult. On the other hand, grinding will commence at the end of this month, or about three weeks earlier than usual, and the general manager expects conditions generally to improve after the crop has started should the high prices for sugar continue."

WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA

The report of the Western Railway of

Havana, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1914, submitted at the twenty-third ordinary meeting on November 11th in London shows receipts £286,704, and expenses £185,575, leaving a balance of £101,129. Ratio of expenses to receipts, 54.73 per cent. To this balance of £101,129 there has to be added the profit on the working of Hacendados Warehouses and other properties and transfer fees, and to be deducted the loss on exchange. These adjustments having been made, there remains a total of £112,054. After adding interest, deducting payment of interest on debenture stock, stamp duties and making provision for taxes, etc., there remains a net revenue of £82,367 in respect of the year 1913-1914. To this must be added the amount brought forward from the previous year—namely, £16,703, making an available balance of £99,070. The Board has recommended a dividend of 7% (less income-tax), carrying forward £22,070. The reserve account amounts to £70,000. The general renewals reserve amounts to £13,760. The insurance account amounts to £15,000.

A year ago the distribution was the same (making the tenth year in succession), with £10,000 placed to reserve account, £5,000 to insurance fund, and £16,703 carried forward.—*Financial Times*, London.

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

The accounts of the Cuban Central Railways, Ltd., for the year to June 30, show that gross receipts decreased by £31,767 to £585,837, and with an increase in expenses the net receipts are £47,237 lower at £217,677. After providing for fixed charges and adding the sum brought forward, the net revenue shows a balance of £79,604. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 2% on the ordinary shares, transferring £15,000 to reserve and carrying £13,054 forward.

The fall in gross receipts from £617,603 to £585,837 is almost wholly due to the reduced sugar traffic. On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in expenditure, this being partly due to increase in salaries and wages, to an increase in the price of coal, and to a greater engine mileage being run. The ratio of working expenses to gross receipts rose from 57.11 to 62.84 per cent. The new board, which assumed office on January 1st last, expresses the opinion that large economies can be made without impairing the efficiency of the services rendered to the public.

As regards the future prospects Mr. C. J. Cater Scott, the chairman, stated that he could say that these were good.

All the indications pointed to a very large crop—a crop which M. G. A. Morson, the general manager of the Cuban Central estimated some little time ago would be 20 per cent bigger than that of last year. A 20 per cent. increase in the crop would mean £50,000 increase in their total gross receipts. During the last two or three days they had received from Mr. Morson a telegram in which he stated: "Confirm estimate next crop, 20 per

cent. to 25 per cent. more than last year." So that in consequence of the recent favorable weather in Cuba, Mr. Morson rather increased his estimate, which was satisfactory. There was another favorable feature in connection with the current year. Last year prices were very low and barely remunerative. This year the position was entirely changed. A large quantity of the beet sugar produced on the Continent would probably not be marketed and there had been a very substantial improvement in the value of sugar everywhere. With prices remunerative alike to the grower of cane and to the mill owner, there was every reason why they should produce every bag of sugar possible. This would undoubtedly enrich all people, even those not directly connected with sugar in the district, and it must add to the general prosperity of 1914-15. It would encourage planting during next year and enable them to take a reasonably sanguine view of the future of the Cuban Central both for 1914-15 and 1915-16. As regarded the tobacco crop, which formed a certain portion of their business, the position was different. Cigars, naturally, were luxuries, and when there were enforced economies the consumption of cigars would naturally fall off. As a matter of fact, so soon as the war was declared there was a countermanding of a great many of the cigar orders in Havana, with the result that many of the factories closed down. Although some of these had since reopened, he believed that a good many were still standing idle. Of course, with the factories closed down, there was a diminished demand for tobacco, and so they found that there were in Havana large stocks of tobacco which had not been sold, for which the holders could not get money, and, as they were mostly small cultivators, dependent on their crop from year to year, he was afraid the result would mean some diminution in the area planted with tobacco, affecting the receipts of this company so far as tobacco was concerned. Then, undoubtedly, the present devastating war must affect all pleasure traffic, and this, again, would curtail the amount of money circulating in the island and would naturally affect all general business. But in spite of these two adverse factors, he thought that, thanks to the good sugar crop which was promised, the Cuban Central Railways might look forward to making a good showing for the year 1914-15.

Mr. Morson, their general manager, had now got a thorough grasp of the situation out there and was working in the closest harmony with the Board in London. As a result, during the first four months of this year they had made striking economies. Those economies had exceeded their expectations, and he might tell the shareholders that, when he called them economies, they were real economies. It was not a cutting down of the efficiency of their service to the public; it was not overlooking the maintenance of the property as a whole, but it was a reducing of expenditure which was unnecessary and a better regulation of the railways. Therefore, when,

ALL AROUND CUBA

TWO VIEWS OF SAGUA LA GRANDE, A THRIVING CITY ON
THE NORTH COAST



Jesuit College and Church at Sagua la Grande



The Sagua River during the rainy season. It then becomes a roaring torrent

on the one hand, they found the promise of an excellent sugar crop, and, on the other hand, they had a large reduction in expenditure, he thought they could look forward with confidence to the report which would be submitted in a year's time.

With regard to the prospects of 1914-15 the outlook generally, in view of the devastating war, was not very hopeful. He believed, however, that Cuba occupied an altogether exceptional position. Cuba, to such a large extent, depended upon its big table crop of sugar that when they found prospects of an unusually abundant crop at very remunerative prices—and he might mention that one cent per lb. increase in sugar meant an increase to Cuba of 56 million dollars, or over £11,000,000—he thought they would realize that with so much more cash likely to come into the island there must be favorable results for Cuba generally. With tobacco the outlook was different. Cigars were a luxury, and he was afraid that the prospects of that industry were not very good for the current year, as the cultivators were mostly small planters who were dependent on the proceeds of their crop for carrying on their business. Looking over the whole ground, however, he felt that Cuba was one of the few countries of the world which would benefit by the war, although she might suffer here and there. If Cuba did benefit and was more prosperous, it was almost unnecessary for him to point out that their railways could look forward with confidence to doing pretty well in the year 1914-15. Moreover, they had been negotiating with the Florida East Coast Railway Company to establish a steam ferry between Key West in Florida and Havana, by means of which good trains in their entirety would be transported between those two points, and this would give direct communication between Cuba and the railway systems of the United States and Canada, from which fruit growers and shippers generally should greatly benefit. The Chairman, also described the results of negotiations for the acquisition of the *Caracas Company*, and stated that a syndicate had been formed to acquire that company, on behalf of the United Havana, at a cost of \$3,000,000. The fall in sugar had given them their opportunity. Prior to the fall an offer for the purchase of that line at \$4,000,000 had been refused. By the acquisition of that system they had obviated the passing of the line into hostile hands.

Last year the chairman reported the formation of the *Cuban Central Northern Extension Company*, and power was taken to transfer to that company the line built from Caibarien to Dolores and the work done to Yaguajay, as well as this company's right to build to Nuevitas. The new Board had not completed the agreement for transfer, feeling very strongly that before going into any big expenditure like that they would like to study the scheme for themselves, and they had not yet come to a proper decision as to what they would do in the future. A good deal of work had been done from Dolores towards Yaguajay, and in ordi-

nary circumstances that would have been completed and the line opened to Yaguajay in time for the present sugar crop, but on account of the difficulties of finance they had thought it much more prudent so shut down all capital expenditure. At the present time there was also a rival scheme for a railway running from Caibarien to Nuevitas. Naturally, the Board were watching that and doing all they could to protect the interests of the shareholders.

CARDENAS DISTRICT ESTIMATES.

<i>Factories</i>	<i>Estimated Yield 1914-15</i>
Alava	220,000 bags
Aguedita	65,000 "
Covadonga	140,000 "
Dolores	50,000 "
Dulce Nombre	45,000 "
Dos Rosas	60,000 "
Esperanza	165,000 "
Guipuzcoa	50,000 "
Mercedes	240,000 "
Progreso	140,000 "
Por Fuerza	65,000 "
Santa Gertrudis	180,000 "
Soledad	140,000 "
Tinguaro	210,000 "
Washington	175,000 "
Union	90,000 "
Arango	7,000 "
Total 19 Factories	2,207,000 bags

REMEDIOS DISTRICT ESTIMATES

Estimates of the 1914-15 sugar production in the Remedios district have been compiled by Sr. José Herrero and are as follows:

	<i>Bags</i>
Zaza	100,000
Fidencia	90,000
San José	80,000
Fe	130,000
Adela	90,000
Altamira	60,000
San Agustín	90,000
Reforma	120,000
San Pablo	35,000
Narcisca	130,000
Vitoria	145,000
Rosalía	36,000
Julia	12,000
Rosa María	20,000
Total	1,148,000

Central "San Lino" has been acquired by the well known Cienfuegos firm, Messrs. Suero Balbin y Aciselo del Valle. New machinery will be installed and much new territory planted to cane, placing the Central among the leading sugar factories of the province.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the month of October and for the four months ended October 30th compare as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
October gross.....	\$277,147	\$347,562	\$289,812	\$257,681	\$190,691	\$156,698
Expenses.....	161,285	197,393	171,293	154,601	119,107	116,608
October net.....	\$115,862	\$150,168	\$118,518	\$103,080	\$71,683	\$40,089
Fixed charges.....	70,195	66,791	66,791	60,125	36,666	36,657
October surplus.....	\$45,666	\$83,377	\$51,727	\$42,955	\$35,017	\$3,432
<i>From July 1st:</i>						
Four months' gross.....	\$1,317,855	\$1,372,873	\$1,257,574	\$1,037,957	\$821,882	\$641,234
Four months' profits.....	531,742	328,630	256,416	211,375	199,787	54,718
Fixed charges.....	280,962	267,166	266,888	240,500	146,666	141,877
Four months' surplus....	\$250,779	\$328,630	\$256,516	\$211,375	\$199,787	\$54,718

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly Receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
November 9th.....	\$55,467	\$54,269	\$51,342	\$48,601	\$44,033
November 16th.....	53,564	54,016	48,611	46,268	42,737
November 23d.....	49,836	53,090	49,083	41,430	41,954
November 30th.....	49,149	52,538	47,608	44,692	43,167

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly Receipts:</i>	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
November 1st.....	£17,792	£18,977	£17,300	£17,899	£16,324
November 8th.....	19,152	19,898	20,235	19,818	18,972
November 15th.....	20,022	20,655	20,879	18,619	17,361
November 22d.....	20,947	21,163	19,829	16,261	17,883

RAILROAD TO SOUTH COAST

From Placetas del Sur The Cuba Railroad Company is building a branch line southward to Casilda, on the south coast of Cuba, a distance of approximately sixty miles. The territory traversed comprises the towns of Guaracabulla, Baez, Fomento, Jiquimas, El Condado, and the important town of Trinidad (population 12,000). The whole territory is unsurpassed in fertility and beauty. For a distance of about twelve miles the railway will be located in the Canon of the Agabama River, a region of imposing abruptness and picturesque scenery.

ferry service between Key West and Havana, to begin early in January. The United Railways will take care of the terminal railways of the cars after they are landed from the ferry.

The Cuban Secretary of the Treasury, Sr. Leopoldo Cancio has been asked by the officials of the new service to study a plan by which the cars to Havana shall pass the custom house in bond, provided that the goods they contain are to be transported to other ports of the island.

Customs inspection will be required at these various places, for the expense of which the railroad companies offer to be responsible.

LOCATING TERMINALS

President Beardsley of the Florida East Coast Railway, accompanied by a number of other railway and steamship officials, were in Havana late in November making final arrangements for the inauguration of the

WESTERN RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1914	1913
October 31st.....	£4,197	£3,791
December 7th.....	4,646	4,080
December 14th.....	4,975	4,511
December 28th.....	4,402	4,903

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

COTTON PIECE GOODS IMPORTS

A Mr. L. F. Bailey made, in the *Journal of Commerce*, a few weeks ago, a statement that he "left Havana harbor with the thought that efforts to extend the business of the United States in Cuba could be better expended in other directions.

To this Mr. R. Olney Hough, editor of the *American Exporter*, replies by stating that "Cuba to-day is buying \$50,000,000 a year more of American products than she did prior to the war with Spain."

Mr. Bailey, it appears, did not like the looks of the Cuban markets for cotton piece goods. He explains that the goods he found selling in Cuba were bought from Barcelona at 4 cents a yard and that no American mills could supply anything of the sort. Undoubtedly he was and is right, replies Mr. Hough. "None the less, whereas prior to our war on Cuba's behalf we were selling Cuba only from \$50,000 to \$60,000 worth of cotton piece goods a year, we are now selling her of the same goods more than \$1,500,000 worth a year. True, the latter is not a very imposing figure, but the goods we are selling are not 4-cent goods—they average more than 6 cents. And no one who knows anything at all about our cotton piece goods business, or has ever run counter to the astonishing inertia of our cotton mills and selling agents, can have the smallest doubt that **American business in Cuba**, as in practically every other importing market in the world, **might be multiplied by itself many times over were we to forget those specialties** which Spain and Manchester can make satisfactorily, but which we cannot produce, and devote our thought and energies to making the other goods which, with comparatively little effort and little change in mill organization and methods, with but insignificant expense or investment, we might make in a satisfactory fashion. "Even cuts," "splits," solid cases of colors and designs as wanted (in prints), not assorted, as the custom of our mills is to-day, will not call for any severe extra tax on the ingenuity or the financial resources of the cotton goods manufacturer who would really like to increase his productiveness or enlarge his field."

CUBA'S IMPORTS OF TASAJO

During September Cuba imported from Montevideo 760,000 kilograms of Tasajo. From January 1st the exports totalled 4,886,500 kilograms as against 9,385,700 kilograms in 1913.

The first consignment of salted hides ever shipped from Cuba came in to Boston on November 25th.—*Boston Post*.

HAVANA'S CUSTOMS COLLECTION

The custom house collections of Havana for the month of November compare as follows:

1914.....	\$1,532,556	
1913.....	1,929,107	
1912.....	2,191,747	
1911.....	2,022,293	
1910.....	1,769,859	
1909.....	1,759,682	
1908.....	1,446,351	
1907.....	1,739,743	

CUBA'S RICE IMPORTATIONS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, Cuba imported over 289,000,000 pounds of rice.

The countries supplying the rice, the quantities and the values are given as follows:

	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Value</i>
England.....	109,368,639	2,737,727
Germany.....	88,512,649	2,075,844
British India....	63,626,270	1,168,770
United States....	13,854,566	322,572
Holland.....	7,214,695	194,793
Belgium.....	3,480,435	82,990
Spain.....	3,236,850	111,059
Canada.....	1,414	370
Total.....	289,295,518	7,204,125

SANTIAGO'S CUSTOMS COLLECTION

Santiago port receipts for October show a decrease as compared with the same month in 1913 and a pronounced increase as compared with 1912. The official figures follow:

1914.....	\$5,914.71	
1913.....	6,774.41	
1912.....	4,643.97	

OCTOBER'S EXPORTS

The exports of the United States to Cuba during the month of October compare as follows:

1913.....	\$6,933,471	
1914.....	6,937,986	

—*Figures of the United States Department of Commerce.*

The establishment of a company to develop the cotton industry at Puentes Grandes, near Havana, is noted by the press.

The company, it is said, may plant cotton in addition to manufacturing the imported product.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

JACKSONVILLE WANTS CUBAN TRADE

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Board of Trade has invited United States Consul General, James H. Rodgers, of Cuba to visit Jacksonville. On the arrival here of this well known official of the United States, a meeting will be held where the business public will have a chance of hearing his ideas on how this country may expect to get into closer trade relations with the republic of Cuba.

During his recent visit to Cuba, Mr. Charles H. Mann, President of the Board of Trade, was much interested in the signs of prosperity there. He had several conversations with Mr. Rodgers, and found him well informed on the industrial and business features of the island republic. President Mann thought that the Jacksonville Board of Trade should ask its representatives to Washington to urge the state department to allow Consul General Rodgers a leave of absence so as to give business men of this state the benefit of his knowledge on trade matters.

CUBA GRAPE FRUIT PRICES

Cuban and Isle of Pines receipts of grape fruit at New York in the week of November 27th were light. Some Isle of Pines fruit was very fine and brought good prices for fancy stock, \$2.25 to \$4.00 being the range. Choice stock sold at \$1.62½ to \$2.00. No Cuban stock was offered.

For the week of Dec. 4th, Cuban receipts at New York were very light and the stock generally showed up very fine, the fancy stock selling at \$2.62½ to \$3.75, the choice at \$2.12 to \$2.87½, and the ordinary stock at \$1 to 1.75.

Isle of Pines fruit was in more liberal receipt but were light. In spite of this, the fruit generally was of a fine quality and ordinary stock among the shipments was not noted. The fancy stock was sold at \$2.12½ to \$3.25, and the choice brought \$1.50 to \$2.25.

At Chicago, on the same date, grapefruit was quiet, chiefly due to mild weather. Cuban and Isle of Pines fruit sold for \$1.75 to \$2.25.

At Buffalo Isle of Pine fruit was quoted at \$2 to \$2.50.

PATERSON SILKS FOR CUBA

What may prove a new avenue for the exportation of silk products from this city to Cuba was opened through the receipt at the headquarters of the Paterson, New Jersey, Chamber of Commerce of a communication from Francisco Caula of 79 Obrapia Street, Havana, on November 27th, which contained a sample of French silk, and asking if the same grade was manufactured in the city.

The communication stated that the European war had resulted in almost a complete cessation of the receipt of silk in Cuba, and the writer believed that a splendid market for silk goods could be opened up there. The Paterson Chamber of Commerce has sent copies of the letters of the Cuban concerns to fifty of the manufacturers, and no doubt they have been communicated with in Paterson and probably by this time they have made arrangements for supplies. The Chamber does not intend to make this a regular meeting matter, but will continue to be whatever service it can to the Cuban concerns and any others who wish connections with silk concerns or other manufacturers in the city.

THE PORTS COMPANY CLAIMS

William E. Gonzales, United States Minister to Cuba, conferred on November 6th with President Mario G. Menocal, J. R. Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, and C. de la Guardia, Secretary of Justice, in regard to a settlement of the claims of the Ports Improvement Company.

On December 8th the *Diario de la Marina*, an influential daily of Havana, stated "it is believed that the Government will interest itself very soon in the prompt solution of the Ports Company affairs."

"At the recent visit of the Minister of the United States, he recommended to General Menocal that he try to solve the annoying question of the claims, as the bondholders of the Ports Company were constantly soliciting action on the part of the Government at Washington, and that the United States was interested in the settlement as its protection had been demanded."

It is said that a solution that will end the dispute that has caused so much disturbance will be made promptly.

The Ports Improvement Company had a concession for improving the harbors of Cuba, in return for which it received a certain portion of the tonnage duties. The bond and stock holders are mostly English, but several American contractors are interested in the work.

The concession was cancelled by President Menocal some time ago on the ground the Government could carry on the work to better advantage, and also because, as alleged, the company had not lived up to its contract.

The matter has been in the courts for more than a year.

OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS

GREAT OPENING FOR GLAZED WARE, PORCELAIN AND ENAMEL WARE

(Report of Ross E. Holaday, United States Consul at Santiago.)

On account of the war in Europe, an exceptional opportunity is presented to American manufacturers of china and porcelain tableware to increase their trade in the Santiago de Cuba consular district. Glazed ware and porcelain have heretofore been purchased principally from Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom, but it is believed that as a general rule Cuban importers prefer to buy in the United States when prices and credits are on a par with those extended by manufacturers and exporters of other countries, since the proximity of the market and superior transportation facilities insure the prompt delivery of merchandise. This fact is worthy of the careful consideration of American firms; and in view of the excellent banking facilities throughout the island, whereby the financial standing and commercial repute of importers can readily be ascertained, and of the comparatively few failures that have occurred among them, the tableware manufacturers of the United States should endeavor to meet the terms of European competitors. The value of the porcelain and glazed earthenware imported into Cuba during the fiscal year 1912-1913 was:

<i>Imported from:</i>	<i>Glazed Earthenware</i>	<i>Porcelain</i>
United Kingdom.....	\$106,396	\$1,101
Belgium.....	60,670	837
Germany.....	48,131	48,761
United States.....	37,736	8,287
France.....	27,682	8,519
Austria.....	644	3,639
Spain.....	1,071	78
China.....	143	1,035
Japan.....	88	1,840
All other countries.....	126	442
Totals.....	\$282,687	\$74,539

The present situation has also opened a market in this consular district for American enameled iron ware. The demand for this class of merchandise has heretofore been supplied by Germany, but the stock on hand is about exhausted and importing merchants are forced to look elsewhere for replenishing their stock. Blue and white kitchen and toilet ware is in general use throughout the island.

It is generally conceded that American manufacturers make a better grade of enameled ware than do the European, but their prices are said to be correspondingly higher, for which reason they have not been able heretofore to compete with over-sea firms. It is believed that the present offers American manufacturers of iron and enameled kitchen and toilet ware an exceptional opportunity to enlarge their trade, and it is recommended that those interested take up the matter direct with the importing merchants or send representatives, interested take up the matter direct with the importing merchants or send representatives, so as to avoid a possible loss of orders.

CUBA'S IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS

The imports of Cuba for the fiscal year ended June 30th compare as follows. The imports are of merchandise only and exclude money imports.

	1912-13	1913-14
United States.....	\$70,705,746	\$70,946,127
Other countries of America.....	9,933,898	9,359,735
Germany.....	9,515,104	8,275,766
Spain.....	9,412,251	11,155,674
France.....	6,580,776	6,937,287
Great Britain.....	16,097,681	14,587,556
Other countries of Europe.....	6,996,611	8,064,143
All other countries.....	3,047,547	3,461,639
Total.....	\$132,289,614	\$132,787,927

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

SHARE OF UNITED STATES IN CUBA'S IMPORT TRADE

The percentage of imports into Cuba from the United States and other countries during 1912 and 1913 is shown in the following table:

<i>Products:</i>	<i>From United States</i>		<i>From Other Countries</i>	
	1912 <i>Per Cent.</i>	1913 <i>Per Cent.</i>	1912	1913
Stone, earth and ceramics	57.00	60.16	43.00	39.84
Metals, and manufactures of	72.30	72.00	27.70	28.00
Chemicals, drugs, etc	57.14	52.89	42.86	47.11
Textiles, and manufactures of	20.00	22.58	80.00	77.42
Paper and paper goods	45.24	46.53	54.76	53.47
Wood, and manufactures of	71.43	72.08	28.57	27.92
Animals, and products of	77.00	73.71	23.00	26.29
Machinery, instruments, etc	70.00	72.09	30.00	27.91
Foodstuffs	44.70	45.14	55.30	54.86
Miscellaneous	50.00	40.00	50.00	60.00
Articles free of duty	85.00	89.21	15.00	10.79

Foodstuffs represent about 36 per cent. of the imports into the island; textiles and manufactures, 14 per cent, and machinery, etc., 12 per cent., as shown by the following table:

<i>Articles:</i>	1912		1913	
	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Stone, earth and ceramics	4.09	4.31	4.95	4.95
Metals, and manufactures of	6.00	7.10	10.72	12.20
Chemicals and drugs	6.15	5.97	37.23	35.62
Textiles, and manufactures of	14.50	13.50	2.40	3.27
Paper and paper goods	1.75	1.90	8.80	8.22
Wood, and manufactures of	2.81	2.96		

—*United States Consular Report.*

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

Quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York*

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	88	92
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	97½	98½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	91	94
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½% Bonds	91	94
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	100	103
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds	93	100
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	94	100
Cuba Company 6% Debenture Bonds	90	99
Cuba Company 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	98	105
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	88	92
Havana Electric Railway Light and Power Co. Preferred Stock	80	88
Havana Electric Railway Light and Power Co. Common Stock	70	75
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bonds Participation Certificates	100	104
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds	92	94
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock	84	88
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Common Stock	37	41
Santiago Electric Light and Traction Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	95	97

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest basis."

CANADA'S TRADE

Though interested parties have made suggestions looking to a reciprocity treaty between Canada and Cuba, no direct negotiations or official correspondence on the subject have taken place, according to information in high circles of the Trade and Commerce Department. Though there is a treaty of reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, the latter has no monopoly of the

trade. Last year Canada sold to Cuba potatoes valued at \$537,302; fish, \$432,387, and lumber, \$262,940, and many smaller items. It is felt that to mutual advantage the trade between the two countries might be extensively developed and there has been such a move in Cuban centers, but it is denied at Ottawa that the negotiations reported in a recent despatch from Havana have been opened.—*Ottawa Despatch* of December 2d.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL

IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS SUGGESTED

It will not be long until sugar-cane growers in the Santiago district will be forced on account of the lack of new lands for planting, to adopt better cultural methods. When this occurs the demand for improved agricultural implements will be greater, and it would be well worth while for American manufacturers to keep in close touch with the situation here in this respect, says United States Consul Ross E. Holaday.

There undoubtedly would be a much greater demand now for modern agricultural implements and agricultural machinery, which would in turn contribute to the development of the resources of the country and give impetus to other lines of industry, if such machinery imported exclusively for agricultural purposes were free of duty. Under the present customs tariff, plows, hoes and cane knives used exclusively for agricultural purposes, are free of duty, but machinery and apparatus employed by farmers for preparing the ground and gathering the crops and those employed to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature, are dutiable.

Since this report was made another has come from Senor Pedro Jimenez, of the Cuban Department of Agriculture who was recently sent by the secretary to visit the principal

centrals and agricultural districts of the island.

He says that the small farmer must be induced to abandon his old one-handed wooden plough and get an up-to-date one in its place.

STARCH FACTORY IN CUBA

A starch factory at Palma Soriano is on a farm of one hundred caballerias (3,333 1-3 acres), of which forty-five caballerias are planted to yuca or cassava from which starch is made. There are large mills where the plant goes through the various processes necessary and warehouses where the finished product is stored.

It is said that President Menocal and his brother own the plant.

RICE GROWING EXPERIMENTS

At the Government agricultural experiment station at Santiago de las Vegas, during the present season, the author has had experiments on a small scale with Cuban rice and eight or ten varieties imported additionally, chiefly Egyptian and mountain rice, also one variety from Japan. Some of these have given good results and show that they are prolific and can be grown in Cuba with profit,



Yuca (Cassava) showing habit of growth. See item on this page regarding Starch Factory.

providing, that some machine or device is introduced for harvesting for the use of the rice growers. It is useless for Cuba to think of competing in many of the minor crops without also investigating and importing improved machinery and methods. It may even in some cases be necessary to import experienced help until our native labor becomes accustomed to new methods.—Prof H. A. Van Hermann in *Modern Cuba*, Havana.

Sr. Manuel Negreira, President of the Merchants Trade Unions is at the head of a move-

ment in Havana to form an industrial company, which shall acquire suitable lands for rice planting.

Importation of American cattle into Cuba for the present is prohibited by presidential decree, in order to prevent the spread to the island of the foot and mouth disease now prevalent in the States.

All importations of cattle will accordingly have to be made from other countries.



Cuban Cane Cutters at work in the Fields. The Woman is Holding the Knife with which the Cutting is done.

FINE PEN PICTURES OF CUBA'S UNRIVALLED SCENERY

THE STORY OF THE SOUTH COAST, ITS HARBORS AND CITIES

"On the South coast of Oriente Province, steaming north, a tall tower marks the point of the Holy Cross—the Santa Cruz light. It is not one of our wise lighthouses of to-day, but one of those stately, lonely towers of stone, smooth and unrelieved to the very top, such as we had in our childhood books, telling of shipwrecks and deeds of heroism. It was built there a century ago by the Spanish and has the dignity of an *hidalgo* as it marks the end of the Cuban archipelago of reefs and keys and the beginning of the solid chain of sierras that climb above 8,000 feet and runs in grandeur on beyond Santiago to dwindle away toward Guantanamo.

The same Spanish dignity was in the old gentleman in black clothing and Panama hat came forth from a cottage near the lighthouse to pilot the ship to Manzanillo. He and a beautiful dark-eyed boy handled the frail sailboat with an easy skill, so different from the rugged violence used by the Norsemen of the steamer's crew. The pilot boat was trussed up to the steamer's side and in the purple twilight the vessel drove farther and farther among the unlighted keys till with a shrug and a regret the Spaniard ordered the anchor down for the night.

And what a night. A limped, purple night, above, below, around, with the moon a pale green yellow and the steamer's light a ruddy orange, giving value to the heavenly lilac. Till midnight a sailor lay on a coil of rope and played the mandolin—not loudly, but just tinkling the strings, and yet one would have wagered that in such perfect silence the music must have gone on and on until it reached some sympathetic ear.

When the sun set the next day, we slipped into a tiny cleft in the hills, passed a quick flashing light, and anchored before a broad and beautiful necklace of lights that was Santiago de Cuba.

In the morning the ship lay in the most wonderful mist-filled bowl, which God seemed to have formed out of mountains, for a perfect harbor. The city of white and pink and yellow and blue stucco rises up the slope of the high hill against a background of sierras, over which, in the morning light, clouds were pouring in a mighty cataract. The sun, quickly at work with his color magic, threw dashes of pure pigment among the vapor depths, and soon the resplendent city was mirroring her terraced heights in the harbor basin, on whose surface little sailboats were skimming, and where sundry hulking and reposeful steamers lay at anchor. For once we must go ashore here, for Santiago is not a place that can be passed by unnoticed—not more than could a radiantly beautiful woman. Havana, once the typical Spanish city of America, is now losing much of its exotic character, just as New Orleans has lost most of hers, and so now the palm rest with Santiago, as yet unblem-

ished by the Anglo-Saxon admixture, and true to type, just as the inhabitants are true to the Spanish customs. Not, either, is the place one of decayed grandeur, and picturesque remains, but is one of prosperity and joy, with a brilliant present and a radiant future. The bubonic plague has done for Santiago what it is doing for New Orleans—rendering it a city scrupulously clean and wholesome, and its streets, climbing and descending and crossing the hills, are such a color delight as is not to be found equaled, unless it be by Panama City. Panama's churches are more beautiful, but even her bright streets are drab and dull beside those of Santiago de Cuba. The market alone is worth pages. High on its terrace, it overlooks the city and harbor, and at its quaint and shaded halfway station is a yard where stand the panniered packmules driven in from the mountains with the many fruits of the earth.

I will not tell of the romantic barred windows with which every house is adorned in every charming fantasy of grill work. The pleasure would lead one too far astray. Nor will I attempt to describe the floral luxury of the city and the exquisite effect of the palms among the tiled roofs.

The narrow "callejones" running down precipitous hillsides, where more conventional streets are impossible, show vistas to delight an artist's soul, and from point to point some thoroughfare will emerge upon a terrace, whence the view embraces the entire circle of mountains and the splendid harbor, where Admiral Cervera's fleet awaited the fateful hour when it would make its truly noble dash toward liberty or death.

All this we leave quickly behind and glide again upon the Caribbean to dream and paint sky pictures all the way to the Isle of Pines. There all is bustle and business, while Americans with strong nasal accents load many thousand crates of perfect grapefruit upon the vessel and tell how 98% of the island is owned by Americans. Only the commander of the port, a handsome, aloof and somewhat sad Spaniard, is there to prove that this island is still Cuban territory. Yes, there is one other evidence: a primitive bark has brought fruit from some distant point, and the sailors grouped beside the mast have all the appearance of some early painting of the fishermen of Galilee, while the one standing at the helm has the silhouette of the Saviour. I called the resemblance to the notice of one of the inhabitants. "Strange," he said, "the man at the helm is named Jesus of Mary."

At one o'clock in the morning with that full round moon the only object disturbing the immensity of the purple heaven, we steamed away from the Isle of Pines, rounded the Cuban point, and headed northward toward New Orleans.—Robert B. Mayfield in the New Orleans *Picayune*.

TOBACCO AND SUGAR INDUSTRY

OCTOBER'S CUBAN TOBACCO EXPORTS.

	1914	1913
Leaf tobacco (bales)	24,577	52,370
Cigars	8,903,755	20,390,700
Cigarettes (packs) . .	741,621	1,294,700
Cut tobacco (kilos).	7,700	31,539

Havana advices of November 26th, to Tobacco of New York, were to the effect that the chances of raising a crop of tobacco were getting worse from day to day, as the weather was threatening more heavy rains which would make it impossible to set out seedlings, even where the latter could be obtained. Some isolated planting has been done in the Partido and Vuelta Abajo, which might get drowned, unless the skies should clear. In the Santa Clara Province nothing has been done.

"Unless something unforeseen should happen," says the same publication, "the number of unemployed cigar makers will be greatly increased again, and we may experience the winter of our discontent in earnest. As the art of cigar making unfits the person from using his hands in any kind of hard manual labor, even the help of our Government in trying to procure them work in the paving of our streets, or the building of roads in the Island, would be of no benefit to the cigarmakers.

While it almost looked for a time as if Great Britain would begin to order more largely again, it now seems, that the demand has become slacker. We understand, that the French Regie had made up its list of distribution for the fiscal year, to our different manufacturers, but that owing to the war and the

naturally lessened consumption, the French minister has not delivered the allotment to any factory as yet, and it is more than doubtful if he will do so before the conclusion of the war. Germany, on the other hand, has sent some orders of a considerable magnitude, and which indicate that the interior affairs of Germany must be almost normal. The difficulty in the execution of orders from Germany, however, rests in the fact, that while the Holland-American line is perfectly willing to accept cigars and tobacco as freight, it exacts a sworn notarial statement, that the goods are intended for consumption in the Netherlands, and cannot be exported to Germany. There is, besides the difficulty of not having any rates of exchange between Havana and Germany, so that manufacturers would have to wait for a remittance, or a bankers' credit on London."

Advices under date of December 8th were to the effect that the tobacco district in the Pinar del Rio Province was still causing considerable trouble to the government.

A decree was issued a short time back offering free transportation to any who desired to migrate to another part of the island, and more than 300 families have already done so, while others are preparing to leave. This is causing considerable alarm, and both the president and the secretary of agriculture have received telegrams asking that the decree be cancelled, otherwise the tobacco district will be utterly ruined.

It is said that the province is becoming depopulated and that those who remain are the old and useless.

NO BEET SUGAR IMPORTS WHILE THE WAR LASTS

From Magdeburg, Germany, we learn that the weight of roots in Germany is increasing owing to favorable weather. The yields also are better than in the last campaign, "but nobody knows how many roots are actually at hand and how many will be fed to cattle."

It is reported that the German Government has now arranged the traffic in sugar, 40 per cent. being reserved for the inland consumption and the remaining 60 per cent. will be locked up for larger requirements and for partial exports to neutral countries, but only with Government permission.

In Austria the crop progresses fairly, but in Galicia no production is possible.

In Belgium the German Government allows sugar-making in territories occupied by German troops and, perhaps, 100,000 tons may be produced.

In northern France no production whatever seems possible. Between the Marne and Belgium frontier, where the bulk of the factories are located, the war is raging at present. Factories and root-fields are undoubtedly being destroyed.

In Poland sugar-making is a hard thing too, this country being at one time occupied by German and Austrian troops, and soon again by the Russians. The roads also are impassable owing to excessive rains.

From this information from Magdeburg we draw conclusions that non-producing countries must rely upon cane sugar supplies entirely, unless next February it may develop that Russia will have a surplus of her beet crop for exportation provided prices are high enough to cover cost of production, which cost considerably exceeds the cost in either Germany or Cuba even in normal times, and war makes high costs necessary.

Even should the German Government open the way for exports to the United States we very much doubt if short supplies of cane sugar, and resultant high prices for sugar, will make our market sufficiently high to warrant importation of such on the basis required for deliveries and payment abroad and attendant risks of the voyage, so we eliminate from our market expectations the importations of any European beet sugar so long as the war may last.

WILLETT & GRAY.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

IMMIGRATION TO BE ENCOURAGED

The Immigration and Colonization Company has solicited the government for permission to introduce into Cuba fifteen thousand families from Europe under definite stipulations to places already determined upon, and the company's representative, Mr. Eugenio Mañach, has had several interviews with President Menocal on the subject, the prospect in principal receiving the approval of the Cabinet.

An interview with Dr. Mañach by an Havana newspaper, elicited the following additional details.

Dr. Mañach said he found his inspiration for the scheme in the law of July 11th, 1906. In this law the government promised to pay the passage of all the families which might wish to emigrate to Cuba, while the appropriation lasted.

Moreover, it conceded to the emigrants all kinds of facilities in order to secure the free admission of their chattels and household goods generally.

The project is not alone designed to encourage Spanish emigration to Cuba, but also men from other countries, Swiss, Danes, Belgians and from Northern Italy. The Company will pay the emigrants expenses, will give them a house, one caballeria (33 1-3 acres) of land, near a sugar factory, agricultural implements, and will provide for their necessities for the first year after settling in their new home with the understanding that the succeeding years the settler must provide for his own necessities from his holdings.

The 15,000 families will be distributed in colonies of 100 families each. Each colony will be endowed with a school, drug store, doctor, priest and church.

To enjoy a relative autonomy they will govern themselves by a council of the older people, chosen by the members of the colony, but of course all under the control and laws of the Cuban government.

With the object of receiving the reimbursement of those advancing the money for the colonies, the company will require from the head of each family to take out an insurance policy for one thousand dollars for ten years at the termination of which the \$1,000 will be transferred to the company by the insurance firm, and the caballeria (33 1-3 acres) will become the absolute property of the family and with it the house, lands and implements

and other appurtenances that had been provided.

The scheme will solve the scarcity of labor problem that has been overhanging the Cuban cane fields for year. The contracts between the newcomers and the mills will be made by the company to prevent abuses.

All the trade of the colony will be in the hands of the company which will by trade profits be reimbursed for the money expended.

On December 31st, President Menocal sent a message to Congress, recommending the project of immigration and colonization presented by Dr. Mañach.

CUBAN CENTRAL EARNINGS

	1914	1913
October 31.....	£5,614	£6,688
November 7.....	6,106	6,872
November 14.....	6,502	7,038
November 21.....	7,032	7,376
November 28.....	8,073	7,451

CUBAN-AMERICAN DIVIDEND

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the preferred capital stock outstanding payable on January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business on December 15th last.

Santiago's water problem bids fair to be at last settled permanently.

For years there have been complaints from the residents over the quality of the water, and petitions to the government to remedy the conditions have been constant.

At last the engineers of the Public Works Department have made plans which will improve matters.

It is said that the water was so bad that quite a trade was done in bringing water from Jamaica and retailing it at a good profit.

The Manati Sugar Company in Oriente Province on the North coast, has purchased a Spanish steamer which, in future, will be used solely for the sugar carrying trade.

Watson, Laidlaw & Co., Glasgow, recently secured the order of the Manati Sugar Company, for twelve centrifugals. These will be electrically driven.

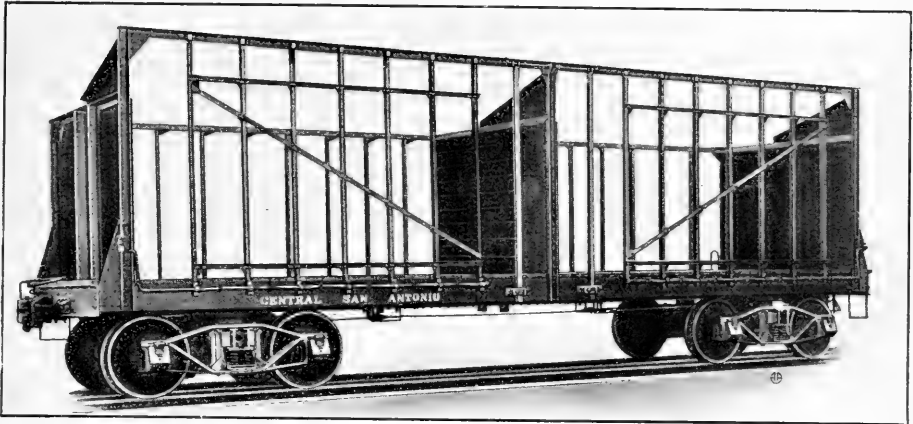
ÁCIDO FÓSFORICO

Ahora es el tiempo para hacer un pedido para llenar sus necesidades de Ácido para clarificar el azúcar. Se de la atención especial á todos pedidos. Escribannos en seguida pidiendo muestras y precios.

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Representante para Cuba: OSCAR B. CINTAS, Oficios 29-31 Havana.

CUBAN MOLASSES COMPANY'S EXPORTS

Mobile has an industry that has been in operation less than one year, which, according to R. V. Taylor, vice-president and general manager of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, contributes more freight receipts to that company than any other single industry. It is the Cuban Molasses Company, which has a 2,000,000-gallon tank here which is kept filled with blackstrap molasses. Blackstrap is the waste product from the sugar refineries of Cuba. The blackstrap is conveyed from Matanzas, Cuba, to Mobile in large tank steamers which hold from 500,000 to 1,500,000 gallons. Since September 15th, nearly 3,000,000 gallons have been shipped here. The Cuban Molasses Company operates 200 tank cars, with a carrying capacity of 8,000 tons each, which are utilized to carry blackstrap to St. Louis and Chicago, there to be made with alfalfa, corn, oats, and other feeds into molasses feed for livestock.

CENTRAL "PALMA SORIANO"

La Independencia of Santiago states that President Menocal is interested with certain planters and merchants of the city in the establishment of a new sugar central at Palma Soriano in Oriente Province. The new factory will bear the name of the town. During a

recent visit to this section, late in November the president visited, in company with Fiot Brothers, the locality in which the new central will be built, is on the main line of the Cuba Railroad, west of San Luis.

The new factory will probably be built at Maibio, and its capacity is stated at 150,000 bags.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRICES

The prices of Havana for centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees polarization from December, 1912, to and including September, 1914, is officially quoted by the Agrarian League of Havana as follows:

The prices are quoted in reales, per arroba (25 pounds).

Dec., 1912...	4.68 5	Dec., 1913...	3.32 7
Jan., 1913...	3.90 9	Jan., 1914...	3.65 9
Feb., 1913...	3.80 7	Feb., 1914...	3.78 8
March, 1913...	3.97 7	March, 1914...	3.55 5
April, 1913...	3.69 7	April, 1914...	3.53 5
May, 1913...	3.52 6	May, 1914...	4.10
June, 1913...	3.57 7	June, 1914...	4.33 8
July, 1913...	3.91 2	July, 1914...	4.28 9
Aug., 1913...	4.40 8	Aug., 1914...	8.15 4
Sept., 1913...	4.39	Sept., 1914...	8.74 0
Oct., 1913...	3.86 3	Oct., 1914...	6.25 5
Nov., 1913...	4.15 7	Nov., 1914...	5.49 5

The highest price yet reached was in the first two weeks of August when sugar was quoted at 9.32.9.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY REPORT

The United Fruit Company has issued its annual report for year ended Sept. 30, 1914.

Among other announcements the company states that, under date of May 1, 1914, it had issued \$10,000,000 in four-year 5% coupon notes. The purpose of this note issue was to provide for additions to railways, equipment and cultivations in the tropics, for additional working capital, and, temporarily, for the maturity of first mortgage notes of the Nipe Bay Company on June 1, 1914, for which purpose the United Fruit Company loaned to that company \$3,060,500, taking as security for the loan a demand note of the Nipe Bay Company, secured by a first mortgage on that company's property.

Regarding its other sugar estate at Banés the report states that the annual crops at both Banés and Preston, were successfully harvested, the previous record for a year's output having been exceeded at each of these properties.

The sugar mill at Banés produced 147,713,-320 pounds of sugar and 3,108,485 gallons of molasses, and the Nipe Bay Company's sugar mill at Preston produced 157,864,040 pounds of sugar and 3,811,238 gallons of molasses.

The output for the previous year was 124,-445,660 pounds of sugar and 2,563,936 gallons of molasses at Banés, and 136,880,980 pounds of sugar and 3,036,089 gallons of molasses at Preston.

A CENTRAL FOR CACOCUM

According to the newspaper of Holguin, *El Correo de Oriente*, a sugar factory is projected for Cacocum, on the line of the Cuba Railroad, in Oriente Province, which will be ready to grind the coming crop. Its capacity will be 100,000 bags.

WHEN HARVESTING USUALLY BEGINS

We give below the dates when Cuba harvesting began for a series of year:

1914.....	Nov. 28
1913.....	Nov. 24
1912.....	Nov. 21
1911.....	Dec. 5
1910.....	Dec. 7
1909.....	Dec. 1
1908.....	Dec. 3
1907.....	Dec. 12

"AUSTRALIA" WILL WORK

Three kilometers from Jaguey Grande, in Matanzas Province, is the old ingenio "Australia," which has not been in operation for many years.

Into this old factory has recently been installed much new machinery and the old mill will again become active and grind the 1915-16 crop.

Abundant rains over the plantation at Preston, Nipe Bay, has very greatly benefited the cane. It is in fine condition and much of it ready to cut.

The proprietors of the central "Preston" expect one of the best crops ever made.

Kensington Copper & Machine Works

Coppersmiths

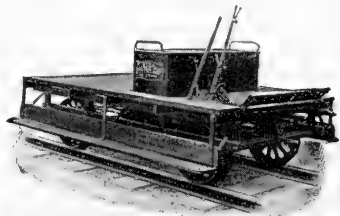
Vacuum Pans, Coils, Evaporators, Defecators, Alcohol Continuous Stills, Coolers and Condensers and general Copper and Brass Work.

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30 Church Street, New York

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for *The Cuba Review* by Willett & Gray, New York, N.Y.

Our last sugar review for this magazine was dated November 11, 1914.

At that date centrifugals of 96° test was quoted at 3 1-16c. per lb. cost and freight, and 4.07c. per lb. duty paid. The present quotation is 2 7-8c. cost and freight, and 3.89c. per lb. duty paid.

The market during the entire period under review has been quite steady, neither above or below the quotations given.

Immediately following our last statement, France withdrew entirely from our market, having secured in all 65,000 tons refined. The United Kingdom has not entered our market again. The absence of this foreign demand was felt in the decreased demand for raw sugars and presented an opportunity for reducing stocks more largely by high cost sugar holders.

These countries are not now expected to return to our or the Cuba market until ready to resume the buying of supplies for use from May to October, 1915, and such time may depend largely upon the course of prices for the Cuba crop between now and May. Naturally the general feeling is the same at the beginning of this crop as at the beginning of previous crop seasons — that the lowest prices may be made early by reason of the financial needs of planters or by their desire to secure the profits visible in early deliveries. As regards the financial matters, we are given to understand that the Cuban situation in this respect is much improved over last season, and hence there will not be the same depression as then down to cost of production.

Considering the several reasons for our belief we are of the opinion that the crop need not at any time be sold at below 2½c. c. & f. and from the low basis made for early deliveries there will follow an upward trend to the market, reaching at some time 3½c. or even 4c. per lb. cost and freight before the end of the campaign.

We think the rise in 1915 is limited by the hedge which Germany presents to an undue inflation of prices, even under an apparent deficiency of supplies of cane sugars to meet the demands of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States at any time. The German Government is reported to have apportioned its sugar crop as follows: Forty per cent. is to be kept inviolable for home consumption; sixty per cent. is to be reserved in case the forty per cent. proves insufficient, but with the added provision that a certain amount of the sixty per cent. may be exported to neutral countries by special Government permits. This means that out of 1,200,000 tons surplus above home consumption, Germany is open to negotiation for exportations to neutral countries under favorable prices and conditions.

The favorable price and shipping condition are not likely to come with Cuba sugar available at say 3½c. cost and freight or below, so therefore, for the present no notice need be taken by Cuban planters more than to consider that there is a limit to the prices that may become possible for the crop as a whole or in part late in the season.

Neither is Great Britain likely to make the mistake of bidding for supplies from Cuba and the United States at higher than such can be secured in Java and elsewhere.

The Java crop maturing in May–August, 1915, promises to be as large as the former crop from which Great Britain bought 500,000 tons, and can no doubt secure as much from the coming crop; in fact, at the prices to be paid, we think Japan will not buy as much as last season by 100,000 tons. We mention these possibilities only for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that consuming countries may not in the end be entirely dependent upon the world's supplies of cane sugar without interference with some possible supplies from European beet countries at some time during the campaign, even under the continuance of the war. In other words, the fear of extreme high prices for cane sugars, as a result of war, is somewhat diminishing, and must be considered by Cuban planters.

With slight exceptions, our refiners have refrained thus far from accumulating supplies of new crop Cubas at 2 7-8c. cost and freight basis, possibly for the reason in part that the production for December–January is not sufficient to influence prices either way. This delay in buying is likely to result in placing of orders later at or about present values, and not materially lower, as already intimated.

The demand for refined is now limited to the local country demand, but, inasmuch as the monthly refining capacity of the British Isles is less than the monthly requirements of refined for consumption, there is little doubt but that when Great Britain resumes buying, it will include a good amount of refined from the United States, which will require an extra amount of raw sugar to cover such sales.

We cannot do better than to repeat the closing remark in our last report that “there is little doubt but that the entire Cuba crop will be marketed on a rising trend of prices after the opening production is disposed of.”

WILLETT & GRAY.

New York, December 10, 1914.

On December 3d, Messrs. Willett & Gray wrote as follows:

“The opinion still prevails that at whatever price the early deliveries from Cuba may be placed, there will be a rising trend to values later. This feeling is based upon the fact that

neither Great Britain nor France have thus far made provision for supplies beyond May 1st, and the United States has made no provision whatever for any future supplies. The three countries may, therefore, come into competition at some mutual period of wants. We will not enter now into the question of ultimate supplies of cane sugar in the world being equal to ultimate requirements, with beet sugar eliminated. That problem will only be reached late in the sugar campaign year.

"The present question is as to whether Cuban planters are in any exceptional financial condition as to pressing their early production of prompt sales in advance of consumption demand, or if so situated whether they may prefer to sell promptly for quite another reason, viz., the securing of the handsome profits now visible over the cost of production. Upon which of these two conditions is most powerful in the minds of planters, seems to rest the market value of the Cuban crop from now till May next. We incline to think that the last of these propositions may influence prices downward to some moderate extent for a while, and, if so, that operators will have the opportunity again of trading on a rising market, as well as will refiners, for the immediate future."

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la CUBA REVIEW por Willel & Gray, de Nueva York.

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 11 de Noviembre de 1914, en cuyo período los azúcares certrifugos polarización 96° se cotizaban a 3 1/16c. la libra costo y flete y 4.07c. la libra derechos pagados. Las cotizaciones al presente son 2 7/8c. la libra costo y flete y 3.89c. la libra derechos pagados.

El mercado durante todo el período bajo reseña ha estado bastante fijo, sin subir ni bajar de las antedichas cotizaciones.

Inmediatamente después de nuestro último informe, Francia se retiró completamente de nuestro mercado, habiendo conseguido por todo 65,000 toneladas de azúcar refinado, y la Gran Bretaña no ha vuelto a entrar al mercado. La carencia de esta demanda del extranjero se dejó sentir en la disminución de la demanda por azúcares crudos, y dió una oportunidad para reducir en mayor cantidad las existencias por los tenedores de azúcares de alto precio.

Dichos países no se espera ahora que vuelvan a nuestro mercado ni al de Cuba hasta que estén listos a reasumir la compra de azúcares para su uso desde Mayo a Octubre de 1915, y ese plazo puede depender en gran manera del curso de los precios de la zafra de Cuba entre ahora y Mayo. Naturalmente la presunción en general es la misma al principiar esta cosecha que al principio de la cosecha en previas estaciones, esto es que se obtendrán precios más bajos con anticipación a causa de las necesidades financieras de los plantadores, o por su deseo de asegurar las ganancias visibles en las entregas temporanas. Respecto a los asuntos financieros, se nos hace comprender que la situación de Cuba en este respecto ha mejorado mucho sobre lo que era la pasada estación, y de aquí el que no haya el mismo abatimiento que entonces hasta el extremo de llegar el azúcar al costo de producción.

Considerando los diversos motivos para nuestra creencia, somos de opinión de que el azúcar no tendrá que ser vendido en ninguna ocasión por bajo de 2½c. la libra costo y flete, y de la baja base hecha para prontas entregas, el mercado seguirá con una tendencia al alza, llegando en cierta ocasión a 3½c. o aun 4c. la libra costo y flete antes de terminarse la campaña azucarera.

Creemos que el alza del azúcar en 1915 es limitada por la oposición que muestra Alemania al inmoderado aumento de precios, aun bajo la aparente deficiencia de existencias de azúcar de caña para llenar la demanda de la Gran Bretaña, de Francia y de los Estados Unidos en cualquier ocasión. El Gobierno alemán se dice que ha dispuesto la distribución de su cosecha de azúcar del modo siguiente: Cuarenta por ciento ha de conservarse absolutamente para el consumo del país; sesenta por ciento ha de reservarse en caso que el 40% resulte insuficiente, pero con la estipulación de que cierta cantidad de dicho 60% podrá ser exportado a países neutrales con permiso especial del Gobierno. Esto significa que de las 1,200,000 toneladas de exceso sobre el consumo para el país, Alemania estará dispuesta a entrar en negociaciones para exportar azúcar a países neutrales bajo precios y condiciones favorable.

Los precios favorables y las condiciones de embarque no es probable que lleguen con el azúcar de Cuba disponible a digamos 3½c. la libra costo y flete o a menos precio, así es que por tanto, al presente los plantadores Cubanos no necesitan tener en consideración otra cosa sino el considerar que hay un límite para los precios que puedan resultar posibles para la zafra en su conjunto o en parte a fines de la estación. Ni tampoco es probable que la Gran Bretaña cometa el error de hacer ofertas para existencias de Cuba y de los Estados Unidos a precios más altos de los que puede conseguir en Java y en otras partes.

La cosecha de Java de Mayo a Agosto de 1915 promete ser tan grande como la cosecha anterior, de la cual la Gran Bretaña compró 500,000 toneladas, e indudablemente puede conseguir otro tanto de la cosecha venidera; en efecto, a los precios que han de pagarse, creemos que el Japón comprará unas 100,000 toneladas menos que la última estación. Mencionamos estas probabilidades solamente con objeto de llamar la atención al hecho de que los países consumidores de azúcar al fin y al cabo no dependerán anteriormente de las exis-

tencias de azúcar de caña del mundo sin intervenir con algunas posibles existencias de países productores de remolacha en alguna ocasión durante la campaña azucarera, aun durante la continuación de la guerra. En otras palabras, el temor de precios extremadamente altos por los azúcares de caña, como resultado de la guerra, va disminuyendo algo, y debe ser considerado por los plantadores Cubanos.

Con algunas excepciones, nuestros refinadores se han abstenido hasta ahora de acumular existencias de la nueva zafra de Cuba bajo la base de 2 7/8c. costo y flete, probablemente con motivo de que la producción para Diciembre a Enero no es suficiente para influenciar los precios hacia el alza o la baja. Esta demora en hacer compras es probable que resulte en hacer pedidos más tarde a los precios actuales o cosa parecida, y no a precios materialmente más bajos, como ya se ha indicado.

La demanda por el azúcar refinado está ahora limitada a la demanda local del país, pero una vez que la capacidad mensual de las refineries de las Islas Británicas es menor que los requerimientos mensuales del azúcar refinado para el consumo, no cabe duda que cuando la Gran Bretaña vuelva a hacer compras de azúcar incluirá una buena cantidad de azúcar refinado de los Estados Unidos, los cuales requerirán una cantidad adicional de azúcar para cubrir tales ventas.

No podemos hacer cosa mejor que repetir la observación final de nuestra última reseña de que "no cabe duda que toda la zafra de Cuba se colocará en el mercado a precios con tendencia al alza después que se haya dispuesto del producto de primera entrada."

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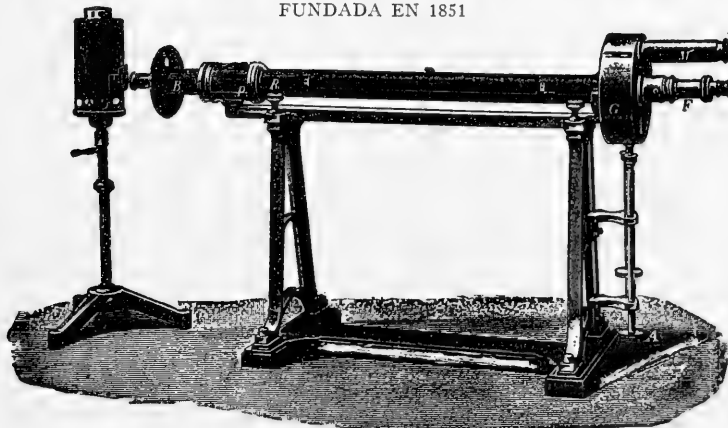
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A special meeting of the stockholders of the New Niquero Sugar Company was held at the office of the company, New York City, on the 10th day of December, 1914, for the following purposes:

1. To act upon the proposition to classify into common and preferred stock, the authorized increase capital stock of said company, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000), so that five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) shall be common stock and one million dollars (\$1,000,000) thereof shall be preferred stock.

Said preferred stock shall be entitled to preference and priority over the common stock as follows:

The holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to receive out of the surplus or net earnings and the corporation shall be bound to pay therefrom as and when declared by the board of directors, a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum cumulative from the first day of December, 1914, payable yearly, half yearly, quarterly, or otherwise before any dividend shall be set apart for or paid on the common stock.

In case of liquidation or dissolution, or distribution of assets, of the corporation, the holders of the preferred stock shall be paid the par amount of their preferred shares and the amount of dividends accumulated and unpaid thereon, before any amount shall be payable or paid to the holders of the common stock.

The balance of assets of the corporation shall be divided ratably among the holders of the common stock.

After the payment of dividends at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) on the common stock in any fiscal year, any further dividends in that year are to be paid on all outstanding preferred and common stock without distinction.

2. To act upon a proposition to cancel the authorization heretofore given for the issue of one million five hundred thousand (\$1,500,000) dollars of new first and refunding mortgage bonds and:

3. To authorize the purchase of the present outstanding bonds of the company at 110.

Central "Niquero" began grinding about December 15th and expects 150,000 bags of sugar of Barrobas each.

El Progreso of Gibara, says that there are rumors, that will not down, to the effect that a new sugar central, "La Victoria," will soon be built in a locality close to the city.

Senor Jose H. Beola, it is said, is interested in the new factory.

Central "Hormiguero," in Santa Clara Province, began grinding on December 5th.

CENTRALS "VERTIENTES" AND "FLORIDA"

In Cienfuegos, on November 6th, there was organized the Central Vertientes Company.

The organizers of the new company are the following well known citizens: President, J. Isidoro Madrazo, a prosperous planter; vice-president, D. Felipe Silva, a well known lawyer of Cienfuegos; secretary, D. Arturo Lopez Madrazo, a prominent lawyer of Sagua la Grande.

The directors are as follows: Col. D. Juan Florencio Cabrerias, D. Antonio Oviedo, a planter; D. Francisco Fernandez, a business man; and D. Juan Busquet, owner of the Hotel Union at Cienfuegos.

The new central will be built, it is believed, on the plantation "El Jiqui," owned by Sr. Bernabe Arteaga, president of the municipal council of Camaguey, and is situated some four kilometers from the station at Florida, in Camaguey Province, on the line of the Cuba Railroad.

The rails from Florida to the site of the new central are being laid to carry the necessary machinery, and later to transport the crop.

The new central occupies an enviable location, near the main line and within easy reach of the south coast, for the shipment of its sugars.

The stockholders of the central have purchased 600 caballerias.

The central is expected to be ready to grind the 1916 crop, and to make 150,000 bags. It is rumored that President Menocal is interested in the new factory.

As soon as the project is successfully under way, another company will build a central in Florida, and will name it after the town.

The organizers of this project have already secured an option on lands in the neighborhood owned by Sr. Juan Madrigal.

ANOTHER NEW SUGAR FACTORY

The Havana papers state that President Menocal is interested in a new sugar factory which will be built at Palma Soriano, Oriente Province, on the main line of the Cuba railroad to Bayamo, west of San Luis. With President Menocal is associated a Senor Vall.

The papers speak of the project as a certainty and that all the time President Menocal, during a recent visit to Palma Soriano, was spent in examining the ground chosen for the new central.

ESTIMATED SIZE OF THE CROP

	<i>Tons</i>
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buenos y beneficiosos propósitos de sus armadores.

El crédito que desde hace años vienfle disfrutando la "Munson Line," debido a las excelentes condiciones en que hace la entrega de la carga a ella confiada y las garantías de una línea permanente y económica, deben ser tomadas en cuenta y tratarse por todos los medios de darle la protección que se merece.

Los importadores de madera, sobre todo, a quienes no se les había presentado una situación tan halagüeña, deben ser los primeros en corresponder consus cargas, ya que los beneficios de tan rápida y frecuente comunicación a ellos favorece de manera tan positiva.

Después de las precedentes líneas, escitas con el buen deseo que nos anima y en nuestra misión de traer a nuestras columnas todo cuanto pueda interesar al comercio, solo nos resta llamar la atención del mismo acerca de la necesidad que debe predominar en el ánimo de todos, para que se mantenga como hasta el presente, tan frecuente, interesante y beneficioso servicio de vapores de la renombrada empresa "Munson Line."

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GUANTANAMO VALLEY ESTATES

Confluente looks for 60,000 bags and will begin grinding January 1st. Its season will end in June.

"Santa Cecilia," owned by the Santa Cecilia Sugar Company, will begin grinding about January 15th, and estimates the coming yield at 78,000 bags.

The "Esperanza" and "San Mignel" calculate their yield at 95,000 bags this season for both.

"San Antonio" expects 50,000 bags.

The Guantanamó Sugar Company, owners of the "Soledad," "Isabel" and "Las Canas" factories, look for 270,000 bags of sugar, of "Soledad" will yield about 130,000 bags.

Grinding on these estates will begin about January 15. At "Las Caras" there has been much renovation work in the mill machinery.

Five hundred and ninety-three thousand bags of sugar is the estimated yield of the mills in the Gauntanamo Valley, served by the Guantanamo Railroad.

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It is understood that Jack Johnson has accepted the terms of the championship fight with Sam McVey next March in Havana.

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HAVANA

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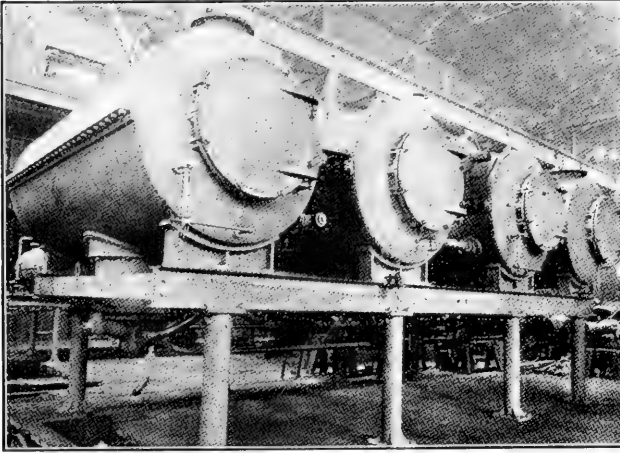
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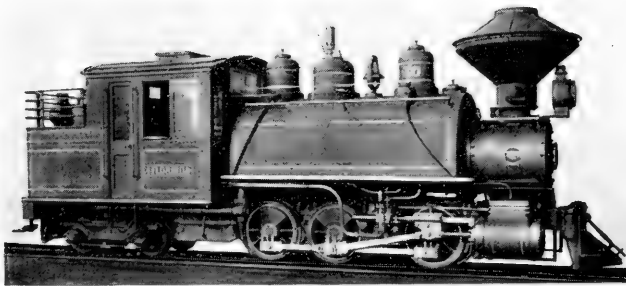
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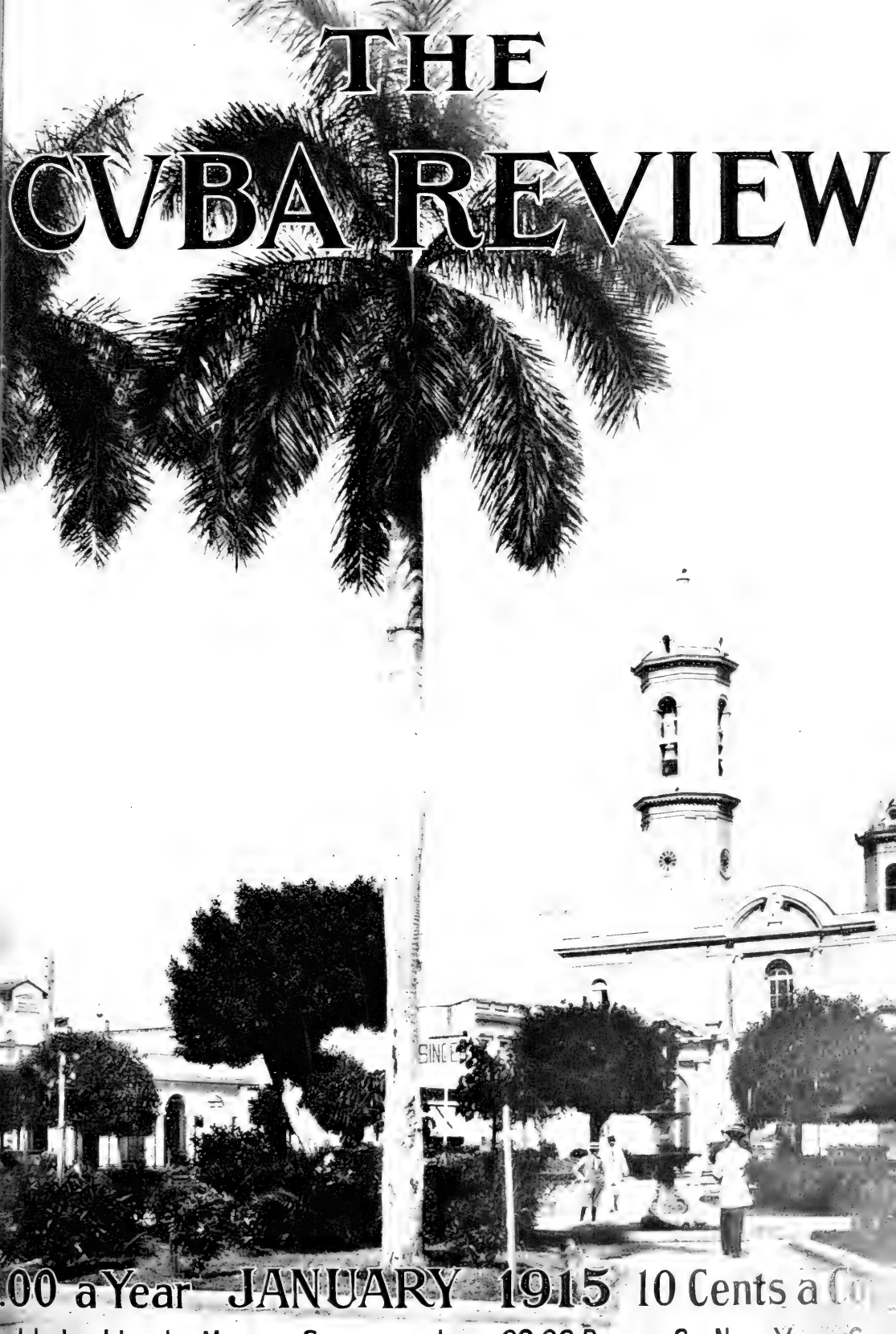
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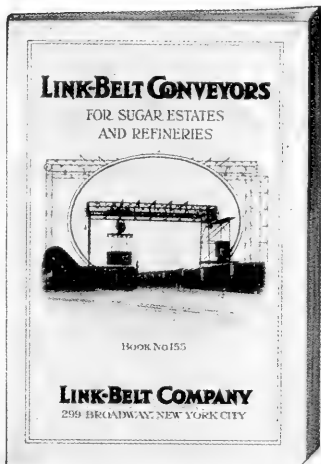
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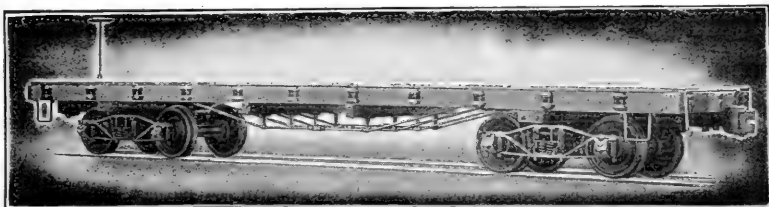
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The party will start about January 15th for the Cuban capital, going South to Key West by rail, and thence to Havana by steamship. It is expected they will be away for three weeks, in which time they will have met the best amateur football teams which the island boasts.

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"You are correct as not being able to get along without your paper. I would miss it very much, and for any reasonable price do not want to be without it. It is worth to any business man considerable more than the subscription price you charge."—*T. J. L.*, Charleston, S. C., December 18, 1914.

"I cannot afford to be without *The Cuba Review*, while I have interests in Cuba and the Isle of Pines, as I consider it the most reliable publication printed."—*J. S. K.*, Cleveland, Ohio, December 16, 1914.

Brantford, Ont.

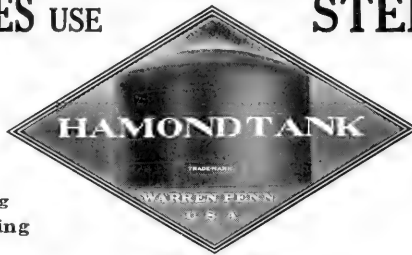
To the Editor of *The Cuba Review*:

Dear Sir:

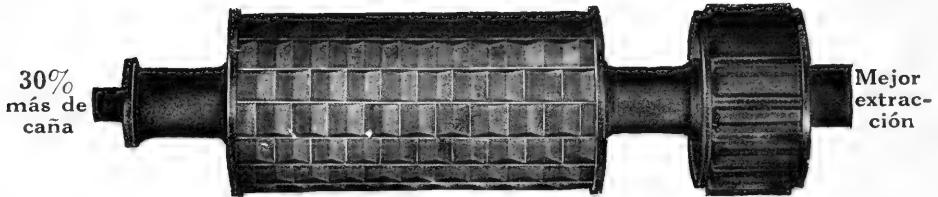
Will you kindly inform me what is the duty on motor vehicles going into Cuba?

The duty on motor vehicles into Cuba is 31.25% ad valorem, but if goods are forwarded from the United States and are of American manufacture, they have a 20% differential, so that the duty on them is only 25%.

Please mention *THE CUBA REVIEW* when writing to Advertisers

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26 O'Reilly Street, Havana

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HAMMOND IRON WORKS, Warren, Pa., U.S.A.**PATENTE PELAEZ**

Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desmenuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desmenuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envienos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan U is así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precios bajos por una maza completa para desmenuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.**PIERRE DROESHOUT, Agt., Apartado 861, Havana, Cuba.****ALABAMA FOODSTUFFS FOR CUBA**

Merchants of Selma, Ala., figure that Cuba is a good market for Dallas County oats, corn, peas, etc. Growers say that by utilizing the Alabama river as a freight carrier that feed stuffs can be loaded on boats and barges at Selma and sent to ocean-going vessels at Mobile, and can be carried on to Cuba at exceedingly reasonable freight rates.—Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal*.

THE CUBA COMPANY DIVIDEND

The semi-annual dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ for the six months, ending December 31st, 1914, on the 7%. Cumulative preferred stock of The Cuba Company will be paid by check on February 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record as of December 31st, 1914.

CUBA'S NEW COINAGE TO BE MADE IN PHILADELPHIA

Announcement has been made that the Cuban Government had awarded contracts for supervision and distribution of its new coinage to the National Bank of Cuba. At the present time money in circulation in Cuba is made up of American coin, French gold and Spanish silver.

It is understood that in the future Cuba will permit only its own and American coin in circulation, and that the United States Mint in Philadelphia will undertake the coinage of the new money.

TWO ENGAGEMENTS IN HAVANA

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Himely of Havana, Cuba, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Alexandra Himely, to Tomlinson Carlisle Ulbricht, of the same city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Col. and Mrs. Ricardo E. Ulbricht, of Havana announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Elise Ulbricht, to Robert Allan Anderson, also of Havana. Their wedding is to take place this Spring.

FRENCH SUGAR TRADE HALTED

According to the Dutch papers, a journal of the sugar industry published at Magdeburg, announces that between 150 and 200 refineries in the north of France have ceased working because all their copper apparatus has been seized by the Germans and sent to Germany to be used in the manufacture of cartridges.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

Vol. XIII

JANUARY, 1915

No. 2

Contents of This Number

The Cover Page Shows the Plaza at Cienfuegos.

Agricultural Matters:

Citrus Canker (Illustrated)..... 27

Commercial Matters:

Cuban-American Sugar Report.....16, 17

Cuba's Custom House Districts..... 24

Government Activities:

Cuba's Consular Service..... 7

Amnesty Bill Vetoed..... 7

Uncultivated Land in Cuba..... 7

Proposed New Reciprocity Treaty..... 7

Japanese in Cuba..... 8

Cuban Coinage Contract..... 8

General Notes:

Death of Senor Quesada..... 9

United States Ships at Guantanamo..... 9

Successor to Bishop Knight..... 14

Country Club at Havana..... 14

Cuban and Boston Women..... 10

American Office Devices in Cuba..... 19, 20

Water Supply of Cuba (Illustrated)..... 21, 22

Cuba's Need of Merchandise..... 18

Railroad Reports:

Financial Position of Cuba Railroad..... 15

Earnings of Cuba Railroad..... 23

Havana Electric Railways..... 23

United Railways of Havana..... 23

Cuban Central Railways..... 23

Santiago Electric Light and Traction Company..... 23

Western Railway..... 23

Cuba Company Income..... 25, 26

Tobacco Industry:

Crop Damaged by Rain..... 28

Tobacco Situation in Cuba..... 29

The Sugar Industry:

Fire in Sugar Fields..... 10

Trend of Sugar Prices..... 30

Sugar Crops Compared..... 30

Sources of Cane Sugar..... 31

Sugar Crops Estimate..... 32

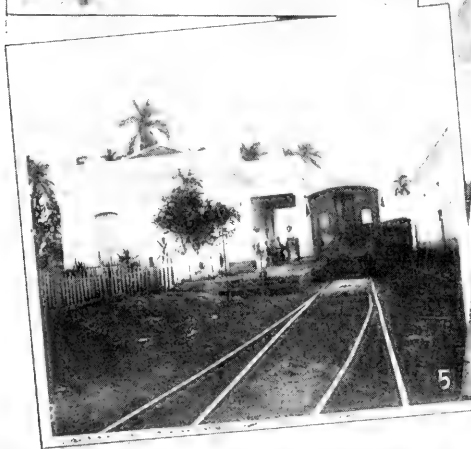
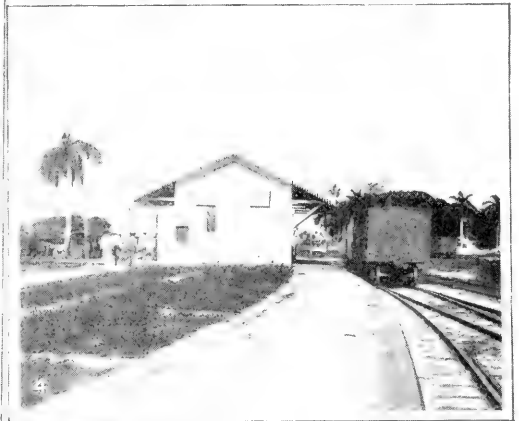
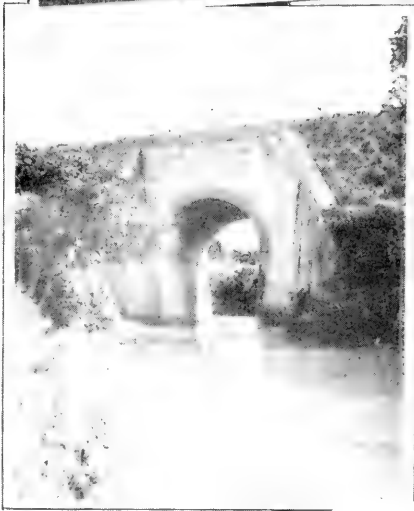
Sugar Market Conditions..... 32

Review of Sugar Prices by Willett & Gray..... 35

Cane Sugar and Heart Disease..... 35

Chart of Sugar Price Fluctuations..... 36

Thick Canes vs. Thin Canes..... 38



RAILROAD STATIONS AND SCENES ALONG THE LINES OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS.
 1. Station at Jucaro. 2. Former route showing trains going through the Botanical Gardens. 3. A
 bridge on the road to Matanzas. 4. Melena Station. 5. Quintana Station. 6. Campo Florida.

THE CUBA REVIEW

“ALL ABOUT CUBA”

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VOLUME XIII

JANUARY, 1915

NUMBER 2

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

Cuba's Consular Force

Conforming to the laws of December 13th, 1913, May 19th and June 29th, 1914, the diplomatic corps of the Republic consists of the follow-

ing:

Envoy and ministers plenipotentiary	16
Secretaries of the first class	11
Secretaries of the second class	6
Assistant Secretaries	5
Consul generals	13
Consuls of the first class	18
Consuls of the second class	45
Vice-consuls with office	3
Vice-consuls attached to legations	10
Chancellors of the first class	87
Chancellors of the second class	2
Honorary consuls	71

AMNESTY BILL VETOED

The amnesty bill passed by the Cuban Congress on December 9th, presumably designed to effect the release of General Ernesto Asbert, has been vetoed by President Menocal. General Asbert is serving a sentence of twelve years imprisonment for alleged complicity in the murder of Chief of Police Riva, last year.

The basis of the President's action is the doubtful constitutionality of the measure which was so framed that it applied to only one person.

The Cuban State Department is endeavoring to ascertain the amount of uncultivated land in each of the six provinces and to that end has sent requests to all six governors to furnish data on the subject.

When received, copies will be sent to Cuban consuls in foreign countries.

BELGIANS TO CUBA

Dr. F. Zayas, Cuban Minister to Belgium, is quoted to the effect that the Cuban Government is considering a scheme to invite Belgian farmers to come to Cuba. It is thought that many Belgians would accept the offer if made, and that the Island Republic would welcome such settlers as a needed element to further develop the rich possibilities of Cuban land cultivation.

The Union of Manufacturers is trying to have the Cuban Government take the necessary steps to bring about a new reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, upon a basis to have the present duty cut in half, which would cause no reduction in the income of the United States treasury, as our exports ought to more than double, and at the same time it would still leave an ample margin, to the clear Havana cigar industry in the United States. Besides, as the United States virtually exercises a protectorate over Cuba, such a measure would be nothing but an act of justice to Cuba, when she loses the privileged position of her sugar industry in 1916.

INCREASE IN SCHOOL FACILITIES

From 1901 to 1912, 151 schools were established in Cuba. In 1913 alone, under President Menocal's administration, there were 302 new school rooms created. In other words, the existing number of schools in Cuba in 11 years were doubled in one year. Congress has been asked to supply 300 more.

JAPANESE FOR CUBA

The President recently gave permission to the Constancia sugar estate to import 25 Japanese laborers for some new irrigation work on the plantation cane fields.

On inquiry at the Cuban Consul's office at New York City, it was ascertained that there are no particular prohibitions against Japanese coming to Cuba and that the immigration laws of the United States govern in the latter Republic. The only condition that Cuba makes to the coming of the Japanese is that they secure papers of identifications in order to avoid being confused with Chinese.

The Japanese for Constancia were imported into Cuba as skilled laborers, and they will be permanently employed on the estate and will also act as instructors to the Cubans in methods of irrigation. An initiative of this kind is important for Cuba where irrigation is necessary owing to the droughty conditions which exist from May to October each year.

It might be added that a few weeks ago *The Cuba Review* received a letter from one of its subscribers in Hawaii who asked for information regarding the admission of Japanese into Cuba as laborers on the plantations. Our correspondent stated that there were many Japanese in the Sandwich Islands who would be glad to go to Cuba if assured of steady work.

Sr. Pedro Bustillo, Governor of Havana Province, has recently issued a proclamation to the agriculturists, colonos and cattlemen of the province, calling attention to the injuries the European war has inflicted upon the industries of Cuba, especially tobacco, and which has brought high prices for food products imported from abroad, but which are necessities to the population.

The Provincial Association of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor deems it necessary to give some wise counsel to the productive classes mentioned above.

Their first advice is to the tobacco growers to reduce the acreage devoted to its cultivation on account of the closing of the European markets, making it impossible to dispose of their product. Figures have been given in the *Review* showing the marked decrease of cigar exports to Germany, France, England and other countries.

This condition of affairs involves the ruin of the tobacco industry and of the growers.

For the future the cultivation of cane and minor fruits seems attractive.

The association also calls their attention to the fact that the tobacco growers, agriculturists and others utilize their ground in sowing tobacco seed, tubers and sugar cane, from which, in normal times, the return has been sufficient that Cuba depends upon foreign countries for its grain, forage, fowl, butter and lard, eggs, meat, etc., for which it annually pays millions.

The imports for the fiscal year 1912-13 are quoted in the governors proclamation and are awe inspiring.

An examination of the figures he says, makes one think that we are inhabitants of the most arid region in the earth and that our soil is incapable of producing the products necessary for their maintenance.

The important amount of \$28,908,148 represents the importations referred to in the fiscal year and are divided as follows:

Oats.....	699,432
Fowl.....	20,986
Rice.....	7,694,381
Peas.....	906,278
Hay and bran.....	486,007
Corn meal.....	90,038
Eggs.....	1,218,905
Beans.....	1,528,453
Condensed milk.....	2,165,766
Canned vegetables.....	498,416
Lard.....	6,148,827
Potatoes.....	1,897,066
Corn.....	2,347,257
Jerked beef.....	3,206,336

As may be seen the major portion of these products can be produced in Cuba.

It is urged in conclusion that the classes already mentioned get together and exchange views, and adopt measures whereby these things can be produced in Cuba.

Commenting on the above, a correspondent of the *Avisador Comercial* of Havana, says that he has visited the markets of the country many times in search of bananas, sweet potatoes, beans and other vegetables and fruits for the daily meal and has had to pay very high prices.

CUBAN COINAGE

The Cuban government has awarded the contract for the supervision and distribution of the new currency to the National Bank of Cuba. The coinage of the new money will be done at the United States mint in Philadelphia and delivery of approximately \$3,000,000 Cuban silver coins will shortly be made. The gold coins will be minted afterwards.

CUBA RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUST
CERTIFICATES

The Philadelphia banking house, which undertook the sale of these certificates, has announced that it has been necessary to cancel their sale. The issue was known as "Equipment Trust Certificates of 1915." Their sale when, if and as, issued, was conditional upon legal approval. The question of legality required considerable time for research as it had to do with not only the laws of Pennsylvania, but also those of Cuba, in which country the equipment was to be used. Finally the counsel of the banking house decided that they could not approve the proposed issue. It is carefully explained that the action of the lawyers was in no sense a reflection on the high credit of the Cuba Railroad Company, but owing to the many technical legal questions involved, it was considered best to cancel the issue.

ALL AROUND CUBA

IMPORTANT HIGHWAYS

In addition to the plans already projected by the Cuban Government for building and extending the highways of Cuba, a further plan is now being considered which would provide for a great central highway from La Fe, in the western part of Cuba, to Baracoa, at the extreme eastern end of the island.

In the latter part of December, Havana had an unusually severe rain storm. A large part of the city was flooded by the downpour of water, to such an extent that the electric-car service was interrupted, and much inconvenience experienced.

The new car-ferry steamer "*Henry M. Flagler*," the full description of which was given in our issue of September, 1914, arrived in Havana January 8th, and will shortly be put in operation between Key West and Havana in connection with the Florida East Coast Railway.



Mgr. Valentin Zubizarreta, recently consecrated Bishop of Camaguey.

DEATH OF SENOR QUESADA

Senor Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban Minister to Germany, died suddenly at Berlin, January 9th. Senor Quesada had been a representative of Cuba at Berlin since 1910, and he formerly represented Cuba at Washington. Senor Quesada had a distinguished career, and his patriotic services to Cuba were of great value. His work in the cause of Cuban liberty was a great and beneficent influence. He was Secretary of the Cuban Junta in the United States, and he did much to establish friendly and sympathetic relations with many prominent Americans. During the administration of General Brook, Provisional Governor of Cuba, Senor Quesada served his country as Cuban Commissioner at Washington, and after the establishment of the Cuban Republic he was appointed First Cuban Minister to the United States.

UNITED STATES WARSHIPS AT GUANTANAMO

On January 17th the battleships of the Atlantic fleet and the destroyer flotilla will proceed to Guantanamo and Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, there to engage in extended fleet exercises and target practice. After remaining in Cuban waters until February 25th, all the ships will proceed to Panama, thence through the Canal to San Francisco.

The report of the Texas Rice Millers Association shows increased exports of rice to Cuba.

The theory that Cuba would not buy American rice, but would buy British rice, is upset by the cold fact that Cuba is actually buying American rice and there is acknowledged to be a shortage of low grades in the United States on that account.

The report says it is significant that Cuba is taking more and more American rice.

The wedding in Matanzas was announced on December 18th, of Miss Margot Heydrich, daughter of Mr. Alfred Heydrich, United States Consular agent at Matanzas, and Mr. Jose R. Peralta, both leaders in the younger society of the city.

LABORERS WANT HIGHER WAGES

At Guira de Melena, Havana province, workmen engaged in the construction of a new sugar factory demanded recently a ten hour day and \$1.25, and went on strike to enforce their claims. The owners refused the increase.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

FIRE IN SUGAR FIELDS

One constantly sees notices in the Havana newspapers of fires in the sugar fields. It seems that when the cane is set on fire, the leaves burn, but the cane itself is not drawn away from the field within about two weeks, fermentation sets in, and the cane becomes of very little value. A gentleman engaged in raising sugar told me that he had a bad year last year because a fire occurred in a part of his fields at Christmas time, and for two weeks he had found it impossible to hire anybody to do any work, consequently he lost that portion of his cane which had been set on fire. I was led to believe that if a workman were anxious to obtain work at any time when the cane was not being cut on account of the low price of sugar, he could compel the owners of the field to give him a job in order to save the cane which had been set on fire, which was an easy inference from the remarks of the gentleman above referred to. These fires in my mind assume the position of strikes to obtain work.

There is no season when the cane must be cut, and it can be left almost indefinitely standing without injury. It, however, can only be planted after the rains which occur more or less periodically, before the height of the rainy season, when the fields, after showers, are plowed, and the cane is planted in short lengths, when it very soon makes its appearance above the ground.

I was told that these showers were very desirable as evidently they often increase the size of the crop of sugar as much as 25%.—Austin C. Dunham in the *Hartford (Conn.) Times*.

CUBAN AND BOSTON WOMEN

Madame de Baralt was sent to the Boston Food Fair by the Republic of Cuba for the purpose of telling the people about the homes and home life of our sister republic to the south, and she talked with all the enthusiasm which love and patriotism for the beautiful island, which is her home, could inspire.

Expressing her views of women's club activities in Cuba, Mme. de Baralt said that the Havana Woman's Club, of which she is a member, has been organized five years.

Its membership numbers 200 and is made up of Cuban and American resident women in the city.

She said it has several departments, just as the clubs of the United States, and is allied with the General Federation of Women's Clubs of this country.

Under the philanthropic department of the club an employment bureau for women is conducted, and fruit and flowers are distributed to institutions. Current events classes, lectures on historical and art subjects

and a class in Shakespeare are given, with special lectures on varied subjects by men and women who pass through Cuba when traveling.

Mme. de Baralt said further:

"American people must not imagine the Cuban women do not like to dress," she said. "They know all the Parisian styles and follow them closely. They have an artistic eye. In my country, a husband will talk over with his wife how and of what material his wife's dress should be made.

"A husband does not go ahead and buy an expensive suit for himself and think that any old thing will do for his wife. He takes real pleasure in seeing his wife look well in her dress.

"You know, nothing is so pleasing to a wife as to know her husband is interested in what she wears. How many American husbands just take a glance at their wife's new dress, when she has spent days in planning and thinking about it.

"The Cuban husband is ideal in many ways. He does not begrudge the time spent in studying his wife's costume. If more husband's would only talk dress to their wives and be interested in how a dress should be made and what color is most suitable to her complexion, there would be fewer family jars in America.

"Except for a few women who go out very early in the morning to early mass, the mantilla is no longer worn. You know we have over 4,000 women teachers on Cuba, and besides these our young women even of the best families are fitting themselves for useful vocations. In addition to their being beautifully gowned, we believe the Cuban women possess as much physical charm and beauty as those of any other land."

All of Mme. Baralt's lectures were profusely illustrated.

Mme. Baralt has lived in Cuba sixteen years, although a native of the United States. She is a talented lecturer of international fame, and has done noteworthy journalistic work here and in Cuba.

POLITICIANS MAY MAKE TROUBLE

"Cuba will always remain free and independent," declares one of the residents of that island. He went on to explain that a strong national feeling would develop in Cuba which would maintain its independence. He may be right, but the island may fall into the hands of a set of politicians who will create great disturbances and force intervention by the United States. One reason why Cuba has many chances to remain independent is because the people of the United States do not have that thirst for land which was said to be the motive that brought about the war with Spain.—Arthur W. Dunn, in *Long Branch Record*.

ALL AROUND CUBA

KEY WEST HAVANA FERRY

Nine great railroads of the country made traffic arrangements whereby on January 6, 1915, they sent their loaded freight cars across the straits of Florida from Key West to Havana, on the first great sea-going car barge ferry boat ever launched to ply between the United States and a foreign country.

The seagoing ferry boat Henry M. Flagler of thirty freight cars capacity, and making the trip in less time than it takes to load and unload freight after its transportation in the hold of steamships, was at that time placed in commission.

The announcement of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad on the new service was to the following effect:

"Announcement is made of the establishment of a new fast freight service to Cuba to be known as the Cuban allrail route and in which some nine railroads operating in the South, Southeast and Southwest are participating. The service offers to the shippers the without having to reload into boats at Key West, as arrangements have been made for steamships which have a capacity of handling thirty freight cars a trip. Offices have been established in St. Louis and in Havana for the service and the roads participating are the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, the Atlantic Coast line, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, the Southern, the Central of Georgia, the Havana railway, the Florida East Coast, the Seaboard Air Line and the G. S. and F. Ry."

WAR SERIOUSLY AFFECTS CUBA

"I think it is certain that the trade between Cuba and the United States will increase at once and for some time to come. But if the European war continues, and not only on account of it, but also, for many other reasons, and especially because we Cubans are losing from day to day our ability to produce and acquire, I am afraid that this trade will decrease until it may seriously injure our very economic existence."—Views of Enrique Jose Varona, Vice-president of Cuba, on the European wars effect on Cuba, in the *New York Sun*.

SINGERS FOR CUBA

The Sigaldi company singers have been engaged to open the Havana Opera House next February. The Cuban government is said to have offered the singers a bonus of \$25,000.

The offer from Cuba came as a climax to fourteen months' successful touring of South and Central America and in Mexico.

Their repertoire includes "Aida," "Lucia," "Madame Butterfly," "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," etc.

CUBA PRODUCTS ON EXHIBITION

Ldo Guieillermo Patterson, sub-secretary of state, has addressed a circular letter to all the consuls representing Cuba abroad, stating that it is the intention of the government to establish exhibitions of Cuban products in the principal Cuban consulates.

The products to be exhibited, besides a full line of tobacco and cigars, includes hemp and linen products, mosaics, tiles, porcelain, minerals, varnishes, seeds of different native plants and trees, and the many beautiful woods for which Cuba is famous.

The Havana *Post* endorses the idea, but urges the exercise of great care in the selection of consuls, because, "if anybody with a political pull is appointed consul regardless of whether he has any qualifications for such a position, then we predict that the Havana cigars that are sent to consulates as samples of what the island can produce will be smoked inside the consulate by the consul himself or in company with his chief understudy, while grapefruit and other products which are sent to him for the purpose of exhibition, if not consumed much the same way will be distributed among friends and the worthy object of the government will have been defeated."

FOR LEGATION AT HAVANA

A message urging an appropriation of \$100,000 for purchase and improvement of the American legation building at Havana, Cuba, was sent to Congress, December 22d, by President Wilson.

BASEBALL IN CUBA

Cubans are fond of baseball, and have many skilled players. It is reported that the St. Louis Federal League Baseball Team will go to Havana, Cuba, for preliminary practice sometime in February.

TWO CENT POSTAL RATE TO THE WEST INDIES EXTENDED

Post Master General, Burleson, has issued the following statement:

"The domestic letter rate of two cents an ounce or fraction thereof is now in effect between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, and in the western hemispheres with Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico and Cuba. The addition of the Bahamas is considered important commercially.

The 40-foot motor boat *Priscilla* has been sold for J. A. Penny to the United Fruit Company for use on Nipe Bay, Cuba.

ALL AROUND CUBA

BAD ROADS CAUSE OF STRIKES

Coach drivers in Pinar del Rio, and in other cities of Cuba, have entered on a strike from time to time as a protest against the execrable conditions of the streets, which injure their vehicles materially.

In Pinar del Rio, the streets, says the Mayor, are almost impassable and the coach drivers have refused to pay the municipal tax, claiming they spend more in broken carriage springs than they can possibly earn.

As in most cities the hired carriage is the only conveyance, a strike inflicts great inconvenience on the residents and quickly brings the officials to the point where something is done to bring the roadways into better condition.

NEW HOME FOR CHINAMEN

A home for aged and infirm Chinese was opened late in November in Guanabacoa, near Havana.

There are three pavilions with a capacity of sixty inmates each. There are also offices and other outbuildings. The total cost was \$27,000.

MORE CUBAN FISHING BOATS

The Cuban fishing fleet was enlarged December 16th by the purchase of five Gloucester and Boston fishing vessels. Joseph Cerecio of Havana negotiated the purchase.

The vessels are to engage in snapper fishing in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

RACING BOAT FOR CUBA

Lashed to the forward deck of the steamer San Jose when she left Boston on November 12, for Havana was the racing sonderklass boat Ninette, one of the fastest of her type afloat. The yacht has been purchased by a Cuban who will race her in tropical waters this winter.

AMERICAN CLUB OFFICERS

At the annual election on December 7th, of the American Club in Havana, the following officers were chosen: President, Howard Trumbo; Vice-President, L. S. Houston; Treasurer, R. E. Ulbricht; Secretary, Charles P. Williams; Board of Governors, R. W. Forrester, L. E. Brownson, S. S. Friedlein, Chas. H. Thrall, John Z. Horter.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

There is now a regulation in the city of Havana limiting the height of buildings to one and one-half times the width of the thoroughfare on which the edifices are to be erected.

EARTHQUAKE IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

A severe shock occurred in Santiago on Christmas night, causing more or less damage to the city and greatly alarming the inhabitants. The recently built club house of the San Carlos Club was injured, the walls being cracked as far as the third floor. The jail also suffered some damage as well as private houses. The force of the earth's trembling was sufficient to displace the electric light wires from their poles, which further added to the alarm of the citizens. The Christmas festivities were under way, and the quake somewhat dampened the enthusiasm.

Persons who have lived a long time in Santiago state that this was the most violent earthquake that they could remember in their experience. The effects of the earth's disturbance were also felt as far as Cauto Niquero, Santa Cruz del Sur, Bayamo, Palma Soriano and Campechuela.

KEY WEST-HAVANA FERRY

In reference to the establishment of a new ferry boat service between Key West and Havana, it seems that this plan has caused a certain discontent among the working people of Havana. It is probable that the Stevedores' Union and other working men's associations are going to exert their influence to prevent the establishment of this service, which, if their plans succeed, would paralyze the entire traffic of the City of Havana, and would cause at least an embarrassing delay to the success of the new project. It is further recorded that the working men of other parts in Cuba have been appealed to with the result that a committee of four representatives propose to go to the United States and appeal to the American trades unions for assistance. The contention of the working men is that the inauguration of the ferry service will throw many men out of work.

HEAVY EMIGRATION TO CUBA

Owing to agricultural depression here and to published reports of prosperity in the sugar districts of Cuba, emigration to that island has again assumed large proportions. The Compañia Trasatlantica is now running two steamers per month instead of one to Habana, having transferred some of its Buenos Aires vessels in order to take care of the traffic. There are five steamers monthly from the Canaries to Habana, and all are leaving now with full lists of steerage passengers on every trip.

A hail storm at Consolacion del Norte, on the north coast of Pinar del Rio Province on December 5th, did considerable damage to the extensive tobacco plantings in this section. The hail lasted about fifteen minutes.



Scene on the Damuji River, which flows into Cienfuegos Harbor.
Two boats like the one pictured give the tourist a most charming ride up this narrow river.



Manager's Residence, Cuban Sugar Plantation.

THE COUNTRY CLUB OF HAVANA

About three years ago a number of prominent men among the American and British residents in Havana organized for the purpose of buying property for golfing purposes near the City. The result of this is now evident in the beautiful grounds and house of the Havana Country Club, which is located in a suburb of Havana, called Marianao, distant about ten miles from the heart of the city. The Club is easily reached by automobile or by the electric trains of the Havana Electric Railroad which leave Havana every fifteen minutes during the day.

The golf course is the regulation eighteen hole course, covering 6,000 yards. Some of the holes—notably the 11th and 12th—are extremely "sporty," it being necessary to cross a running stream, which not only makes these two holes difficult but which winds around, and also affects to a greater or less degree five other holes. Royal palms are clustered about over a large part of the course and it was necessary in laying out the fifth hole to cut down a large number of them in order to leave a space through which to drive.

A visitor to Havana, of a member of any recognized Golf Club in the United States or if known to any member, can easily secure a card permitting him to play over these grounds at a cost of \$2.00 per day for the privilege.

The course was very well laid out by an expert and is kept in fine condition all through the year. The Club retains a professional player to instruct beginners of the game.

In addition to the golf course there are half a dozen clay tennis courts which are well patronized, particularly during Saturdays and Sundays, while for those who like surf-bathing—La Playa—the finest beach near Havana is within five minutes walk.

The Club House itself is a modern building and yet architecturally it harmonizes with its distinctively tropical surroundings. The first floor contains—in addition to the large lobby and office—the dining room, kitchen, cafe, locker rooms and shower baths. The two upper floors are reserved entirely for sleeping accommodations, and it is a feature of the Club that these rooms are let not only to the men belonging to the Club but also to their wives and daughters. These rooms during the season from December to May, are very well taken, and it would be hard for a visitor to get accommodations during the season unless applying for them far in advance. The management of the Club seems to be in very capable hands and the cuisine is excellent. On Saturdays and Sundays there is a Table d'Hote service, as well as A La Carte, and it is on these days that the golf course is so crowded that it resembles those in the Metropolitan district, while the piazza and grounds near the house are thronged with the wives and friends of the members.

The trip to the Club from the City is a comparatively easy one and no visitor to Havana should miss it. The attendants at the

Club are always pleased to see visitors and show them every attention.

A UNIQUE CLUB FOR NEW YORK

India House, in the old Cotton Exchange Building on Hanover Square, is the name of a club recently organized and began its activities on Nov. 16th. The object of this club is primarily a down town place of gathering for luncheon, but its members are limited to those actively interested in promotion of American overseas trade. Its influence therefore will be most helpful in fostering better relations with visiting residents of foreign countries and its members will be able to co-operate in an agreeable manner in the solution of the complex problems of international commerce.

The club house is beautifully decorated and the arrangement of the interior is most attractive. The walls are hung with interesting prints and pictures of famous old ships and there is also a valuable collection of models of old clipper ships, Spanish galleons, Dutch traders and other craft.

The officers of the club are: James H. Farrell, president; James R. Morse, Alba B. Johnson, Edward N. Hurley and Robert Doellar, vice-presidents; J. S. Grace, treasurer; Willard Straight, secretary and Robert H. Patcher, corresponding secretary.

SUCCESSOR TO BISHOP KNIGHT

On January 12th, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Rev. Hiram Richard Hulse was consecrated Bishop of Episcopal work in Cuba. This was the first consecration of a Bishop to take place in this Cathedral and was largely attended by New York clergymen and number of lay delegates. Bishop Greer was the consecrator and was assisted by Bishop Knight, former Bishop of Cuba.

Bishop Hulse was once in charge of the pro-cathedral in Stanton Street, under the late Bishop Potter, and later became rector of St. Mary's parish in Lawrence Street. For a time he served as secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, at that time in charge of the work in Cuba. When New York changed its own church extension system three years ago, putting in younger men to lead it and placing them on the cathedral staff, Bishop Hulse was given charge of the counties on the west side of the Hudson River, and also work on Staten Island, under Bishop Greer.

The work in Cuba was begun through the zeal and liberality of Philadelphia women and during the Spanish-American war Episcopal missionaries were the only ones, except Catholic priests, to remain on duty in Havana. Now there are twenty-five churches throughout the island, together with many schools. Bishop Hulse will leave for his new field, he said yesterday, as soon as he can attend to some personal business affairs.

CHANGES IN WAR RISK INSURANCE

It is learned from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., that it is now accepting cotton cargoes to Germany at a rate of 3 per cent. instead of 5 per cent. as heretofore.

The bureau has just issued its new schedule of general insurance rates on cargoes and ships as follows:

Rates from any ports in the United States to any ports in the world (other than those named in the special list), or vice versa, are as follows:

Cargo, Freight and Advances

1. Between ports of the United States, its possessions, or any non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, one-fourth of 1 per cent.
2. Between ports on the west coast of the United States and Japan, and/or China, one-fourth of 1 per cent.
3. To non-belligerent ports other than above and not north of Havre, in Europe, nor east of Sicily in the Mediterranean, one-half of 1 per cent.
4. To all other ports, three-fourths of 1 per cent.

Vessel (Voyage Risks).

By voyage, meaning from port of loading to not more than two ports of discharge.

1. Between ports of the United States, its possessions, or any non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, one-fourth of 1 per cent.
2. Between ports on the west coast of the United States and Japan, and/or China, one-fourth of 1 per cent.
3. To other non-belligerent ports not north of Havre, in Europe, nor east of Sicily in the Mediterranean, one-half of 1 per cent.
4. Other ports, three-fourths of 1 per cent.

Vessel (Time).

Time policies to be issued for a period of ninety days only, rate $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

If the insured agrees to a warranty, reading: "Warranted using only non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere," five-eighths of 1 per cent.

All rates subject to change without notice and effective from the date thereof.

Dated, Washington, D. C., January 11, 1915.—From *Commerce Reports*.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF CUBAN RAILROADS

Summarized figures for the year 1913-14 show the financial position of the lines in which British and American capital is invested and controlled:

	Miles	Gross Receipts £	Increase or Decrease £	Net Receipts £	Increase or Decrease £	Working Ratio %	Divi- dend %
United Havana.....	680	1,611,671	—15,003	661,260	—78,358	58.97	5
Cuban Central.....	341	585,837	—31,766	217,676	—47,238	62.84	2
Western Havana.....	147	286,705	+ 5,440	101,130	—13,915	64.73	7
Total.....	1,168	2,484,213	—41,329	980,066	—139,511	.....	..
Cuba Railroad.....	602	1,032,934	+106,527	494,184	+51,084	52.16	6

The three lines totalling 1,168 miles form a group distinct from the Cuba Railroad of 602 miles, which is American-owned. The United group shows decreases, but the balance sheets show a combined reserve of £695,000. On the other hand, the Cuba Railroad not only shows an increase in the year's turnover, but has paid 6 per cent., an increase of 2 per cent., though nothing is placed to reserve.

Very satisfactory reports come to hand from the Island of Cuba in regard to its railways, the greater part of which are in British hands. There are about 2,300 miles of track in service, and as soon as the financial markets improve it is intended to add to this already respectable total which supplies the wants of a population of about 2,250,000. The United Railways of Havana has something like 730 miles of track under its control; the Cuba Railroad, a Canadian enterprise which has made astounding advance during the past few years possesses about 602 miles of track; the Cuba Central Railway has 262 miles, and the Western Railway of Havana 150 miles of railroad.

The Cuban railways are remarkable for the low working costs which they usually show.—*Railway Gazette*, London.

CUBAN AMERICAN SUGAR REPORT

NET PROFIT FOR YEAR \$2,705,723, COMPARED WITH \$356,288—SURPLUS
\$2,153,157, AGAINST \$195,678 DEFICIT

The Cuban-American Sugar Co. has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1914. The income account compares as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911
Sales and miscellaneous income.....	\$15,560,097	\$16,161,213	\$17,242,191	\$13,397,645
Operating Expenses.....	11,113,386	14,120,103	14,851,470	13,854,820
Net Income.....	4,446,711	2,041,110	2,390,721	1,542,825
Interest, discounts, etc.....	1,740,988	1,684,222	1,521,834	1,269,349
Net profit.....	2,705,723	356,888	868,886	273,477
Preferred dividends.....	552,566	552,566	552,566	524,587
Surplus.....	2,153,157	*195,687	316,320	*251,110
Previous surplus.....	1,730,141	1,918,711	1,771,532	2,227,789
Miscellaneous credits.....	†149,000	145,250	147,000	815,500
Total surplus.....	4,032,298	1,868,283	2,234,852	2,792,179
Miscellaneous debits.....	‡138,141	138,141	316,141	1,020,647
P and L Surplus.....	3,894,157	1,730,141	1,918,711	1,771,532
*Deficit. †Bonds Canceled. ‡Sinking fund.				

ASSETS

Property, plant and fixtures.....	\$24,354,174
Goodwill.....	3,929,340
Securities in hands of trustees.....	3,100
Work animals, live stock and equipment.....	700,915
Current assets and growing cane.....	6,036,228
Cash in banks and on hand.....	754,784
Deferred charges to operations.....	374,026
Total.....	\$36,152,568

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:	
Common.....	\$7,135,600
Preferred Stock.....	7,893,800
Common Stock of Colonial Sugars Company in hands of the public.....	3,100
Collateral trust bonds outstanding.....	9,295,000
Real estate mortgages and censos (Cuban).....	469,114
Current Liabilities:	
Bills Payable.....	2,323,902
Bankers' Loans.....	1,291,913
Accounts Payable.....	601,691
Salaries and Wages Accrued.....	25,836
Interest Accrued.....	294,332
Dividends declared on Preferred Stock for three months to Sept. 30, 1913..	138,141
Sinking Fund for Redemption of Bonds.....	34,535
Reserve for Depreciation.....	2,751,444
Surplus per Annexed Statement.....	3,894,157
	\$36,152,568

The aggregate production of raw sugar for the year on the company's estates reached a total of 1,654,658 bags (264,745 tons) as against 1,363,292 bags (218,127 tons) in the previous year.

In detail, the annual production of raw and refined sugar for the past two years has been as follows:

	<i>Raw Sugar Production</i> (Bags 320 lbs.)	1913-14	1912-13
Chaparra.....		616,179 bags	475,373 bags

	1913-14	1912-13
Delicias.....	492,662 Bags	327,438 Bags
San Manuel.....		
Tinguanó.....	197,240 "	216,084 "
Nueva Luisa.....		
Unidad.....	66,606 "	96,816 "
Mercedita.....	88,447 "	104,836 "
Constancia.....	162,861 "	120,365 "
Gramercy, La.....	30,663 "	22,380 "
Total.....	1,654,658 bags	1,363,292 bags
	or	or
	264,745 tons	218,127 tons

Refined Sugar Production

Cardenas Refinery, Cuba.....	13,043,392 lbs.	7,746,155 lbs.
Gramercy Refinery, La.....	134,404,793 "	123,058,425 "

The report says:

"The increased production of sugar has been due in part to the greater quantity of cane ground and the higher sugar contents of the cane, also in part to the improved work of the houses, and of the organization in charge of the details of the business. The year's operations show lower manufacturing costs than those of any former season.

Until August when our active campaign was completed, ruling prices were low and only a remnant of the company's output remained to be sold at the high prices of August and September. The earnings of the company have been made and prices obtained for its product below the average selling price for the past five years. The fullest provisions has been made for doubtful Colonos accounts. The yearly productions of the original cost of plantings and all expenditures of cane fields where renewed plantings were required have been written off.

The profits are arrived at after charging \$764,015 for depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment. By the annual addition to the reserve for appreciation a fund is being created that is believed sufficient to meet any deterioration in the plant. These together with all other departments are maintained in a state of high efficiency and constantly strengthened by the application of the latest and most improved methods.

"The capital outlays during the year on the properties amounted to \$870,808, largely in the purchase of lands, the construction of railroads and railroad equipment, the erection of living houses and additions to factories.

"While the season now entering is late in the beginning of active operations the outlook is promising for a prosperous year."

PACKING FAULTS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

Consul Walter F. Boyle, Ceiba, Honduras.

The reputed failure of American exporters properly to pack goods for foreign shipment has been forcibly brought home to the writer. On appointment to his present post he bought from New York exporting houses much of his household furniture, etc., and in each instance was particular to impress on the sellers the necessity of compact packing because of the reckoning of ocean freights by cubic feet of displacement rather than by weight.

Notwithstanding this admonition, the goods were packed without regard to size or weight of packing, and it became necessary to pay about 150 per cent. more for freight than was necessary; and had it not been for the fact that an American consul's goods are admitted free of duty, the excess of customs charges would have been fully 75 per cent., as the customs tariff in Honduras is based on the gross weight of importations. Not only were the goods packed in cases far in excess of any necessity, but in one or two instances their size was such as to render their landing from lighters on the open beach almost impossible.

Deductions for Excess Freight—Pack-Train Transport

Business houses in this district state that they all have trouble with the packing of goods from the United States, and that, to protect themselves, they stipulate in their orders exactly how the shipments shall be packed, with the agreement that deductions may be made for excessive freight or customs charges arising from failure to pack as prescribed. They claim that in many instances they are forced to make these deductions.

Exporters to Honduras should remember that ocean freights are based on cubic feet of displacement (save where the freight would be greater on a weight basis), and that customs duties are collected on the gross weight of the shipment; also that, while there are some wharves in this district, the possibility of landing from a lighter on an open beach must be contemplated. Articles in boxes about 1 by 1 by 3 feet in size, with a weight of 100 pounds or less, may be transported to the interior readily by pack trains, and although there is little commerce of that kind in this consular district, it is well to pack goods with ultimate carriage by pack train in view.—From *Commerce Reports*.

CUBAN MARKET FOR AMERICAN APPLES

There is a demand for American apples in Cuba, and the possibilities of this trade are good. We understand that the Western growers of apples in the United States are paying more attention to the Cuban market, and have already developed a growing trade there.

THE SPONGE INDUSTRY

The headquarters of the sponge industry of Cuba is at Batabano, and a recent report shows the industry to be in a flourishing condition, the output during the year past being the greatest in the history of the industry in Cuba. War in Europe has, of course, greatly increased the demand for sponges.

A GOOD NEIGHBOR

Cuba is fortunate in having a neighbor and a market like the United States, but the advantage is not all on one side. This country is fairly lucky in having at its very doors an island like Cuba.

The Queen of the Antilles is one of the few regions which has surpassed its promise as a source of wealth and a factor in commerce. There was a time when every wise-acre could tell you that Cuba was good for producing sugar and tobacco, but worthless otherwise. The production of both these commodities has increased rapidly in the last few years, but they no longer stand alone.

Tropical fruits are beginning to take an important place in Cuban agriculture. The mahogany of the island is a boon to every cabinetmaker. The iron ore deposits near Santiago are almost equal to those of the Mesaba range in Minnesota, and recent investigations seem to show that Cuba has more and better asphalt than any other part of the world of equal size.

The total trade between Cuba and the United States for the fiscal year 1914 was \$200,188,222. A little farther east is an island which competent observers declare equal to Cuba in natural resources, but the commerce between the island of Haiti and the United States for the same year amounted only to \$15,026,547. In the light of this comparison, Cuba is an admirable neighbor and first-class customer.—Chicago (Ill.) *Journal*.

NEW FACILITIES FOR AMERICAN EXPORTERS

The National City Bank of New York has extended its direct foreign trade service to Cuba by making arrangements with the Banca de la Habana for the employment of a commercial representative who will furnish advices concerning commercial opportunities in Cuba and supply credit information. A room has been set aside in the new bank building of the Banco de la Habana as a library for catalogues.

CUBA HAS NEED OF MERCHANDISE

The Havana correspondent of *The Americas*, the foreign trade publication of the National City Bank, says of business conditions there:

"Owing to the interruption of exports from Europe and of extended local credits, importers in Cuba had allowed their stocks to diminish. As a result, the demand for merchandise staples seems to be gradually increasing and replenishment of stocks would appear necessary as soon as returns on sugar exports begin.

"Some of the more important articles which should find a market in Cuba within the next few months are textiles, particularly cotton goods; sugar sacks (provided they are of standard quality), fancy articles, hardware, especially kitchen enamel ware; cutlery, plated ware, wire cloth and horseshoe nails, paper and its applications, more particularly writing paper of heavy cap and waterproof wrapping paper for cigars and sweetstuffs, construction material, such as glass, wire cables, special high grades of cement, firebrick and low grade tiles; glassware in general; drugs and pharmaceutical products, including glass bottles, roots and plants, castor oil and surgical instruments, the prices of which have advanced from twenty to fifty per cent. above normal and foodstuffs, especially tasajo (jerked beef), rice, canned goods, including milk and fine groceries.

"Merchants who have hitherto been supplied from other countries are looking toward the more dependable markets of the United States. Transportation facilities are improving continually and Cuba, because of her favorable situations, should obtain many new trade benefits from the opening of the Panama Canal.

"Cuba seeks to expand her tobacco exports. A large amount of this product remains on hand and prices are from ten to forty per cent. below normal, the lesser decline being in the higher grades. Many thousand bales go annually to South America, which is not now taking the usual quantity. A steamship line from the United States, calling at Havana en route to Buenos Ayres could obtain tobacco freight southward from May to November and bring north tasajo and grain from Argentine."—From N. Y. *Herald*.

PLANTATION CO. IS BANKRUPT

The Palm Grove Plantation company of Chicago, a corporation, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District court in which it scheduled liabilities of \$149,075.48, and assets of \$283,159.50.

The company owns a 900-acre tract of land in the province of Pinar de Rio, Cuba, and is engaged in a general fruit and farming business.

The land which it owns is valued at \$282,000. Androve Carlson is president of the corporation. Its offices are at 1850 West Chicago avenue.

AMERICAN OFFICE DEVICES IN CUBA

Ralph W. Crain, Treasurer of the Frank G. Robins Co., Havana.

All the better known makes of American typewriters, adding machines and other office appliances are represented here. At least two German typewriters, the Stoewers and the Continental, have also been represented in Cuba, for several years, but have never succeeded in securing much of a foothold in competition with the American machines. In certain other lines the Germans and other Europeans have had better success. In spite of the fact that the United States enjoys an advantage of twenty to twenty-five per cent concession in the custom duties, the Europeans are able to sell certain lines of office appliances, laid down in Havana, at from ten to twenty per cent less than the same goods would cost if imported from the United States. And in many cases the European goods are superior. Our American manufacturers in certain lines ought to wake up and see that even with the odds against them, the European manufacturers are taking a big share of the business that rightly belongs to the United States.

Now that shipments from many of the European countries have been stopped by the war, the time is ripe for the Americans to step in and get this business; but in order to get it and to hold it, certain improvements and concessions are necessary.

All of the European exporters allow six months time for the payment of their bills. If at the end of six months the customer wishes a further extension, he may get another three months, or even six months, simply by the payment of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum for the three or the six months' extension as the case may be. And nobody has to ask the second time for these long time datings—they are freely conceded; and, understand, the prices are considerably lower and the quality of the goods often better than are the American prices and qualities in similar lines.

Germany has been supplying large quantities of paper—box paper and typewriter paper—lead pencils, box files, bill books, inkstands, calendar pads, and many other similar articles. The two German box files, "Leitz" and "Soennecken" are especially popular. (I refer here to carton files similar to the "Falcon" and others of American manufacture.) The Leitz and the Soennecken cost us, delivered in our store, considerably less than similar American files, and they contain certain superior features that it would be well for our American manufacturers to copy.

You have all heard it said that the American manufacturers do not pack their goods as well as do the Europeans; this is true, but not so much so as formerly. The American manufacturers have learned at last—at least, some of them have learned how to pack goods for export; but they were a long time doing it, and many a shipment of wooden furniture has been smashed into kindling wood, and many a shipment of steel furniture dented and twisted and warped out of shape before the American manufacturer tumbled. They probably haven't felt it so keenly as they should, as in most cases the customer has pocketed the loss, or in some few cases the railroad or steamship lines may have reluctantly paid the claim for damages. But I think that usually the factory, where all the blame rested, has been able to dodge the loss. Many have doubtless wondered why they didn't get repeat orders, and have never awakened to the fact that good customers have been lost, and perhaps the opening up of big fields of trade nipped in the bud simply by miserably inefficient packing of goods for export. We ourselves have suffered heavily at times from this score, but as ours is an American firm, knowing the factories with whom we deal, and being able to write them in their own language, we have not lost heart in such cases, but have simply gone after our fellow countrymen, the manufacturers, and by persistently keeping after them have at last gotten them pretty well into line as to the necessity of proper packing. Had we been Cubans or Spaniards, unacquainted with our factories and obliged to write them in the Spanish language, with which the manufacturers are unfamiliar, we would probably have given up in despair, as many a foreign customer of American factories has no doubt done ere this.

Of course, there are exceptions to this rule; our typewriters and our adding machines have never given as much trouble, and the same is true of certain lines of furniture, but unfortunately not all of them.

Another thing that we have often heard is that the European manufacturer is more accommodating, striving to make up the goods as the customer wants them. This is quite true. For instance, the Europeans will furnish diaries, calendar pads with Spanish dates, names of days and months, etc., which the Americans will not do. The titles, indices, and other wording for files and similar articles from Germany are properly translated into Spanish, but apparently such a thing has never occurred to the American manufacturers.

In short, my message to the American manufacturer would be that he study the products and methods of our European friends, and endeavor to profit thereby. Of course, there are many things in which the American excel; but why not excel in everything in the office supply line? We have a good lead over the Europeans and with just a little improvement could leave them far behind.

In Cuba the Americans have every advantage over the European manufacturers. We are close neighbors, have excellent transportation facilities connecting the two countries; the United States enjoys a twenty to twenty-five per cent advantage in reciprocal custom duties; the American influence is strong in Cuba, and for historic reasons a strong friendship exists

between these two countries. Now if with all these advantages in our favor the American manufacturer lets the European take business away from him like "taking candy from children," what can we expect in countries like the Argentine, and others still further distant, where the American has no handicap in his favor, and must get the business strictly on his own merits?

The Americans doubtless are getting a fair share of the office appliances and supplies business in some countries, but I am sure that they would greatly increase their export business by studying the methods of their European competitors and then face the issue squarely, make the necessary reforms or concessions, and GET the BUSINESS. And right now is the time to do it.—*Office Appliances*, Chicago.

CUBA'S PURCHASES LARGE

Exports to Cuba via Southern ports are greatly in excess of those of any previous period, which indicates that the island republic, unable longer to receive direct shipments from Europe, is transferring her trade to the United States.

Cuba has always been a heavy buyer in the markets of Europe, but now Europe is in a very bad way, and it is difficult for any of the countries, especially of the Continent, to export goods.

Cubans are buyers in large quantities of burlap bags, machinery for their sugar houses, and are securing more dry goods than ever before.

The United States always did a fairly good shoe business with the Cubans, but the orders for shoes have been increased, and the outlook now is for heavy shipments of clothing to the islands.—Interview with Mr. Joseph Lalande, Assistant General freight agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the *New Orleans Picayune*.

COAL EXPORTS TO CUBA

The coal exports of the United States to Cuba in the last five years compare as follows: The figures were compiled for the "Black Diamond" of New York by Theodore Swann, of the Alabama Power Co.

	<i>Long tons</i>
1909.....	688,991
1910.....	818,173
1911.....	983,506
1912.....	1,151,397
1913.....	1,316,472

HAVANA RACE MEETING OPENS

The President and Senora Menocal and the fashionable society of Havana attended the opening of the race meet on Jan. 14th. The weather was perfect. Four thousand persons were present at the opening. The evening papers are not enthusiastic over the meet, however; the Cubans not understanding the betting system.

DEATH OF GENERAL MONTEAGUDO

General Jose F. Monteagudo died at his home in Havana on December 14th, after a long illness.

SHORT-PAID POSTAGE AND MISDIRECTED LETTERS

One cannot help being impressed on glancing over the reports from the United States Consuls in foreign countries by the fact that American exporters still give cause for complaint in the matter of insufficient attention to the necessity of mailing letters with sufficient postage and being careful that their mail is properly addressed. Foreign merchants are extremely sensitive on these points, and we believe that the *Cuba Review* has on previous occasions brought this matter to the attention of American exporters.

One of the American Consuls writes that the matter of providing letters with sufficient postage is a question that should receive the serious consideration of American business houses if they expect to accomplish the best results in conducting commercial relations by means of correspondence. Recently this consulate sent through the usual channels notice of a trade opportunity to American exporters in a given line of goods. Several American firms wrote to the prospective customer mentioned in the commercial inquiry, but it appeared that one of the firms had its letter returned to it. An explanation of the fact was asked at this office. The consul interviewed the manager of the local house to whom the letter was sent and it was learned that several letters had been received from American exporters who desired to enter into business relations with him, and it was also ascertained that he had refused to accept delivery of five letters because of the insufficient postage they bore. The inference from this sort of thing is too obvious for words.

In the Province of Pinar del Rio experiments have been carried on in the raising of tobacco and in the fertilizers used in that industry. Analyses are made in the laboratories at the experimental school, the results of which are made known to the farmers and a list of precautions distributed to prevent their being deceived by worthless fertilizers.

The offices of the Cuban Commercial Association, an organization which has for its object the attracting of visitors to that Island and affording them a pleasant stay there, have been opened in the Hotel Plaza, Havana.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF CUBA

The census of 1899 indicate the sources of water supply for the population of Cuba, and the proportion secured for each one hundred inhabited houses. The figures as compiled by Sir Rafael J. Fosaeba, in an article on the infant mortality of Cuba, and printed in the July-August numbers of *Sanidad y Beneficencia* of Havana follows:

<i>Provinces:</i>	<i>From Aqueducts</i>	<i>From Cisterns</i>	<i>From Springs</i>	<i>From Rivers</i>
Pinar del Rio	0.83	33.8	1.9	63.5
Habana	38.0	47.2	2.2	12.6
Matanzas	13.7	78.2	1.1	7.0
Santa Clara	9.5	55.0	13.7	22.2
Camaguey	0.19	55.6	20.6	23.6
Oriente	13.9	18.1	5.6	62.0

Since this census was made aqueducts have been built at Trinidad, Santiago de Cuba, Pinar del Rio, San Luis, Cienfuegos, Caney and Palma Soriano, which have been in operation for 12, 9, 7, 5, 4, 2 and 2 years respectively, and in latter times the water supply system of Havana has been extended to neighboring towns.

At present there are aqueducts in process of construction at Jaruco, Guines, Caibarien and Remedios, and others are projected for Consolacion del Sur, Vinales, Cabanas, Bejucal San Jose de las Lajas, Guira de Macurijes, Union de Reyes, Colon, City of Santa Clara, Rancho Veloz, Santa Domingo, City of Camaguey, Songo, Mayari and Jamaica.

These details, taking into account the increase in population, prove that there has been no great improvement in the general available water supply since 1899, and that at least one-third of Cuba's population drink river water.

River water is naturally a fruitful source of typhoid fever, as in general no attempt is made to keep the water supply free from contamination. The distributing system in several instances are of the most rudimentary character, consisting mainly of a dike across the stream diverting the water to the intake pipe. The river receives the detritus of the surrounding farming lands, with animal refuse and other poisonous matter.

It was also discovered that in the Pinar del Rio district where the water pipe had been



River San Cristobal in Pinar del Rio Province, near the town of that name.

carried along for 9 kilometers, that in many places the pipe had been purposely broken in order that the small farmers could obtain water for irrigating purposes, thus providing another source of contamination.

This was one of the reasons for outbreaks of typhoid fever in this section in 1909 and 1910 and veritable epidemics in 1911, 1912 and 1913, which made the death rate rise to 187.9 per thousand inhabitants, when in the rest of Cuba it was but 41.2.

A laboratory analysis of samples of river water of the six provinces showed that 54.1% was good, 37.8% bad and 8.1% suspicious, but it is well to state that while one day determined rivers will be free from an undue proportion of organic substances and bacteria, that on the next the same rivers will be full of contaminating matter. Filters and laboratory analysis daily of these waters and the employment of purifying agencies are urged.

The well known unsanitary surroundings of native huts are largely responsible for much of the contamination and the natives must be educated in the elements of practical sanitation before much improvement can be secured.

Throughout the island, according to Dr. Guiteras, 49 per cent of the houses possess no kind of indoor or outdoor toilet convenience, 42 per cent were equipped with cesspools and 5 per cent were properly furnished. During the last fifteen years the most laudable efforts of the Cuban sanitary department has been devoted to bettering these conditions.

Havana *Vital Statistics* gives us an idea of the importance of pure water without taking into consideration the average of 1894-1898, which was an abnormal period (21.01), the annual average coefficient of typhoid fever was 10.24 in the previous five years and 5.78 for the year 1899, when the census was taken and Spanish dominion ceased.

From that time cisterns have been suppressed, the black wells have been closed and the provision of water from the Vento Springs was extended to the suburbs of Havana, resulting in a decrease as follows:

1899	5.78	1904-1908	2.58
1899-1903	5.80	1904-1913	2.37



Primitive water distribution in Cuba. Getting a supply at the river, which later will be sold in the nearby Villages.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the month of November and for the five months ended November 30th compare as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
November gross	\$285,225	\$342,357	\$278,968	\$251,023	202,934	\$166,448
Expenses	166,577	195,210	191,188	156,538	126,900	110,959
November net	\$118,648	\$147,146	\$87,780	\$94,484	\$76,034	\$55,448
Fixed charges	70,195	66,791	66,791	60,125	36,666	36,666
November surplus	\$48,452	\$80,355	\$20,988	\$34,359	\$39,368	\$18,821
From July 1st—						
Five months' gross	\$1,603,080	\$1,715,231	\$1,536,542	\$1,288,980	\$1,024,817	\$807,682
Five months' net	650,390	742,944	611,085	546,359	422,489	252,083
Fixed charges	351,158	333,958	333,680	300,625	183,333	178,543
Five months' surplus	\$299,232	\$408,986	\$277,404	\$245,734	\$239,155	\$73,540

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Weekly receipts:	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
December 6	\$53,384	\$57,327	\$53,282	\$48,096	\$43,167	\$41,510
December 13	51,870	53,267	50,160	46,333	43,546	40,896
December 20	49,546	54,324	50,198	48,291	42,454	39,264
December 27	53,851	55,331	51,925	46,265	43,603	40,291

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

Weekly receipt:	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
November 28	£21,244	£20,994	£21,543	£17,691	£17,883	£15,750
December 5	22,206	23,081	23,195	20,416	17,689	16,693
December 12	23,059	26,553	25,918	20,887	19,814	18,809
December 19	24,889	32,150	29,629	25,941	20,476	22,311

EARNINGS OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

	1914	1913
Week ending Dec. 5	£6,464	£6,786
Week ending Dec. 12	6,028	7,043
Week ending Dec. 19	6,683	8,139
Week ending Dec. 26	6,997	7,911
	1915	1914
Week ending Jan. 2	£6,211	£9,029

EARNINGS OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY

	1914	1913
Week ending Dec. 5	£4,806	£5,033
Week ending Dec. 12	5,030	5,140
Week ending Dec. 26	4,567	4,920

EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

	1913	1912
December Gross	\$40,378	\$36,936
December Net	18,283	16,399
First 12 months		
Gross	457,690	404,225
Net	205,299	169,295

Mr. Joaquin D. Casaus, formerly Ambassador to the United States and who has represented in Mexico some of the most important American interests, and Mr. Manuel J. Sierra, both members of the Mexican Bar, beg to announce that they have opened an office at No. 25 Broad Street, Rooms 1020-1021, to be connected with their Law Office in Mexico City. Mr. Casaus and Mr. Sierra will advise exclusively on matters involving the laws of Mexico, Cuba and of Central and South America.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

The Cuba Treasury Department has been in receipt of many requests from merchants, for information as to the ports included in the regular custom house districts, and has accordingly issued a circular giving this information which has never previously been compiled. The list is as follows:

Custom House Districts—Banes.

Custom House District—Baracoa.

Sub Ports—Mata, Moa, Mayari, Punta de Maisi, Yumuri, Bema, Boca de Miel, Buabam, Marabi, La Cueva, Navas, Cayoguanecque, Taco, Canete, Aguacate, Barajigua, Canes.

Custom House District—Batabano.

Sub Ports—Cajío, Guanimar, Coloma, Punta de Cartas, Cortez, Cabo Frances, Playa de Rosario, La Majugua, Santa Isabel, Caimito, Jaimiqui, Hatiguanico, Baenagua, Galfre, Dayanigua, Gegem, Bailen, Arenas, Grifa, Viradero, San Blas, Caobillas, Manadero, Finajita, Cabezas, Agicon, Vega Tirabó.

Custom House District—Caibarien.

Sub Ports—Yaguajay, Punta Alegre, Sagua La Chica, Narcisa, Victoria Estero Real.

Custom House District—Cardenas.

Sub Ports—Las Salinas, Menendez, Machado El Rohlar, La Teja, Lavin,

Custom House District—Cienfuegos.

Sub Ports—Cochinos, Rosario, Caleta Buena, Del Toro Sabalo, Caleta, Cana, Arinao, Gavilan, Guajimico, Farallones, Mangles Altos Caleta Redonda, Cocodrilo, Guasasa, Caleta del Ingles y del Padre.

Custom House District—Gibara.

Sub Ports—Vita, Naranjo, Sama, Embaradero, Rio Seco.

Custom House District—Guantanamo.

Sub Ports—Jauco, Imias, Ocuajal, Cajobabo, Baitiquiri, Yacabo.

Custom House District—Havana.

Sub Ports—Mariel, Cabanas, Bahia Honda, Surgideros de Boca de Jaruco, Mulata, Esperanza, Espiritu Santo, Cabo de San Antonio, Dimas, Arroyos, La Fe, Mariano, Bolondron, Norte, Jibacoa, Playa de Baracoa, Banes, Rio Blanco, Dominica, Ciego Novillo, Las Tumbas, Carenero del "Merceditas," Canasi Palma Rubia, Finca Orozco.

Custom House District—Jucaro.

Sub Ports—Palo Alto.

Custom House District—Los Indios.

Custom House District—Manzanillo.

Sub Ports—Calicito, Campechuela, Ceiba, Hueca, San Ramon, Media Luna, Niquero el Pilon, Ensenada de Mora.

Custom House District—Matanzas.

Sub Ports—Camarioca, Canimar, Bacunagua, Punta Guano, Carbomeras, Puerto Escondido.

Custom House District—Nueva Gerona.

Sub Ports—Jucaro.

Custom House District—Nuevitas.

Sub Ports—Morda, La Guanaja.

Custom House District—Nipe.

Sub Ports—Sagua de Tanamo, Yaguaneque, Felton, Sactia, Punta Tabaco (Preston), Antilla.

Custom House District—Puerto Padre.

Sub Ports—Cascarero, Cayo Juan Claro, Manati, Malagueta.

Custom House District—Sagua.

Sub Ports—Carahatas, Picadillo, Mallorquin, Chavez, Sierra Morena, Ganuza, Granadillo, La Ceiba, Boca Dio de Sagua.

Custom House District—Santiago de Cuba.

Sub Ports—Daiquiri, Nima-Nima,

Custom House District—Santa Cruz Del Sur.

Sub Ports—Ingenio Francisco, Guayabal, Manopla.

Custom House District—Tunas de Zaza.

Custom House District—Trinidad.

Sub Ports—Macio, Cabagan, Yaguanabo, Boca Del Rio San Juan, Coleta Del Ingles.

GENERAL FARMING IN CUBA

So much has been said and written about the production of sugar and tobacco in Cuba, that farmers, and particularly prospective settlers, do not sufficiently consider that other forms of produce can be successfully raised in Cuba. It is not always realized that Cuba annually imports \$25,000,000 worth of food products. Much, if not all, of these productions could be raised in the Island. Potato raising, peanut cultivation, raising beans, each merit more attention from the cultivator when it is remembered that annually Cuba spends for potatoes \$1,400,000, almost the same amount for beans, and peanut butter and peanut oil are being imported, but doubtless could be profitably made in Cuba.

PORTO RICO'S COFFEE EXPORTS

Porto Rico's coffee crop for the fiscal year 1912-13 totalled 295,122.31 quintals. 71,805.88 quintals were exported to Cuba. Its value is given as \$1,150,430.

This great quantity of coffee went to Cuba's ports in the following quantities:

	<i>Quintals</i>
Caibarien	2,493.69
Cardenas	228.36
Cienfuegos	1,346.85
Gibara	153.80
Havana	60,024.06
Isabela de Sagua	323.83
Manzanillo	449.56
Matanzas	2,841.80
Nuevitas	452.17
Puerto Padre	290.76
Sagua	616.30
Santiago	2,585.70
Total	71,806.88
Value	\$1,150,431

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

CUBA COMPANY INCOME

(From the *London Statist*)

"The position of the Cuba Railroad Company, indicating the probability that the earnings and profits of the Company would continue to expand so that the prior securities were worth the attention of investors. The common stock of the Cuba Railroad Company is not in the hands of private investors, but is entirely owned by the Cuba Company, a concern which owns in addition to about 300,000 acres of land in Cuba, various town-sites, including the terminal city of Antilla, and sugar mills and plantations in the Province of Camaguey and Oriente. It has an authorized capital of \$16,000,000 in moieties of 7% cumulative preferred stock and common stock. Of these there has been issued \$2,500,000 of the preferred stock and the whole of the common stock.

"Thus the income of the Cuba Company is derived from various sources. There is, first of all, the net earnings of the mills and plantations; secondly, there is the income from land operations; and thirdly, the income derivable from the holding of the common stock of the Cuba Railroad Company. For the twelve months to June 30, 1914, the mills and plantations showed net earnings amounting to \$1,159,082. From operations in land there was a net result of \$35,026, while dividends from the Cuba Railroad Company brought in \$600,060, so that the total income amounted to \$1,794,168. Expenses and debenture interest absorbed \$369,805, thus leaving a balance of \$1,424,363 available for distribution. The dividend on the preferred stock called for \$125,185, thus leaving a surplus of \$1,299,178, which is equivalent to a distribution of 16% on the common stock. The actual dividend is 7%, which calls for \$560,000, and there is consequently a net surplus of \$739,177, which added to the surplus brought forward, gives a total of \$3,450,805.

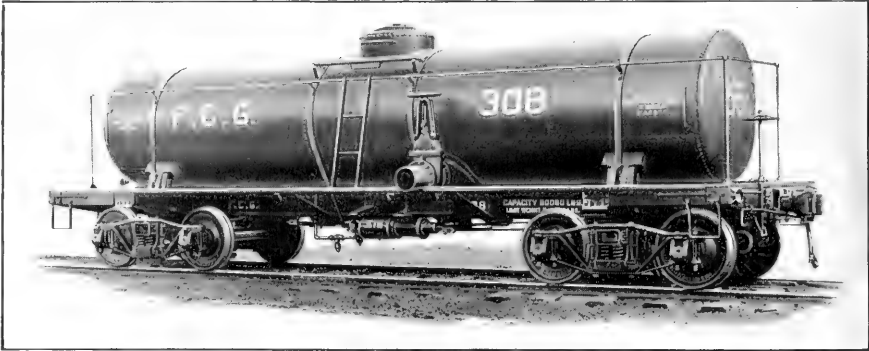
"The prevailing prices for raw sugar during the past grinding season were lower than have been known for any considerable period, and, consequently, it is very satisfactory that the company should be able to show net earnings from this source of \$1,159,082, but since then a remarkable change has occurred in the position. The outbreak of war had the effect *inter alia* of causing a complete stoppage of beet supplies. This has naturally reacted in a most favorable manner, from the planters' point of view, on the price of cane sugars of all kinds, and increases in some values are from 50% to 75% as compared with this time last year. In so far as the Cuba Company is concerned at the date of the report there remained unsold 32,000 bags of sugar which stand in the books at the low prices prevailing on June 30.

"The recent large advance in prices will mean on the sugar unsold at the beginning of the current financial year an additional profit of about \$300,000. The company's two sugar plants were built with an estimated total capacity of 500,000 sacks of 325 lbs. each, but last season the plant produced more than 600,000 sacks, and this unexpectedly large output makes necessary some additional plantings of cane, which are now coming on, and every effort is being made to provide for the utmost capacity of the mills for the coming season in order to secure the fullest advantage of the probable continuance of the present high prices.' Consequently there is every reason to believe that the sugar plant will this year show net earnings considerably in excess of those reported for last year. Similarly also it may be anticipated that a larger dividend will be received from the Cuba Railroad Company. For the year to June 30, 1914, the Railroad Company earned 10½% on its common stock and distributed 6%. With the much more favorable outlook it may fairly be anticipated that both earnings and distributions will be on a larger scale for the current financial year. Each 1% paid on the common stock of the Cuba Railroad Company means ¼% on the common stock of the Cuba Company, and as already indicated on last year's figures the Cuba Company earned as much as 16%, while it only distributed 7%. Altogether, therefore, with the probabilities of larger crops fetching enhanced prices, the outlook for both the Cuba Railroad Company and Cuba Company is distinctly promising, and the latter company shares in the prosperity of the former."

THE HAVANA EXPLORATION COMPANY

This company, which has been in voluntary liquidation since November, 1913, was formed in June, 1909, with a capital of £500,000 to acquire and take over asphalt, bitumen, oil, and coal bearing and other properties situate in Cuba and known as the Mariel Mines, and particularly to take over the assets and liabilities of the Havana Investment Syndicate (Limited) at the price of £300,000, payable in shares. The company, in addition, undertook to discharge the syndicate's liabilities, which amounted to £38,000. No prospectus was issued, but each of the ten subscribers to the Memorandum and Articles of Association agreed to apply for 5,000 shares, and in that way provided capital of £50,000. In April, 1910, the Havana Oil Company (Limited) was formed with a nominal capital of £80,000, divided into shares of 2s. each, and obtained from this Exploration Company a license for fifty years to drill for oil on the Mariel Mines

PLANTATION CARS OF ALL KINDS, ALSO THE PARTS FOR SALE



No. 1100-F (Palabra de clave ZPUBT)

Este Vagon-Cisterna es particularmente conveniente para transporte de melaza.

Construimos vagones-cisterna para transporte de aceites y en general casi todos los líquidos con capacidades desde 4000 hasta 12,500 galones y con trucks de una capacidad de carga de 30, 40 ó 50 toneladas.

Nuestras talleres para la construcción de vagones-cisterna son las más grandes del mundo y han sido establecidas desde hace 35 años.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY EXPORT CO., NEW YORK, E. U. A.

Dirección telegráfica: CAREX, New-York, E. U. A.

Producción anual de más de 100,000 carros.

Representante para Cuba: OSCAR B. CINTAS Oficinas 29-31, Havana.

estate. The consideration for such license was agreed at £40,000, but was subsequently reduced to £34,500. In November, 1910, the Exploration Company owed the Oil Company £14,000 odd for unpaid calls, and as security for the debt they were given charges on the property and unpaid calls, and a right for three months to "put" upon the Exploration Company 180,000 shares of the Oil Company for £18,000, with 5% interest. There was an issue of 1,000,000 20% profit-sharing bonds of 2s. each. Foreclosure proceedings were instituted by the Oil Company; in May, 1913, the latter purchased the property for £28,000, which was insufficient to pay off the charges, and in the following month Mr. Howard Gysin was appointed receiver on behalf of the Oil Trust.

At the date of the winding-up order three actions were pending, and he (the Official Receiver) found two opposite camps, who were more intent upon litigation with each other than in developing what undoubtedly was a valuable property. Negotiations had since proceeded with a view to an amicable settlement, and as a result it had been proposed that the Oil Trust should take over the properties, and, in return, provide sufficient funds to pay to the creditors 5s in the £ in cash, and 5s. in the £ in shares of a new company to be formed with a capital of £150,000. It was further proposed to set aside £50,000 of that amount as working capital, and to devote a fourth of the balance for the benefit of

the creditors and the preference shareholders of this company, who would accept shares at the rate of 5s. in the £ for each £1 share held in the old company.

The creditors and shareholders had a meeting in London, Dec. 8th, and unanimously agreed to leave the liquidation in the hands of the official receiver.

It was reported at the meeting that accounts had been filed showing total liabilities £78,942, of which £29,337 was expected to rank against free assets valued at £6,297. The deficiency as regarded shareholders was returned at £385,759, and was chiefly accounted for by a sum of £302,153 written off for depreciation in the value of the company's property in Cuba.—London Post.

CUBAN BOND CERTIFICATES READY

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced on November 21, that they were prepared to deliver Republic of Cuba external debt 5% gold bonds of 1914 in exchange for temporary certificates upon presentation of said certificates at their office, New York City.

The Confluent Sugar Co. has one new 20 ton locomotive and 50 cane cars for use on the narrow gauge railway owned by that company and operated in connection with its factory at Guantanamo, Oriente Province.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL

Prof. J. T. Crawley, director of the Cuban Experiment Station, says that "if the citrus canker gains a foothold in Cuba, they (the growers) will have to find another market for their fruit," for the United States will immediately place a quarantine on all citrus fruit. "Even should importations be allowed

by the Federal Horticultural Board, the several states," says Prof. Crawley, "would establish state quarantines."

Great efforts are being made in Florida to eradicate the disease, and that state and Texas are in favor of an absolute prohibition of the introduction of any citrus stock.

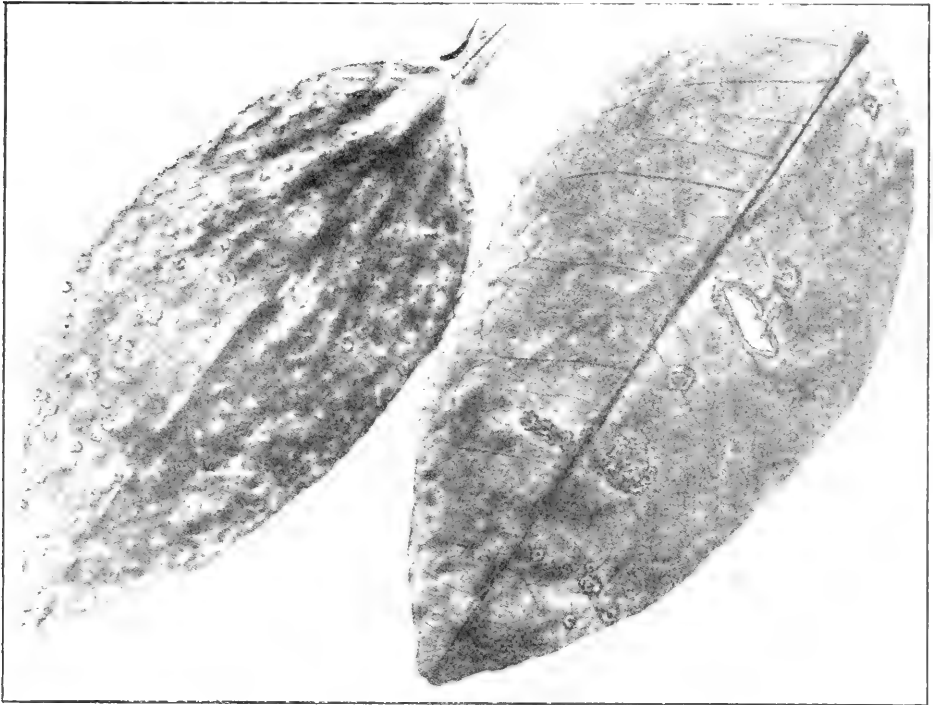


Illustration showing the action of the "citrus canker." The disease appears as small circular spots from less than one-sixteenth to one-quarter of an inch across. They are raised above the surrounding tissue, are light brown, composed of dead cells covered by a thin membrane which finally breaks.—Courtesy *Modern Cuba*.

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

Quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co., New York*

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	86	91
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	95 ³ / ₄	96 ¹ / ₂
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	92	94
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	101	104
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	98	102
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	93	100
Cuba Railroad 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds	93	100
Cuba Company 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	93	100
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	89	91
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock	82	92
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Common Stock	70	75
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bonds Participation Certificates	100	102
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds	93	95
Cuban American Sugar Co., Preferred Stock	90	91
Cuban American Sugar Co., Common Stock	38	39
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co., 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds	95	97
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4 ¹ / ₂ %	91	94

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest basis."

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

HAVANA'S CIGAR EXPORTS

Cigar exports from Havana since January 1st compare as follows:

Jan. 1 to Nov. 15, 1913	155,370,991
Jan. 1 to Nov. 15, 1914	109,948,544

WAR PERIOD TOBACCO EXPORTS

The exportation of tobacco and its manufactures from January 1st to November 15th, 1914, with comparisons with the exports for the same period of 1913, make interesting reading at this time, as the figures cover four months of the European war, when the industry.

	1913	1914
Leaf Tobacco (bales)	283,260	271,268
Cigars	155,370,991	109,948,544
Cigarettes (packs)	16,640,668	13,377,237
Cut Tobacco (kilos)	247,328	175,917

1914 shows a loss of 11,992 bales of leaf tobacco, 45,522,447 cigars, 3,263.43 cigarettes, and 71,411 kilos of picadura.

VALUE OF LEAF EXPORTS

The value of the leaf tobacco exported from Havana during eleven months of 1914 is officially given as follows:

	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Value</i> <i>Per Bale</i>
January	29,135	\$1,577,317	\$54.14
February	25,705	1,649,049	64.15
March	28,087	1,772,883	63.12
April	52,502	2,568,232	48.91
May	21,662	1,349,802	62.31
June	14,992	777,685	51.94
July	23,793	1,180,807	49.62
August	25,171	1,234,373	49.63
September	18,810	1,322,644	70.31
October	24,577	1,073,931	43.69
November	21,753	1,045,132	48.04

CUBA'S TOBACCO CROP DAMAGED BY RAIN

Havana, December 31st, 1914.—It is reported from Pinar del Rio Province that the recent heavy rain storm did enormous damage to the tobacco crop. It was thought that the tobacco and fruit crops were totally destroyed, and it may be necessary for the Cuban Government to give relief to the destitute farmers and laborers.

ORGANIZATION OF CUBAN WORKERS PLAN A. F. OF L.

At Washington, D. C., the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, is considering plans for assisting the wage earners of Cuba to organize and affiliate with the Federation.

MINIATURE TOBACCO FACTORY

A petition has been presented to the Secretary of Agriculture signed by many tobacco factories, representing altogether 3,760 workmen, asking that a model Cuban tobacco factory should be installed as part of Cuba's exhibit at the San Francisco exposition. It is thought certain that the request will be granted.

EXPORTS OF CIGARS FROM HAVANA

	<i>Cigars</i>
United States	1,397,695
Great Britain	1,096,025
Australia	187,750
Canada	64,600
Spain	41,425
Bolivia	38,000
Chile	22,000
Dutch West Indies	17,050
Spanish Africa	16,500
Panama	7,900
Egypt	7,200
British East Indies	7,000
Brazil	6,500
Costa Rica	3,200
Sweden	2,000
Italy	1,500
United States of Colombia	1,500
French West Indies	1,400
British West Indies	1,390
France	500
Santo Domingo	500
Venezuela	400
Total from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15, 1914	2,922,035
Total from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15, 1913	8,696,360
Dec. dur. the 1st half of Dec., 1914	5,774,325
Total from Jan. 1 to Dec. 15, 1913	173,666,137
Total from Jan. 1 to Dec. 15, 1914	118,667,234
Dec. during 11½ months of 1914.	54,998,903

Decrease by countries during the first half of December, 1914, as compared with 1913:

	<i>Cigars</i>
Great Britain	2,179,285
United States	1,831,810
Germany	584,347
Canada	435,050
Spain	278,775
Australia	131,060
Chile	123,028
Argentine Republic	118,200
Italy	57,500
Belgium	32,670
Mexico	24,000
Total	5,795,725

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

The cigar industry in Havana was none too prosperous in the earlier part of the year, but it received a staggering blow through the outbreak of the war, which summarily cut off its markets in Germany, and seriously curtailed them in every other European country except Spain.

The war also had its effect upon the leaf tobacco situation in Cuba, and while this has meant lower prices to cigar manufacturers in the United States, they have not thus far been able to largely reap the expected benefit from the decreased cost of raw material.

HAVANA'S CIGAR EXPORTS

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1914	115,745,199
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1913	164,969,777
Decrease in 1914	49,224,578

INTERESTING VIEWS OF THE BOSTON RECORD ON THE SITUATION IN CUBA

We all are so surfeited with the war tragedy of Europe that we let what seem by comparison very minor misfortunes pass almost unnoted; distress which in other days would excite the public to compassion is overlooked. Just now is bad news that comes from Cuba—not tragic news, but news of loss which means some degree of suffering there in the months to come. Torrential rains are reported to have destroyed much of the tobacco crop in some sections of the island, and to have reduced the sugar cane 50 p. c. in quality. When a country or a district depends for its prosperity on one or two great crops, such risk of loss is an ever-present menace. Great tobacco production and healthy cane spell great times for Cuba; and similarly, disaster to either or both of these crops spells depression. Planters of tobacco in our Massachusetts valleys know in some measure what this means. There is a large profit in tobacco growing, and the bait tempts many a farmer, who keeps at his lush green crop even after repeated experiences of loss through hailstorms, rains, wind, etc.

December 17th Havana advices were to the effect that almost all the stock of leaf still in the hands of *vegueros* or country merchants are worm-eaten, some to such an extent that they are only fit for fertilizer. If this is true, then the large crop may dwindle down to even less than a normal crop, so that in combination with a greatly reduced crop in 1915, even if there should be only an ordinary de-

mand on the part of the American manufacturers, there is bound to be a decided reaction, and a rise in prices, as soon as business starts up in the new year."—Havana correspondence of *Tobacco*, New York.

TOBACCO SITUATION IN CUBA

Marcelino Perez, of Marcelino Perez & Co., in an interview given to the representative of "*Tobacco*" made the following interesting statement:

"Cuba in general is in very poor circumstances, and the political situation is in bad shape," "Nearly all the tobacco families are migrating to the sugar district of Vuelta Arriba in view of the expectations of a great demand for sugar at higher prices than ever."

When Senor Perez arrived in Havana he found only one leaf tobacco buyer from the United States already there, but during his 18 days' stay, 50 buyers arrived, all of whom bought a lot or a little tobacco. "Buyers were encouraged," said Senor Perez. "They found the crop an extremely good one; the burning qualities were of the best, and prices ran a little cheaper, especially in the flimsy goods.

"High class goods, the goods that will keep a year or two, sustained their high price, owing to the bad circumstances the country is in with reference to the new crop. But little tobacco has been planted and it is expected that the most that will be collected in the new crop will be less than half a normal crop."

During his stay in the island, Mr. Perez bought enough choice tobacco to carry him over the entire next year, or, as he put it to the *Tobacco* man, "Unless my business doubles up, I will not have to buy a bale of the new crop."

Hon. William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, has made the interesting announcement that the publication of the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* will hereafter be published under the name of Commerce Reports. This publication will be of great value to the American Exporters and all those interested in foreign trade. Its material is sent in from three hundred American Consuls, ten Commercial Attaches, and eight branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and American export commission agents from all parts of the world. It goes without saying that the commercial facts distributed by this medium will be of the highest value.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SUGAR CROPS COMPARED

Figures of the Production, Exportation and Local Consumption of the Three Last Crops.

	<i>Exportation</i>		
	1912 <i>Bags</i>	1913 <i>Bags</i>	1914 <i>Bags</i>
Habana	1,101,702	1,192,057	1,247,086
Matanzas	2,435,191	2,878,944	2,953,441
Cárdenas	1,522,644	2,267,066	1,876,330
Cienfuegos	1,922,941	2,413,307	2,228,998
Sagua	769,509	1,377,107	1,125,662
Caibarién	827,887	1,071,924	1,027,748
Guantánamo	573,971	581,974	693,232
Cuba	114,951	154,627	201,501
Manzanillo	564,289	682,683	760,381
Santa Cruz del Sur	214,462	256,940	291,018
Nuevitás	203,732	257,169	383,959
Antilla	385,080	644,200	907,458
Nipe Bay	267,974	426,393	492,500
Júcaro	373,955	618,442	1,020,074
Gibara y Puerto Padre	1,303,160	1,447,625	1,886,077
Manatí			134,696
Zaza	22,000	24,000	24,676
Trinidad	81,424	81,382	80,249
Total Bags	12,684,872	16,376,240	17,335,086
Total Tons	1,812,125	2,343,413	2,509,972
Local Consumption (tons)	83,859	85,124	87,760
Total tons received	1,895,984	2,428,537	2,597,732

Figures of Messrs. Gumá and Mejer.

TREND OF SUGAR PRICES

Under date of December 26th, Czarnikow-Rionda Company, commenting upon the situation from the sellers' viewpoint, says:

"In view of a large foreign demand for granulated, in addition to the business already done for export, and calculating upon only a normal consumption in this country, meltings during the early months of the new year should considerably exceed those of the corresponding period of 1914, when impending tariff changes were responsible for a decrease. It is, therefore, to be expected that absorption of the Cuban crop will go on at a greater pace than last winter and thereby prevent the selling pressure that usually accompanies any early accumulation of stock in the island. In these circumstances a price of 2.94c e. i. f. for January shipment Cubas, equal to 3.95c duty paid, does not appear at all unreasonable, especially when it is recalled that, by reason of the higher duty then in force, 2.94c e. f. this time a year ago represented a landed cost of 4.30c per pound, basis 96 degrees.

The two new centrals in Oriente Province "America" and "Borghita" calculate on a yield for their first season of 21,600 and 65,000 bags respectively.

CUBAN SUGAR SEEKS MARKET IN THE ORIENT

The value of the 1912-13 sugar export was \$111,000,000, or 67 per cent of that of all the exports. The United States took \$100,000,000 worth, the United Kingdom \$9,800,000, Canada \$979,000, France \$514,000 and Holland \$204,000. The quantity of sugar exported was 2,181,000 tons.

The opening of the Panama canal is expected to enable Cuban sugar to compete with the product of Java in the markets of Asia. The Cuban planters are also considering the advisability of following the example of Java in taking up the manufacture of white plantation sugar in order to become independent of the sugar refiners of the United States.

ÁCIDO FÓSFORICO

Ahora es el tiempo para hacer un pedido para llenar sus necesidades de Ácido para clarificar el azúcar. Se da la atención especial á todos pedidos. Escribannos en seguida pidiendo muestras y precios.

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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SOURCES OF CANE SUGAR

Cane sugar, beet sugar, sucrose, or simply "sugar," as it is known to commerce and in the household, exists in solution in many vegetable juices. It is found in the stems and roots of the grasses, especially in the sugar cane, sorghum, and cornstalks; in fleshy roots, as the beet, carrot, turnip and sweet potato; in the sap of trees, as the date palm and sugar maple; in almost all sweet fruits; and in the nectar of flowers. Only in a few of these, however, is the proportion of cane sugar large enough to make profitable its separation from the other substances which these juices hold in solution.

In fact, the cane and sugar beet are the only important sources of sugar (sucrose). Of the world's crop of 16,418,500 tons in 1910-11, 8,321,500 tons were made from cane, and 8,097,000 from the beet.

Sugar is a staple article of food, just as is bread or meat, but few realize that, unlike bread and meat, it has been a staple food for but a few generations. The art of manufacturing it has been developed very rapidly within the last 125 years. Only, indeed, in the last three-quarters of a century has it been produced in such quantities and at such a price as to bring it into really general use.

The sugar cane is a gigantic jointed grass with the botanical name *Saccharum officinarum*, native to eastern India and China, numerous varieties of which are now grown in the tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres.

Sugar from sugar cane was probably known in China 2,000 years before it was used in Europe. When merchants began to trade in the Indies, sugar, like spices, perfumes, and other rare and costly merchandise, was brought to the western countries of Europe,

and for a long time it was used exclusively in preparation of medicines. An old saying to express the lack of something very essential was "Like an apothecary without sugar." Several centuries before the Christian Era Greek physicians knew of sugar under the name of "Indian salt." It was also called "honey made from reeds," and was said to be "like gum, white and brittle." But not until the Middle Ages did Europeans have any clear idea of its origin. It was confounded with manna or was thought to exude from the stem of plant, where it dried into a kind of gum. When in the fourteenth or fifteenth century the sugar cane from India was cultivated in northern Africa, the use of sugar greatly increased, and as its culture was extended to the newly-discovered Canary Island and later to the West Indies and Brazil, it became a common article of food among the well-to-do. By many the new food was still regarded with suspicion. It was said to be very heating, to be bad for the lungs, and even to cause apoplexy. Honey was thought to be more wholesome, because more natural than the "products of forced invention." The sugar growing industry in what is now the United States dates from 1751. It has developed into a great enterprise, as has also sugar refining.

Kensington Copper & Machine Works

Coppersmiths

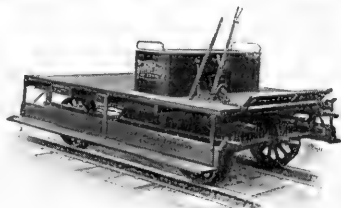
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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

ESTIMATES OF THE COMING SUGAR CROP

Estimates of the 1914-15 crop from the sugar factories shipping through the ports named have been compiled by Mr. H. Himely and appear in the last column on the right.

The output of the same centrals for the crop of 1913-14 from the Government official figures will be found in the first column.

The difference is not very great.

PORT OF CIENFUEGOS

<i>Factories</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Estimate</i>
	1913-14	1914-15
	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>
Andreita.....	178,423	180,000
Caracas.....	139,258	160,000
Cieneguita.....	86,667	85,000
Constancia.....	160,403	160,000
Dos Hermanas.....	72,295	90,000
Dos Hermanos.....	41,430	25,000
Hormiguero.....	199,019	210,000
Juragua.....	54,100	58,000
Lequeitio.....	150,017	160,000
Manuelita.....	012,025	105,000
Maria Victoria.....	42,096	85,000
Parque Alto.....	65,365	80,000
Pastora.....	51,321	60,000
Perserancia.....	162,974	180,000
Portugalete.....	100,617	100,000
Regla.....	4,185	10,000
San Agustín.....	122,385	125,000
Santa Catalina.....	83,651	85,000
San Cristóbal.....	13,000	18,000
San Francisco.....	65,512	75,000
San Lino.....	65,982	55,000
Santa Maria.....	77,352	80,000
Santa Rosa.....	103,200	105,000
Santísima Trinidad...	45,626	65,000
Soledad.....	129,006	135,000
25 Factories.....	2,315,909	2,491,000

PORT OF MATANZAS

<i>Factories</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Estimate</i>
	1913-14	1914-15
	<i>Bags</i>	<i>Bags</i>
Amistad.....	200,010	195,000
Araujo.....	51,800	55,000
Armonia.....	75,371	75,000
Carolina.....	60,018	70,000
Conchita.....	202,214	295,000
Cuba.....	181,806	180,000
Elena.....	13,905	25,000
Feliz.....	136,210	130,000
Flora.....	113,210	115,000
Gomez Mena.....	280,757	280,000
Jesus Maria.....	41,792	45,000
Jobo.....	108,857	100,000
Josefita.....	99,072	95,000
Limones.....	43,380	65,000
Luisa Condesa.....	27,755	20,000
Nueva Paz.....	100,494	90,000

Porvenir.....	15,076	20,000
Rosario.....	220,162	225,000
San Antonio.....	142,078	140,000
Santa Amalia.....	50,146	50,000
Santo Domingo.....	83,606	75,000
San Cayetano.....	43,387	45,000
Santa Rita.....	63,812	65,000
San Ignacio.....	97,537	95,000
San Vicente.....	68,537	70,000
Saratoga.....	43,024	50,000
Socorro.....	311,700	350,000
Triunfo.....	18,192	20,000
Triunvirato.....	13,184	20,000
Union.....	152,714	170,000
30 Factories.....	3,060,803	3,225,000

The central "Moron," in Camaguey Province, has built a sugar warehouse with a capacity for 150,000 bags, and a tank for molasses with a capacity of 500,000 gallons.

SUGAR MARKET CONDITIONS

Weather conditions in Cuba continue to control fluctuations in sugar futures. Reports of clearing and cooler weather, with northerly winds, were responsible for the easiness. Several stations on the island, however, reported rain. The situation in the Street market, especially for prompt positions, continues very firm, owing to the fact that it is expected that the Cuban output by the first of next month will be about 200,000 bags behind last year. Granulated continues firm, and a renewal of the demand from Great Britain and France is looked for.

Some reports from Cuba claim that the sugar content of the cane has been from 10 to 20 per cent under last year in the recent grinding.

Freights are beginning to play a serious part in the Cuban shipments, ordinary freights are from 8 to 12 cents to points north of Hatteras; recent quotations have been from 18 to 20 cents, and as high as 25 cents is being spoken of.

Opening sugar prices were: February, 305-309; March, 310-311; April, 315-318; May, 323-324; June, 327-330; July, 335-336; August, 338-342; September, 344-346; October, 345-349; November, 345-350; December, 345-351.

SHIPMENTS OF SUGAR TO EUROPE

Shipment of sugar from New York to Great Britain have been heavy during the last few months. It is reported that the SS. Strathclyde is now loading 120,000 bags destined for the use of the allied armies in northern France.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for *The Cuba Review* by Willett & Gray, New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated December 10, 1914.

At that time Centrifugal Sugar 96° test was quoted at 27-Sc. per lb. cost and freight and 3.89c. per lb. duty paid. Quotations have been 33-32c. c & f, 4.11c. duty paid.

This quotation represents sugars in port and ready for immediate use. Sugars for shipment vary in values as to time of shipment, but all positions show a decided advance over a month ago, the last sale being for shipment January 23d at 31-32c. per lb. c & f (4.04c. duty paid).

The reason for this unexpected firmness at this season of the year, which includes the beginning of the New Cuba crop, is found in the fact that weather conditions in Cuba, thus far this season, have been quite unfavorable for crop-harvesting, so much so that sale contracts made several months ago for deliveries in January have been found in some instances impossible of fulfillment, and delays are being asked for.

The December production of 54,676 tons, was reduced from 113,181 tons the preceding year, and the January production promises also a large fall short.

The number of Centrals working has only recently risen to 113, and these are running irregularly against 143 Centrals working regularly last year.

Of course this delay does not necessarily mean a shorter crop than estimated for, but inasmuch as working under such bad weather conditions produces less sugar from the canes, the question of a reduction in the final outturn may have to be considered later on in the season.

An influence on prices is also found in these conditions.

Usually January to March sales of Cuba and Porto Rico sugars are made on a declining market, followed later by an advancing trend. No doubt the same may come to pass this season as soon as the production warrants increased offerings, but it is also assured that the declining trend of January-March will this year be much less than usual, and the advancing trend set in as usual and continue throughout the present campaign year as we expect from a careful comprehensive view of the entire world conditions.

The improvement in prices noted has been entirely on account of local requirements of refiners. No part is owing to a return of demand from Great Britain or France. Such demand is still held in abeyance, but should come late in April or May, and help turn the trend upward from any intermediate depression.

With the beet crops of Europe, which are held within the warring countries sufficient for their supply for two years, it is accepted that 50% of the next spring sowings of beet sugar land will be turned to the sowing of grain in the place of sugar. We do not think even if the war should continue beyond the sowing season, that sufficient beet sugar will be liberated to influence prices differently from a rising trend, although such trend might be smaller than is now likely.

An expectation of an average of 3½c. per lb. c & f for the entire Cuba crop does not seem unreasonable to expect either with war entire, or only in part of the campaign.

Any extreme high prices such as those of last August, we deem entirely out of consideration. Any indications of such, at any time, would no doubt release some of the German sugar now held subject to exportation by special permit of Government. As stated in our last review a price of 3½c. per lb. c & f is not likely to lead to such importations. Our remarks last month in this connection would bear repeating, and our conclusion now is the same as then that "There is little doubt but that the entire Cuba crop will be marketed on a rising trend of prices after the opening production is disposed of."

Our Annual Statistical just issued gives the consumption of sugar in 1914 in the United States as 3,760,827 tons against 3,743,139 tons in 1913, an increase of 17,688 tons or 0.473%. The first months of the year gave large increased meltings, promising a considerable increased consumption, but this was counteracted after July, and resulted as above.

As average consumption must go on increasing in a country like ours, we look for a decided advance to be made in 1915, and sincerely trust that the promise of a full crop of sugar in Cuba may not be changed by any untoward circumstances later on.

With best wishes to your readers, and compliments of the season to the success of your valuable publication.

WILLETT & GRAY.

New York, January 11th, 1915.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 10 de Diciembre de 1914, en cuyo período el azúcar centrifugo polarización 96° se cotizaba a 2 7/9c. la libra costo y flete y 3.89c. la libra derechos pagados. Las cotizaciones han sido 3 3/32c. costo y flete, 4.11c. derechos pagados.

Esta cotización se refiere a azúcares en puerto y listos para uso inmediato. Los azúcares para embarque varían en precio según el plazo de embarque, pero todas las proposiciones muestran una laza decisiva en los precios sobre los de hace un mes, la última venta siendo para embarcar en 23 de Enero a 3 1/32c. la libra costo y flete (4.04c. derechos pagados).

El motivo de esta inesperada firmeza en el mercado en esta época del año, que incluye el principio de la nueva cosecha de Cuba, se debe al hecho de que las condiciones del tiempo en Cuba, por lo menos hasta ahora, han sido bastantes desfavorables para la recolección de la zafra, de tal modo que los contratos de ventas hechos hace algunos meses para entregas en Enero en algunos casos serán imposibles de llevarse a cabo, y se están solicitando demoras para dichas entregas.

La producción de 54,676 toneladas para Diciembre fué reducida de 113,181 toneladas el año anterior, y la producción de Enero también promete grande reducción.

El número de Centrales en operación se ha elevado recientemente a solo 113, y estos están funcionando irregularmente, contra 143 Centrales funcionando regularmente el año pasado.

Por supuesto, esta demora no significa necesariamente una cosecha más corta que la calculada, pero una vez que el trabajar bajo el tiempo en tan malas condiciones produce menos azúcar de las cañas, el asunto de una reducción en la producción final tal vez tenga que ser considerado más tarde durante la estación.

Bajo estas condiciones hallamos también una influencia en los precios del azúcar.

Generalmente las ventas de azúcares de Cuba y Puerto Rico para Enero a Marzo tienen lugar bajo un mercado hacia la baja, seguido más tarde por una tendencia al alza. Indudablemente sucederá lo mismo esta estación tan pronto como la producción justifique aumento en las ofertas, pero se asegura también que la tendencia a la baja de Enero a Marzo será este año mucho menor que lo acostumbrado, y se establecerá la tendencia al alza como de costumbre y continuará así durante todo el año, como esperamos según el punto de vista de las condiciones del mundo entero.

La mejoría observada en los precios ha sido enteramente a causa de los requerimientos locales de los refinadores, sin que se deba en modo alguno a la demanda otra vez por parte de la Gran Bretaña o de Francia. Tal demanda se considera aún en expectativa, pero deberá llegar a últimos de Abril o Mayo, y ayudará a inclinar la tendencia hacia el alza de cualquier depresión intermediaria que puede existir.

Respecto a las cosechas de remolacha de Europa, que son retenidas dentro de los países en guerra en cantidad suficiente para sus necesidades por dos años, se asegura que el 50 por ciento de los campos destinados para la siembra de azúcar de remolacha se emplearán para la siembra de cereales en vez de azúcar. No creemos que aun cuando la guerra continúe más allá de la estación de la siembra se podrá disponer de suficiente cantidad de azúcar de remolacha para influenciar los precios del azúcar de otro modo que con una tendencia al alza, aunque tal tendencia podría ser menor de lo que es ahora probable.

No parece ser fuera de razón el esperar un promedio de 3 1/2c. la libra costo y flete por la zafra entera de Cuba, bien por completo durante la guerra o solamente durante parte de la campaña azucarera.

Consideramos enteramente fuera de toda consideración precios tan extremadamente altos como los del mes de Agosto próximo pasado. Cualquier indicio de tales precios en cualquier ocasión, indudablemente daría salida a alguna del azúcar de Alemania ahora retenida sujeta a la exportación por permiso especial de ese Gobierno. Como se manifestó en nuestra última revista, un precio de 3 1/2c. la libra costo y flete no es probable que conduzca a tales importaciones. Nuestras observaciones el mes pasado respecto a esto pueden muy bien ser repetidas, y nuestra conclusión ahora es la misma que entonces, esto es, que "Hay muy poca duda de que la entera zafra de Cuba será puesta en el mercado bajo una tendencia de alza en los precios después que se haya dispuesto de la producción inicial."

Nuestra estadística anual acabada de publicarse señala el consumo de azúcar en 1914 en los Estados Unidos en 3,760,827 toneladas, contra 3,743,139 toneladas en 1913, un aumento de 17,688 toneladas, o sea 0.473 por ciento. Los primeros meses del año mostraron grande aumento de elaboración, prometiendo un consumo en aumento considerable, pero esto fué contrarrestado después del mes de Julio, y dió por resultado la cifra antedicha.

Como el promedio del consumo de azúcar debe ir en aumento en un país como este, esperamos que en 1915 tenga lugar un aumento decisivo, y confiamos sinceramente en que la esperanza de una buena zafra de azúcar en Cuba no sufra algun cambio más tarde a causa de circunstancias imprevistas.

WILLETT & GRAY.

CANE SUGAR AND HEART DISEASE

(From the *International Sugar Journal*, London.)

Dr. Goulston, an Exeter medical man, has been using cane sugar for the treatment of certain kinds of heart disease for the past 13 years with some very remarkable results. By means of numerous clinical observations he has now convincingly established that the ingestion of sugar has a specific action on the nutrition of the musculature of the organ, which is of great value in certain cases of irregular, dilated, or feeble heart. Hundreds of cases, most of which altogether failed to respond to drugs, have been successfully treated by Dr. Goulston and his colleagues in this way, and details of some of these, which make most interesting reading, are here given by him. As to the mode of treatment, none could be simpler. Two to four ozs. (57 to 113 grms.) of sugar dissolved in warm water are taken at suitable intervals during the day with a light and nourishing diet and rest in the open air.

The theory advanced is in a few words that a most frequent cause of heart trouble is malnutrition of the musculature, this taking the form of a lack of dextrose and levulose for the formation of that store of glycogen which is absolutely necessary. When sugar (sucrose) is ingested it is first inverted, partly in the stomach, but mostly in the small intestine by the intestinal invertase, and the dextose and levulose formed enter into circulation and are presented to the tissues, being then stored up as glycogen, the reserve material to be used later as required. All this is expounded in a very lucid manner, and very full details are presented.

Curious, however, are Dr. Goulston's views on commercial kinds of sugar, and his ideas in this direction are affirmed with a dogmatism that is difficult to understand. It is necessary, he says, to avoid *beet* sugar, for it is harmful. "Cane sugar (West Indian)" only should be used, since it contains "something" not present in beet sugar. This "something" is believed to be of the nature of a "co-enzyme or activator." We may suggest a possible explanation of the existence of this mysterious "something." It is reasonable to believe that an invalid taking as much as a quarter of a pound of sugar daily would naturally favor a palatable and luscious Demerara as compared with even a highly refined beet or cane sugar, and might probably add to this preference the popular prejudice against any sugar derived from the beet. Here the psychological factor, of such consequence in almost every mode of treatment and with almost every patient, would come into play. Notwithstanding these few inexact and unscientific opinions on the nature of commercial sugars, the publication of this work should arouse much interest in medical and also in lay circles, and will, we hope, result in Dr. Goulston's sugar treatment becoming widely known.

* *Cane Sugar and Heart Disease*. By Arthur Goulston M.A., M.D. Demy 8vo.; viii + 107 pages. (Balliere, Tindall & Cox, London.) 1914.

CUBAN SUGAR SHIPMENTS

Under date of December 22, Consul R. M. Bartleman reported that, including the 28,000 bags then being loaded on board steamer, sugar shipment from the port of Cienfuegos during 1914 aggregated 2,271,608 bags (of 325 pounds net weight each).

The request of the Havana Chamber of Commerce to make Cadiz a franchise zone for the storage in bond of foreign merchandise shipped to that port for distribution to the markets of Europe at the close of the war has been granted.

The public highway between Remedios and Caibarien is to be repaired at a cost of \$4,000.

The new sanitary ordinances of Havana, effective in October last, seek to prevent the erecting of skyscrapers in that capital by limiting the height of buildings to one and one-half the width of the street.

The value of exports from the port of New York to Cuban ports during the month of September, 1914, was \$5,657,442, an increase of \$2,433,040 over the value of the exports for the same month of 1913.

The sum of \$150,000 has been appropriated by the Cuban Congress for the completion of the waterworks of Guines in Havana Province.

IRELAND NEEDS DRY SUGAR

The need of drier sugar in moist climates is set forth in a report by Consul Wesley Frost of Cork, who says that American sugar has been taken in Ireland in good quantities since the outbreak of the present European war. He says it has proved very damp for the Irish climate. The Consul is of the opinion that there is a fair prospect that if the sugar were satisfactory it might hold the market even after the termination of the war, until the beet sugar areas become fully productive again, since sugar-beet raising in Ireland is officially pronounced not feasible. The Consul concludes that American sugar refiners and dealers might well take pains to suit this market by providing a drier sugar than that hitherto sent. The climate of Ireland is exceedingly humid, and probably the refineries should continue their processes slightly longer than usual in order to produce a very dry sugar. Dealers in Cork state that they would be glad to dispense with the need of buying sugar on account of this defect.

Cable rates from New York to Cuba were reduced January 20th. Messages may be sent to Havana for eight cents a word and to places in Cuba beyond Havana for twelve cents a word.



Chart showing fluctuation in price per pound at New York of duty paid centrifugal sugar 96 degree test. Solid line—1914. Broken line—1913.
 NOTE.—Duty on Cuban sugar was 1.348 cents per lb. in 1913.
 Duty on Cuban sugar was 1.0048 cents per lb. in 1914.

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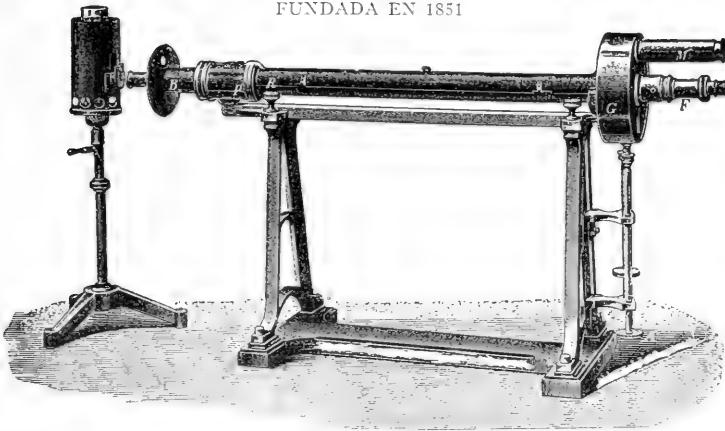
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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THICK CANES vs. THIN CANES

By *Arthur H. Rosenfeld*, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Tucumán, Argentina.

Below are given the results of a series of experiments, made at the Tucuman Agricultural Experimental Station, comparing the relative merits for planting of thick and thin sugar canes. The stalks planted of both classes were all carefully chosen, and were in good condition and practically free from borer infestation and disease.

These results represent the averages of the plant and the first year stubble yields. The experiment was started in July, 1911, and the preparation of the soil, cultivation, irrigation, fertilization, and harvesting were more or less the same as those described in the article on "Disinfection before Planting," published in a recent number of the *International Sugar Journal*.*

Plot planted with	Average Yield of Plant and Stubble Cane.							Sugar per Hectare†
	Kg. cane per Hectare	Average Weight per Stalk	Chemical Analysis				Com-mercial Value	
			Brix	Sucrose	Glucose	Purity		
Thick canes.....	38085‡	0.65	15.2	11.6	0.4	76.3	8.85	2359
Thin canes.....	37634	0.63	15.8	12.1	0.3	76.8	9.29	2447

It would appear from these results that, provided the stalks planted are healthy, the thickness of the cane used is of little importance. The size of the stalk does not indicate the hereditary potentialities it may possess. Therefore we may assume that a rigorous selection from the point of view of healthy condition and freedom from disease is much more valuable than a selection regulated merely by the size of the canes.

A new series of experiments along these lines has been commenced this year.—*International Sugar Journal*, London.

* 1914, 16, 410—12. † Calculation based on an extraction of 70 per cent. ‡ 33,921 lbs. (15 tons) to the acre.

LIGA AGRARIA

PRECIOS DE LA QUINCENA

La primera quincena de Enero, que hoy finaliza, ha resultado algo mejor para nuestros azúcares que la pasada, segunda de Diciembre, habiéndose cotizado en ella con firmeza y registrándose una fracción de alza, si bien ésta y otra más fueron perdidas en los últimos días.

La marcha de los precios fué como sigue: Abriendo a 5 5/8 rls. por arroba de azúcar centrífuga en almacén pasó el quinto día, que fué el 7, a 5 3/4 donde se mantuvo cuatro días más, hasta el 12, comenzando seguidamente a retroceder a 5 5/8 y a 5 1/2, donde queda.

Resulta de todo ello que el promedio de precio para la quincena es de reales 5.656, contra rls. 5.577 de la segunda de Diciembre o sea con una mejoría de 79 milésimas de real.

En Nueva York abrió la centrífuga en plaza a cts. 4.01 por lb. y a 3 costo y flete y después de haber estado en 4.11 y 3. 3/32 respectivamente comenzó a declinar estando el 14 en 4.04 y 3 1/32.

Habana, Enero 15 de 1915.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

PRICES OF THE FORTNIGHT

The first fortnight of January, ending today, has resulted somewhat better for our sugars than the last half of December, being quoted with firmness and showing a slight advance, although this and more were lost in the last few days.

The advance in price was as follows: Opening at 5 5/8 rls. per arroba of centrifugal sugar in warehouse, it went on the fifth day, which was the 7th, to 5 3/4, where it remained four days more, until the 12th, commencing then to fall back to 5 5/8 and 5 1/2, where it remains.

The result is that the average price for the fortnight is 5.656 reales, against rls. 5.577 of the second half of December, that is, an improvement of 79/1000 real.

In New York centrifugal sugar opened in the market at 4.01 per lb. and at 3 cost and freight and after reaching 4.11 and 3 3/32, respectively, commenced to decline, being 4.04 and 3 1/32 on the 14th.

Havana, January 15, 1915.

The output of the "Central Lugareno" is as follows:

Production for 1913/1914 crop.....	136,186 bags of 325 lbs.	96°
Estimated production for 1914/1915.....	100,000 bags of 325 lbs.	96°

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

CANADA WANTS POLARISCOPE USED

Canada still uses the Dutch Standard of color, in its customs assessment of sugar.

"By means of it," says the *West India Committee Circular*, "sugars are divided in the Canadian tariff into two classes, those above and those below the Dutch Standard, the sugars of a color above this standard paying duty at a higher rate per polariscopic degree than those below. In this way the refining interest, which would be prejudiced by the introduction of sugars capable of going into direct consumption, is protected. Recently, however, a new "16 Dutch Standard" has been issued by the Government which is stated to be materially darker than the No. 16 previously in use. The effect of this is seriously to threaten a considerable section of the trade in sugar with the British West Indies. It will particularly operate against

the importation into Canada of Barbados centrifugals, grocery muscovados, and Jamaica yellow grocery crystals, which under the new standards, have to be assessed at the higher rate of duty. Some of the 96° crystals from Demerara and Trinidad also come perilously near the higher duty point."

To prevent confusion the influential Canadian publication quoted above urges that the use of the Dutch Standard should be dispensed with in favor of the polariscope. "Before the polariscope came into vogue," it says, "the Dutch system was no doubt a most useful means of assessing duty. But its employment was open to abuses and the introduction of the polariscope did away with its necessity. The United States have given it up after years of use, and the trade in sugar between the West Indies and Canada would be much stimulated if this mediaeval weapon, now used solely for the benefit of the refiners, were abolished altogether."

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CRITICISM OF CUBA'S COINAGE PLANS

Secretary of the Treasury Caucios' coining plans do not appeal very strongly to the editor of *La Lucha*, who voices his scepticism editorially as follows:

"This is all very nice written down on paper. But it looks to us that the only thing lacking is the gold and the silver on which Sr. Cancio lays his hope for all the beautiful things which he paints to us. As far as we know gold and silver are now quite scarce, and those who hold it in Europe would not let go of it for anything in the world.

But what can you do when our principal financier says so—a fact that does not prevent us from asking Sr. Cancio where he expects to get the guarantee to have a gold supply to which shall respond to the enormous difference to be obtained by the treasury in coining silver, and much more when he has gone as far as to include in the proposed revenues for 1915-16 the amount of \$1,500,000 as a probable earning from the implantation of the new currency.

Besides this, we do not believe there is any nation in the world that makes fifty per cent profit from coining money; there must be something of a tropical phantasy in all this, with the result that we may at some future time hear Sr. Cancio saying: "Well I thought it so."

On the other hand we find that the country has a big outstanding debt and the deficit continues to grow larger, something which does not appear to worry Sr. Cancio who is talking of getting out a new currency before the sugar crop is over. But it may be perhaps that he is in possession of secret information which tells him what is going to happen. It may be also that he is nothing but a close student of all the variety of books regarding the theory of money making, but no more, and that is not sufficient to hold the finance portfolio of any country."

The Royal Bank of Canada

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Fondo de Reserva..... 13,500,000
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EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC
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	1914	1913
October, gross.....	\$38,539	\$38,451
October, net.....	18,113	16,731
First 10 months, gross....	386,476	378,988
First 10 months, net.....	188,580	169,776

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

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in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar, has long enjoyed the distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

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NEW FRUIT ASSOCIATION

The Cuba Grape Fruit Company has been incorporated at Albany, N. Y., to cultivate and deal in oranges, grape fruit, etc. The capital is \$52,000, and the incorporators are John S. Fiske, Robert S. Kuse and W. L. Glenn; attorneys, Shattuck, Glenn, Kuse & Canter, 26 Exchange place, New York City.

The latest statistics of the Director General of Customs of Spain show an importation of paper pulp for the year of 46,000 metric tons, with an estimated value of 5,000,000 pesetas (\$932,000), of which Cuba's importation was 6 metric tons.

A recent important shipment of American lumber was taken by the American Schooner "Fannie Brainard" from Miami. This shipment consisted of some twenty-five carloads of lumber for Havana, Cuba.

AMERICAN COFFINS WANTED.

Coffins and undertakers' supplies are becoming scarce in Cuba as a result of the war in Europe. An inquiry was received in Philadelphia lately from Cuba for a made-in-America supply.

It is pointed out, in the communication, which was filed at the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia, that "we formerly imported these commodities for the dead from the French and English markets, but since the war began that source of supply has been stopped." After requesting that the business correspondence resulting from the inquiry shall be carried on in the Spanish language, it reads: "Kindly give us at once the names and addresses of manufacturers in your market of coffins, sarcophaguses and all accessories for undertakers including hearses."

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S.S. FREDNES — Havana, Sagua.....	Feb. 12
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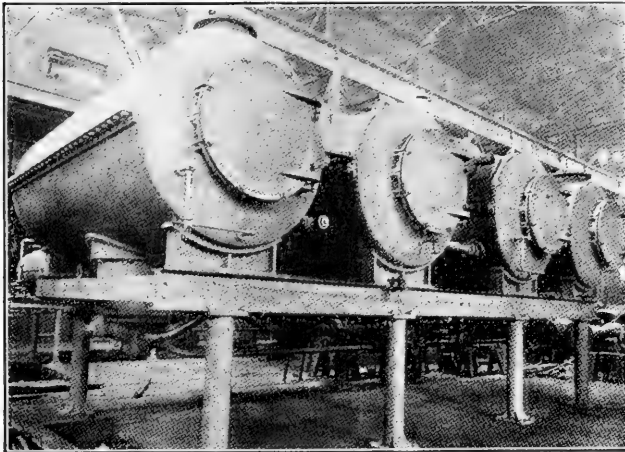
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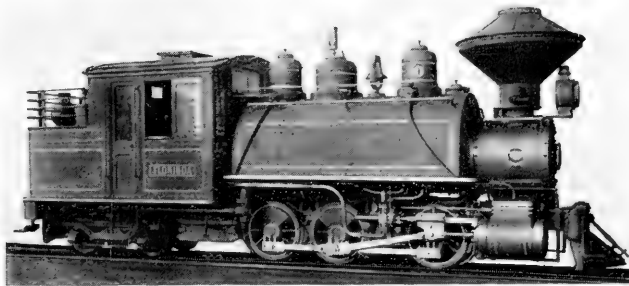
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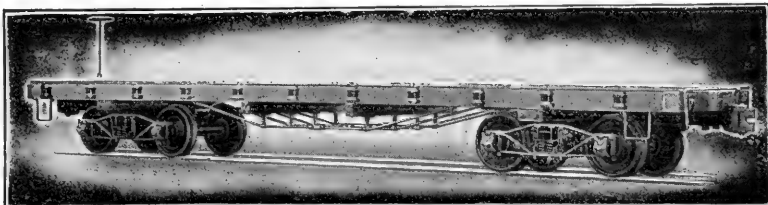


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PINEAPPLE OUTPUT INCREASED A THOUSANDFOLD

Hawaii produced one thousand times as much canned pineapple in 1914 as it did in 1901; in round numbers, 2,000,000 cases in 1914 as compared with 2,000 cases in 1901.

This most remarkable development in the face of active competition from the older canning centers of the Far East has been described in detail in a report just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce entitled, "Canned-Pineapple Industry of the World," Special Agents Series No. 91. The report was prepared by Commercial Agent J. Alexis Shriver, who made a tour of inspection of all the important pineapple canneries in the world.

The up-to-date machinery and the cleanliness that characterizes the Hawaiian factories are contrasted with the hand labor and the general untidiness that is the rule in most of the other pineapple centers, and the conditions in general that govern the industry in all the producing countries of the world are described in the report, which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at 5 cents a copy.

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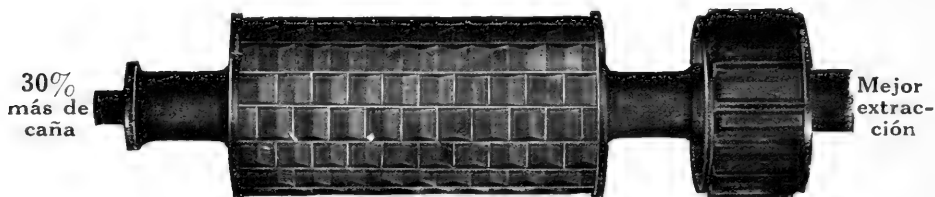
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Esta maza puede colocarse facilmente en cualquier trapiche, sea de dos ó tres mazas. Machuca bien la caña desnuzándola y extrayéndole al mismo tiempo las dos terceras partes de su guarapo, dejando la caña bien preparada para el segundo trapiche. Ejecuta todo el trabajo de una desnuzadora de primera clase y sin más gasto que cuando se opera con una maza lisa. Esta maza es de acero y se ha sacado privilegio para ella en todas las partes del mundo donde se cultiva la caña de azúcar. Pues envienos un dibujo de la maza superior que usan U is así que de su eje, y les cotizaremos precio bajos por una maza completa para desnuzar la caña de este trapiche.

NEWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York, E. U. A.

PIERRE DROESHOUT, Agt., Apartado 861, Havana, Cuba.

COALING AT HAVANA

The port of Havana is well equipped for the supply of bunker coal to steamers, the principal coaling company there having five traveling bridge transporters with which grabs are used for discharging colliers and reloading into barges. A cargo of 8,200 tons can be discharged and stacked for storage at the wharf, or loaded into barges in 16 hours.

The same company has a fleet of six mechanically-equipped barges for bunkering. These barges, which are used generally in pairs, are capable of giving a continuous delivery of 300 tons per hour, but as an example of quick despatch at Havana it is to be noted that these barges were recently engaged in supplying bunkers to a steamer, and 1,800 tons were shipped in seven hours, this time including delays and stoppages for trimming.

The discharging plants, which are all worked by steam power, have command of a wharf frontage 1,100 feet in length, and they have a waterside span of 80 feet, whereby barges lying off a collier can be loaded direct.

All the bunkering barges referred to, with one exception, are old sailing vessels which

have been dismantled, leaving only the hulls, which are constructed of hard timber, these having been adapted to provide self-trimming holds divided into compartments, and to suit the mechanical equipment.

The mechanical arrangement comprises a continuous-chain conveyor, with equally spaced buckets attached, and is driven by a steam plant situated at the fore part of the craft; this conveyor passes horizontally under the hold from which the buckets are filled, the loaded buckets then rise in the tower frame at the bows; the direction of the conveyor is changed to the horizontal at the top of the tower, the buckets being automatically tipped into a hopper, the coal then passes to an adjustable telescopic chute by which it is delivered. The empty buckets return above the loaded ones, descending down the tower from along the top of the hold and thence under the hold again for refilling.

With these discharging, loading and bunkering equipments referred to about 400,000 tons of coal are supplied to vessels bound to and from Mexican Gulf ports, and it is probable that Havana will become of greater prominence with the further development of the Panama route.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Vol. XIII

FEBRUARY, 1915

No. 3

Contents of This Number

Agricultural Matters:	Page
Coffee Growers.....	27
Oranges.....	27
Cheese and Butter Making.....	27
All Around Cuba.....	11, 12, 19, 30
Commercial Matters:	
Prevailing Prices Cuban Securities.....	24
Cuba's Financial Report.....	15, 16
Conditions in Cuba and What They Should Teach Us. By Bishop Candler.....	14, 15
General Notes:	
Views on the Tariff.....	10
Films in Cuba.....	10
Oil in Cuba.....	10
Government Activities:	
Diplomats Named.....	7
Forestry Laws.....	7
Cuba's Coinage.....	7, 8
Panama Exhibit.....	7
Drug Prohibition.....	7
Capitol Building.....	8
Cuban Loan.....	8
Police Reorganization.....	9
Memorial to the "Maine".....	9
Isle of Pines Notes.....	41
Parcels Post.....	13
Racing in Havana (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	21, 22
Railroad Reports.....	23
Sugar Industry:	
New Sugar Central.....	39
Cuba Bartle Sugar Plantations.....	31
Sugar Trading in New York.....	31
World's Trade in Sugar.....	29, 30
Opinions on the Market.....	25
Sugar Review (<i>English</i>) By Willett & Gray.....	33, 34
Sugar Review (<i>Spanish</i>) By Willett & Gray.....	34, 35
Sugar Trade Customs and Import Regulations (<i>Specially Written for the Review</i>).....	17, 18
Tobacco Industry.....	28



Scene near Banes, Cuba.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XIII

FEBRUARY, 1915

NUMBER 3

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

DIPLOMATS NAMED FOR THREE FOREIGN LEGATIONS

Announcement is made of various new diplomatic appointments. As minister to Germany to fill the place of the late Sr. Quesada, president has nominated Sr. Aristides Aguero, at present minister to Norway. To fill the vacancy thus created, Sr. Manuel de la Vega, at present secretary to the legation at Washington, will be appointed, and for the vacant place as minister to Brazil, Sr. Ignacio Morales is named.

CUBA'S EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION

The Department of Health of Cuba will have a special exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition. The articles to be exhibited filled seventy cases, and were shipped from Havana via New Orleans the latter part of January. General Loinaz del Castillo will be in charge of this part of the exhibition. General del Castillo will start for San Francisco, and will probably be accompanied by Dr. Pons and Dr. Taylor, who will have charge of the installment of the articles at the exhibition. Senor Servando Molina, the artist who made the relief maps, which are an interesting part of the exhibition, will also accompany the party.

EXPERTS SUPERVISE CUBA'S NATIONAL COINAGE

Enrique Monaelieu, who has been commissioned by the government to supervise the coining of Cuba's national currency at Philadelphia, has left for the United States, accompanied by the financial expert, M. Conant.

Each of the dies from which the coinage will be moulded is to cost \$300.

FOUR SPANIARDS DEPORTED

On January 15, President Menocal signed a decree expelling from Cuba as undesirable foreigners, four Spaniards, who, it has been alleged, have been spreading anarchistic doctrines among the working men of Cuba. In spite of the fact that these individuals claimed that they were hard-working men, they were returned to Spain on the S.S. "Valdanera."

FORESTRY LAWS ENFORCED

A difficult situation has been created in Camaguey by the strict enforcement of the law on the exploitation of forest lands. The country people have been accustomed to cut wood whenever they saw a tree that looked suitable for their purpose, with the result that there are now 200 wagons, all loaded with wood, which have been confiscated and are waiting action by the courts. The Chamber of Commerce is taking the matter up as it is certain that if the people are deprived of their carts for any length of time that there would be serious trouble.

CUBA PROHIBITS INTRODUCTION OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS

A decree has been presented to President Menocal for his signature prohibiting the custom house and postal authorities from admitting packets containing habit-forming drugs, unless the person to whom such drugs were consigned was a duly licensed pharmacist or a physician.

This is considered an important step in the great campaign which is being waged against the sale of these dangerous drugs to unauthorized persons.

A PHASE OF CUBA'S NEW COINAGE

It is thought by many bankers that the plan for a new coinage in Cuba will provide an increased market for silver. It is estimated that the amount of silver coins already contracted for will require 4 million ounces of bar silver, and a greater amount would be needed should Cuba decide that more silver coins of Cuban denomination are needed to replace those of various nations now in circulation.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT OPPOSES EMIGRATION TO CUBA

The following statement expresses the attitude of the Belgian government:

"The Belgian government is opposed to any emigration at the present time as at the close of the war Belgium will have need of every able-bodied man to repair the disasters that the country has suffered. At the same time the Belgian government offers its most hearty thanks to the Cuban government for its generous offer."

NEW CAPITOL BUILDING WILL COST \$2,000,000

The plans for the construction of the national capital are now completed and it is expected that Senor Mariñez, the chief of the department, will present the plans to the Secretary of Public Works within a short time. It is believed that the work will be let out to contractors after the bids have been received. Instead of one million dollars, which the building was originally to have cost, it is said that the sum will be about two millions.

It was stated some time ago that the cupola on the building which was intended to be used as the presidential palace and which stands on the site of the old Villa Nueva station, would have to be blown up by dynamite, but Senor Martínez says that it will be possible to remove it by a less violent method.

GEN. ASBERT RELEASED.

Gen. Ernesto Asbert, former Governor of Havana Province, who last June was sentenced by the Supreme Court to twelve years imprisonment for killing Gen. Armando Riva, chief of the National Police, has been released. He was escorted from the prison to his home by cheering crowds.

The killing of Gen. Riva occurred in July, 1913. Eugenio Arias, a former member of the House of Representatives, was also sentenced to twelve years while Senator Vidal Morales, who was with the others at the time, escaped with the payment of a small fine for firing a revolver.

The Senate passed over the Presidential veto the Amnesty bill, which was designed to effect Asbert's liberation.

CUBAN LOAN

The Cuban Congress has criticised the Secretary of the Treasury, Senor Cancio, in regard to the recent \$10,000,000 loan negotiated with J. P. Morgan & Co. The negotiations were criticised on the ground that while the loan was limited by statute to \$10,000,000, there was added to it in the way of costs a sum amounting to \$250,000.

WANTS TO REVISE CHINESE IMMIGRATION REGULATION

Mr. Lun Tong Chi, charge d'affaires of the Chinese legation, has had an interview with the president for the purpose of asking that decree 1078, which deals with the subject of Chinese immigration, may be abrogated.

It is not known what answer the president gave to this, but at the last cabinet meeting none of the secretaries showed themselves in favor of increasing the facilities for Chinamen to enter the country. The decree in question prohibits a Chinaman from landing unless he makes a guarantee of \$500 and has a license from his minister.

TO RE-ELECT PRESIDENT MENOCAI

The conservative party in Bayamo has formed a committee of fifty members under the presidency of the mayor to work for the re-election of General Menocal to the presidency in 1916. Sub-committees have been formed in every electoral district to work for the same end.

COUNCILLORS FINED IN MATANZAS

The audencia has condemned six councillors to fines ranging from \$150 to \$200 for having abandoned their duties before the new elections set them free. All those who are fined have appealed to the supreme court to have the sentence reversed.

FILTER SYSTEM IN VENTO

Dr. Juan Guiteras has sent a communication to the Local Chief of Sanitation, stating that since the introduction of the chloride system of filtration there is no chance of the spread of any microbic disease by means of this water. The system of water supply at Vento supplies Havana with a large portion of the drinking water used in the city.

SETTLE CARDENAS STRIKE

The secretary of government has been officially informed by the Mayor of Cardenas that the strike which has paralyzed business for the past ten days has finally been arranged, the basis of the agreement is not published but the men seem perfectly satisfied.

REDUCTION ON "VITROLITE"

A presidential decree of Cuba, dated December 12, 1914, provides for a reduction of the duty on "vitrolite" (an artificial stone consisting of cryolite, soda, kaolin, sand, feldspar, and flux), when imported in sheets, white or colored, to be recut, polished, etc., for use in walls or in furniture, as a substitute for other artificial stone or for marble. This material, which is dutiable under tariff No. 2 A, is now declared exempt from the surtax of 25 per cent imposed by the decree of 1904; with this exemption the duty will be 50 cents instead of 62½ cents per 100 kilos.

WORK ON DRAINS STOPPED IN HAVANA

It has been announced at the Department of Public Works that the work of construction drains and water ducts has been suspended indefinitely. No statement was given out, but it is known that the reason for this suspension is the old one of want of funds.

The works already begun, will, when concluded, cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000, and unless a new credit is voted it seems likely that the city will have to wait for this needful work.

PROPOSE POLICE REORGANIZATION FOR HAVANA

A bill for the reorganization of the police force of Havana is being considered by Congress. The provisions are as follows:

Article I.—The police force of Havana shall be divided in each station into three squads, and these into two sections, which will each serve six hours in the streets and then have 12 hours free.

Article II.—From the said squads a reserve shall be detached, that will be on duty from 9 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Article III.—The chief of police shall always have power to employ the entire police force when any unusual event shall require the abandonment of the previous regulations.

Article IV.—To lighten the service for the members of the force a vacation of 24 hours will be given to every policeman every 20 days.

Article V.—This law shall go into force from the day it is published in the Official Gazette.

CUBA WANTS AEROPLANES

In a recent interview with Senor Augustin Parla, the Cuban aviator, had with the president, the latter asked him to give an estimate as to the cost of acquiring three Curtiss aeroplanes for the Cuban army. The aviator is now making inquiries as to the cost. It is believed that a military aviation corps will undoubtedly form a part of the scheme for the reorganization of the army.

QUARANTINE AGAINST CURACAO—YELLOW FEVER

On January 6, 1915, quarantine measures were ordered into effect at ports in Cuba against arrivals from the island of Curacao on account of yellow fever.

CUBAN ARMY MANEUVERS

On the last of January the Cuban army will start on a series of marches through the cane districts. In the line of march the soldiers will cover a distance of about 4,500 kilometers (2,794 miles). The soldiers will be so located that the cane districts will be under constant guard during the cutting and grinding season. It is thought that this will prevent disturbances in the sugar districts, and also that the danger from fire in the cane fields will be lessened.

MEMORIAL TO THE "MAINE"

President Menocal has sent to the Cuban Congress a recommendation that a bill be passed appropriating \$23,000, the money to be devoted to erecting on behalf of the Cuban people a suitable memorial dedicated to the United States warship "Maine," which was sunk in Havana Harbor, and the occurrence was one of the contributing causes to the War of the Liberation of Cuba.

CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS OF CUBA

A bill has been introduced into the Cuban Congress to codify the laws of the Republic.

SPANISH IMMIGRANTS

The Cuban government has issued instructions requiring all immigrants sailing from Spanish ports to Cuba to be vaccinated before embarking.

BANQUET FOR DR. ZAYAS

On January 20th, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal leader, was the guest of honor at a banquet given at the Payret Theatre in Havana by prominent members of the Liberal Party. Many speeches were made and much enthusiasm shown for the Liberal leader.

PASSENGERS MUST REGISTER BEFORE LEAVING HAVANA

Port and immigration regulations, make it necessary for all passengers for the United States via Florida ports, be registered on the passenger list in advance of sailing. This applies to passengers holding return tickets as well as to those who hold passes or do not hold transportation. Passengers who fail to comply with this request will not be permitted to embark.

GENERAL COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

INTERESTING VIEWS ON THE TARIFF

That Cuba is growing restless under the operations of the Underwood tariff, which cut the Cuban preferential on sugar, and that it is likely to denounce the reciprocal arrangement with this country is asserted by Paul J. Christian, the Washington representative of the American Cane Growers' Association.

Mr. Christian recently had an interview with President Menocal, and quotes him as referring him to the proposed commercial cruise, with a view of increasing our trade with the West Indies and South America, which was to start from New York on January 29th. This cruise, it is understood, has been abandoned. Commenting on the object of the cruise, President Menocal is quoted as saying that the U. S. could hardly expect to increase its export trade with Cuba, or to retain the volume that it has at present if at the same time the United States persists in destroying the preferential Cuba now enjoys by admitting all foreign sugar free of duty.

"The President said," continues Mr. Christian, "that the most favored nation clause in the treaty with other countries would require Cuba to accord their exporters the same treatment as American goods if the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Cuba is destroyed. The preferential treatment accorded her sugar was the principal benefit Cuba derived from the Reciprocity Treaty, and if the United States adopted a policy of free sugar her own interests would compel Cuba to abrogate that treaty."

Mr. Christian says that, to avoid misunderstandings, he wrote out his impressions of the interview and submitted them to President Menocal who, through his Secretary, expressed his approval of the above, which may therefore be accepted as correct.

The possibility that Cuba would take such action was pointed out in the *United States Tobacco Journal* when the sugar tariff was under discussion and the reasons why it would deprive Cuba of the benefits she had enjoyed under the Reciprocity Treaty were clearly set forth. President Menocal has thus evidenced to Mr. Christian the trend of thought in Cuban official circles along the lines indicated in these despatches more than a year ago.

A strong effort is being put forward by the Louisiana sugar planters, with such assistance as the beet-sugar men can give them, to have that portion of the Underwood Bill which sets May 1, 1916, as the date for free sugar, repealed. Although conditions in Louisiana are admittedly ruinous and the voters at the last election elected one Progressive to Congress, thus manifesting their discontent, it is not believed that the sugar schedule will be modified. Hence confronted with free sugar

on May 1, 1916, it is quite possible that Cuba will take steps to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty to do which now requires a years' notice.—From *U. S. Tobacco Journal*.

AFTER OIL IN CUBA

Roy Parrish, of Williamstown, who, with several other drillers of this locality, are in Cuba drilling test wells for the Cuban Oil Company, tells in a letter of their experiences.

Mr. Parrish states that in the first well drilled some oil was found. He does not say at what depth, but three months' time was consumed in its completion, starting with the moving, building the rig, etc. On the second test no oil was found and they are contemplating a move 50 miles up the coast from Cardenas, near where the drilling was done. Flowers in great profusion are in bloom at this season and the trees are in full foliage. The company, which is a branch of a big New York corporation, furnishes the men horses to ride from their camp to the nearest town five miles distant. The four men went from here under a six months' contract for \$150 a month straight time, with transportation paid both ways. In the event that a strike of any consequence is made it is expected that they will get many drilling crews from this section.—Parkersburg (W. Va.) *Sentinel*.

HOW THEY RUN FILMS IN CUBA

Did you ever hear about the way they run their film theatres in Cuba and in South America? If you go in to see a feature film in this country and don't get another film or two with it, you think the manager is giving you a short show. Well, down in Cuba and South America, they take the feature film of five parts and cut it up into twenty parts, and then they proceed in this unusual fashion. They will run about three or four of the twenty parts and then stop the film and show a very short comic. If you want to see the rest of the feature film you must go out and buy another ticket, and then the operation is repeated. In that way they get about six admissions for a five part feature. That's what you might call an improvised serial. There are about 5,000 theatres in all in the West Indies and South America, according to a buyer of films now in the city.—New York *Mail*.

The Consul-General to Cuba, Mr. James L. Rodgers, will shortly make an address at the meeting of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Rodgers will deal with the prospects and possibilities of closer trade relations between the United States and Cuba.

ALL AROUND CUBA

CUBAN ARTIST GETS MEDAL

They Mayor of Havana presented a gold medal from the Academy of Art of Madrid, to Sr. Pastor Argudin, to be handed over to his son, Pastor Argudin, Jr., as a prize for his paintings. The medal was of gold and was forwarded to the mayor through the Spanish minister. The artist himself is at present in Europe, so the medal was entrusted to his father.

GUANTANAMO WANTS \$1,500,000 TO MAKE CITY IMPROVEMENTS

The city authorities are about to ask permission to negotiate a loan of \$1,500,000, which is to be employed in paving the streets, completing the Central Park, improving the drainage and carrying the water mains to places where they are at present without a supply of running water.

Everyone realizes the great benefits these improvements would be to the town.

SANITARY INSPECTOR SHUTS CAIBARIEN SLAUGHTER HOUSE

The Inspector of Sanitation paid a visit to the slaughter house in this town; as a result, has ordered that it be closed until the sanitary regulations are complied with. The citizens are showing great indignation that conditions should have been allowed to get so bad, as they now find themselves cut off from their meat supply.

It is also stated that the slaughter house in the neighboring town of Remedios is in almost as bad a state as that of Caibarien.

HABANA'S NEW THEATRE FINISHED

The new theatre which has been constructed in the Gallego Club building is practically complete, and will be opened to the public shortly, though no formal opening date has yet been fixed for the first public performance.

The theatre when completed will have cost over \$200,000 for its interior alone and will rank with the San Carlos at Naples, the Metropolitan at New York, Drury Lane at London and La Scala at Milan as one of the largest theatres in the world.

ROBBERY AT ANTILLA

A shortage of \$11,600 has been discovered in the accounts of the custom house department here and Senor Valle, the ex-treasurer of the customs, has been arrested. The affair has created a deep impression here as the treasurer was widely known and liked.

NOTED SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER IS COMING

Frank Brown, secretary of the World Association of Sunday Schools will arrive in Havana soon for the purpose of noting the work of the Sunday schools here in Cuba and exchanging ideas with its workers.

Mr. Brown is well known throughout the whole United States for his work in connection with Sunday schools and will hold a conference at the Presbyterian church.

MOTOR BOAT RACES FOR HAVANA

Commodore J. Stuart Blackton of the Atlantic Yacht Club, on his return from Havana, is quoted to the effect that next winter the Havana Yacht Club will arrange a series of motor boat races, to be held in Havana Harbor. Prizes will be offered for the various classes of speed boats. The members of the Havana Yacht Club are enthusiastic over the project and intend to have a carnival week devoted to racing.

A MOTIVE MISUNDERSTOOD

The Cuban aviator, Rosillo, offered to fly over a British cruiser lying off Havana, and to drop a bundle of newspapers on it. On making known his offer at the British Legation, it was not received in the spirit intended, and the State Department of Cuba was informed that such a flight would be risky for the aviator as the cruiser would undoubtedly fire on him. The excursion, therefore, had to be abandoned.

ARRIVAL OF CAPABLANCA

The distinguished chess player, Senor Josa R. Capablanca, arrived in New York on January 18th. Senor Capablanca had been in South America, and returned on one of the Argentine Government transports from Buenos Aires. He was uniformly victorious in his playing in the various cities of the Argentine, and the whole trip was very successful. Senor Capablanca will make public appearances in New York. He will deliver a lecture on the game of chess, and will play simultaneously against all comers. Senor Capablanca will remain in the United States for some time, and will have every opportunity to play at the various clubs which are devoted to chess playing.

It is contemplated that the new electric railway, which is in course of construction from Hayana to Marianao Beach, will be finished in April.

ALL AROUND CUBA

MAP OF CUBA INCORRECT

At the meeting of the Cuban Geographical Society, recently held in Havana, the President, Dr. Ignacio Ramirez, made a speech of great interest, because he stated that a large portion of Cuban territory has not been correctly mapped, in particular the Zapata Peninsular and the Isle of Pines. Apparently the modern map makers have been content to follow the old maps and have not paid sufficient attention to correcting old errors. Dr. Ramirez purposes to bring the matter to the attention of Congress with the view of securing an appropriation to be devoted to preparing a new and scientific map of the island.

102 CHINAMEN ARRIVE, ALL MERCHANTS OR STUDENTS

One hundred and two Chinamen have just arrived at Havana from Mexico on board the Manuel Calvo. They classify themselves as "merchants" or as "students" though a good many of them hardly looked the part.

As not one of these prospective "merchants" or "students" could furnish the \$500 bond necessary they were all sent over to Tricornia till it is decided what is to be done with them.

MEDALS FOR HAVANA FIREMEN

The Mayor of Havana has approved several regulations, so that in the future there will be a medal granted to any fireman who may perform a heroic act in the discharge of his duty. There will also be three long-service medals—gold, silver and copper, respectively—for those firemen who have served for twelve, eight and four years.

FERRY STEAMER "HENRY M. FLAGLER"

The first trip of this steamer from Key West to Havana was made on January 8th. Her cargo consisted of twenty-four freight cars from the Florida East Coast Railway, nine cars containing horses, and fifteen mixed freight. The trip was made in 7½ hours.

FISHERMAN MAKE TROUBLE—HAVE ALL GONE ON STRIKE

The fishermen of Guantanamo have gone on a strike owing to regulation of the administrator of the customs house at Caimanera, forbidding the catching of fish by means of the great nets that have hitherto been customary. The fishermen who employ this means are nearly all foreigners and they even try to prevent those who fish with lines, who are nearly all Cubans, from following their trade.

CUBA MAY BECOME A SPORTING CENTRE

Persons interested in sporting events have been asking permission from the Cuban Government to hold boxing contests in Havana. It is announced that some prominent stars in the pugilistic world have already been engaged, and that Havana may be the scene of some interesting contests this winter.

STRIKE IN GUANTANAMO

The first part of January the wagon drivers struck, demanding ten cents more a ton. So many Centrals had stopped grinding on account of the rainy weather, that there was not sufficient transportation to keep the wagon drivers employed.

UNITED STATES FLEET IN SEVERE STORM

The United States warships proceeding from the United States to Guantanamo, Cuba, experienced one of the severest storms of the season and were consequently delayed, as it was necessary to run in to Lynnhaven Bay, Va., to await the abatement of the storm.

NEW PUBLICATION IN CUBA

The new publication known as *Der-Deutsche-in-Cuba*, was issued early in January for the first time, and will be devoted to the interests of the German residents in Cuba.

The editor of the publication is Mr. Adolf E. Schmidt, and it will be issued monthly.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY IN ARREARS

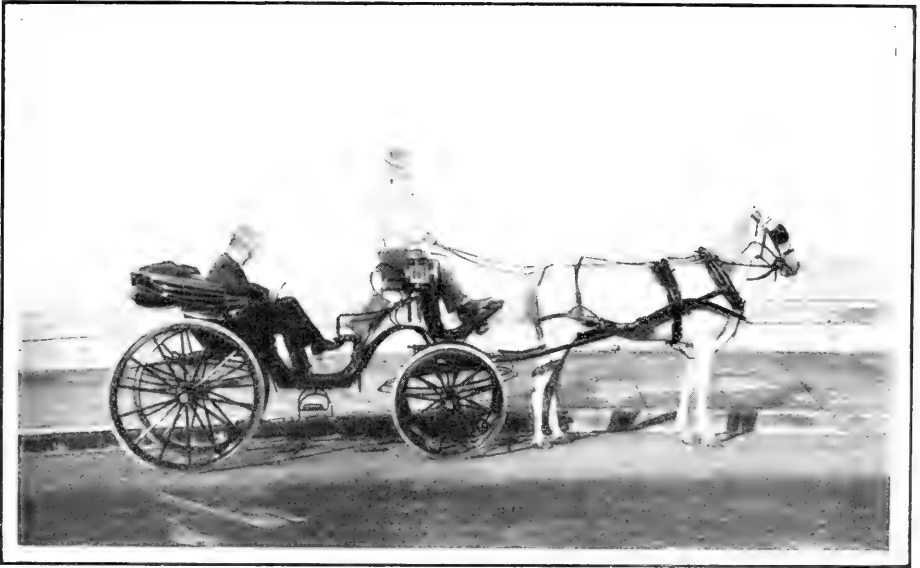
Reports from the districts of Bayamo and Jiguani state that the school teachers have made a complaint that their salary for November and December is still unpaid. Notwithstanding, the promise has been made to them that they will receive their money for both months not later than December 20th.

CUBAN SCHOONER LOST

The Cuban schooner, "Ignacia Clenen," which sailed from Caibarien on Dec. 6th has not been heard from, and it is thought that she has been lost.

CUBA RESTRICTS WIRELESS MESSAGES

The Cuban Government has announced that messages in code and cipher for wireless transmission will not be accepted and that all messages must be of a strictly neutral character.



REDUCTION IN HAVANA COACH FARES

The increasing competition of automobile cabs in Havana has induced the owners of horse drawn cabs to consider the reduction for ordinary drives within the city limits to 10 cents Spanish.

The horse drawn cab has always been one

of the characteristic sights of Havana, and one which impresses the tourist, and its disappearance from the streets of Havana would seem to be not unlikely, but it only goes to show that Havana is changing perhaps more quickly than we realize, and is becoming a cosmopolitan city.

PARCELS POST

UNITED STATES MAY MODIFY LAW FOR CUBA'S BENEFIT

Mr. William E. Gonzales, the American minister, with Secretary of State Desvernine discussed recently the parcels post treaty which is in progress of negotiation between the United States and Cuba.

This treaty has been pending between the United States and Cuba for several years and has never been finally agreed upon, owing to the fact that those persons charged with the welfare of Cuba have always reasoned that Cuba was entitled to more benefits in such an arrangement than the United States has up to the present time been disposed to give. The objection of Cuba has always been that the United States had many products which would be benefited by a parcels post treaty because they could be shipped with little difficulty through the mails.

Cuba, on the other hand, has only one product which could be shipped to the United States if such an agreement was made. That one thing was manufactured cigars, but even that was prohibited, owing to the fact that the law of the United States so reads that no cigars shall be imported in lots less than \$3,000, which, of course, renders it impossible for them to be shipped by parcels post.

During the regime of every American minister to Cuba the matter has been broached, but in every instance this republic has refused to consider such an arrangement unless proper consideration was shown to Cuban cigars. Governor Magoon came very nearly making such a treaty when he was provisional governor of Cuba, but was dissuaded by Colonel Charles Hernandez, postmaster-general then as now. He convinced him of the injustice of such an arrangement.

It is understood now that Minister Gonzales, on behalf of the government of President Wilson, has assured Secretary Desvernine that it will be agreeable to arrange the treaty in such a form that provision will be made so that Cuban cigars will be benefited, the administration in Washington, in the meantime, doing all that it can to induce Congress to see the necessity of making the laws conform to the treaty which is now being negotiated.

It is understood that Minister Gonzales has recognized the justice of Cuba's claim from the first, but it appears that until yesterday he was unable to enter into active preparation of the treaty which would redound to Cuba's as well as the United States' benefit.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA AND WHAT THEY SHOULD TEACH US

By *Bishop W. A. Candler*

Nineteen times since 1898, I have visited the Island of Cuba. During this period both material and moral conditions on this rich and beautiful island have improved very much. The population has increased from about 1,600,000 to 2,500,000.

The people are more intelligent. Schools are better, and more pupils are in the schools. The number of persons who speak English constantly increases; and there is a far better and more general understanding among the people concerning the genuine friendship of the United States for Cuba than ever before. A larger number of the Cuban people observe the Sabbath than formerly; and while the national lottery is still maintained, there is a growing sentiment against this injurious and iniquitous institution. Recently the municipality of Santa Clara, the capital of the second province of the island in the number of its inhabitants, petitioned the national congress to suppress it. All these things are marks of moral progress.

Evidences of material progress are not less marked. The main crops in Cuba are those of sugar cane and tobacco. While the latter crop has had its ups and downs, the production of sugar in Cuba shows large advancement with every passing year. The following figures, giving the tons of sugar produced each year since 1909 will show how great has been the growth of this industry:

1909-1910.....1,804,349 tons.	1912-1913.....2,429,240 tons.
1910-1911.....1,480,217 tons.	1913-1914.....2,596,567 tons.
1911-1912.....1,893,687 tons.	

In view of the high price of sugar since the European war began, one would expect to find very general prosperity among all the people of Cuba; but such is not the case. The sugar industry is a rich man's enterprise; it is essentially an aristocratic industry. This will be understood clearly when it is stated that in all the island of Cuba there are only 174 "centrals," or sugar mills. These establishments do not grind cane for anybody but their owners, as our grist mills grind corn for anyone who brings a bushel or more to them, and take toll for the service. A Cuban farmer who grows a small crop of cane must sell it to the nearest mill for what the mill owners will pay him for it. There being no more than 174 mills in the whole island, these "centrals" are not often found close to one another. One sugar mill has thus a monopoly of all the cane grown on a considerable area around it. The case is very much like that which would prevail in Georgia, if there were only 174 grist mills in the State and every man who grew corn found himself compelled to sell his corn to the millers for what they were willing to pay him. A sugar central costs anywhere from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and the Cuban farmer who grows small crops of cane, can never hope to have a mill of his own; and if he had it, the grinding of his small crop and the crops of a few of his neighbors would not pay. Wherefore the profits of the sugar crop go in the main to make rich men richer. The wealthy Cubans, who own sugar "centrals" have made much money during the past year, although the Cuban people are little better off, if at all as prosperous as last year. But this case of the owners of sugar mills during 1915 is not so promising. Heavy rains have prevailed during December and thus far in January, which is the grinding season; and the losses thereby arising will be enormous. The winter months in which grinding is commonly done, are the dry season generally in Cuba; but this year they have been very wet months, and both cane and tobacco have suffered much from the rains.

The coffee industry also which had begun to revive in the island, has suffered a setback. In November the Cuban Coffee Growers' Association appealed to the agricultural department of the government for agricultural banks to save their industry from serious injury, if not absolute destruction. They claimed that the coffee crop involving 2,950 coffee raisers, engaging 25,000 persons, and yielding annually 3,600,000 pounds of coffee was threatened through their inability to obtain loans without paying exorbitant rates of interest.

So there are "hard times" in Cuba on account of the war, and harder times at hand, notwithstanding the large crops gathered last year. The war is nothing less than an assault upon the prosperity of mankind.

Our country could do much to relieve Cuba, if it would; and it would make a profit from doing so. This will be apparent by attentively considering the following figures of Cuban imports and exports. The total trade of Cuba for 1913 (the figures for 1914 are not yet available) were:

Imports, \$143,826,869.

Exports, \$165,125,059.

Balance of trade in favor of Cuba, \$21,298,190.

Of Cuba's exports the United States took \$132,095,619, leaving to all the rest of the world only \$33,039,440. But Cuba imported from our country no more than \$75,939,293; or in other words, we had to pay Cuba, a cash balance of \$56,146,326, out of which Cuba paid her balances to other countries, which were against her to the amount of \$34,848,136, or only

\$21,298,190 of the \$56,146,326 paid by our country to the island remained in Cuba. The rest went forth to other nations to discharge the balances owed by Cuba to them.

It would be to the profit of both Cuba and the United States, if what we sold to the island was equal to what we bought from it, instead of being \$56,146,326 less. The freight would be less and the material advantages otherwise would be far greater. And the bulk of this \$56,146,326 ought to be sold to Cuba by the south. Our trade in cotton goods with Cuba is not what it ought to be; nor is our trade in shoes, notions, agricultural implements and mill supplies as great as it should be.

What is the remedy for this state of things? We must do several things to provide the remedy.

(1) American banks ought to open branches in Cuba so as to establish commercial exchange in dollars and cents. The Royal Bank of Canada has a branch in every city in Cuba.

(2) Our manufacturers of cotton goods, shoes, notions, hardware, agricultural implements and railway and mill supplies ought to go after the Cuban trade in a thoroughly earnest and skillful way. An Atlanta or Birmingham traveling man, going to Cuba without understanding the language, wants and habits of the Cuban people, is almost, if not quite, helpless in competition with the agents of the English, German and French merchants and manufacturers, who sell goods in the island. They speak the language well and understand the Cuban people perfectly.

(3) Hitherto the sons of wealthy Cubans, who have gone abroad for their educations, have gone in most cases to Europe. We must change this. It will pay us to do it. A student who has been thoroughly educated in any country and then returns to his own country, becomes at once an influential friend of the land in which he was educated. European countries, in whose universities many influential Cubans have been educated, have greatly profited thereby. They have made gains in the same manner in Mexico and throughout all Latin-America. But many of the European universities are now closed to students from Latin-America. Now is the accepted time for us to secure all this advantage from the United States. In this matter the south especially is interested; and our section has in its climate a most potential factor in the matter of drawing these students into our institutions. We must not sleep over our opportunity until it is too late. Spanish must be taught thoroughly in our high-schools and universities. It must be given at least equal standing with German and French. Such shall be the fixed policy in Emory University in Atlanta. The Spanish language will be thoroughly taught and the history, customs, conditions and interest of the Latin-American nations will be studied.

We must make Atlanta, located in the heart of the south, a great educational centre. Latin-American students know what a real university is. We cannot deceive them if we would, and we ought not to deceive them if we could. We must offer them as good educational advantages as they can find anywhere else. If we do that, they will take what we offer gladly and quickly. They would prefer attending a great university in the south, rather than going to institutions located in the rigorous climates of colder countries.

If Atlanta and Georgia will support me in my effort to plant in the capital of our beloved state a really great university, the institution will rise speedily, and in a very few years hundreds of Latin-American students will be found enrolled in it. I believe I could bring from Cuba and Mexico alone as many as 100 students next year, if our buildings were finished and fully equipped. Shall it not be so?—*Atlanta (Ga.) Journal*.

CUBA'S FINANCIAL REPORT

In reference to the last report, relative to the commerce of Cuba, which has been received at the Consulate General of Cuba in New York, it will be noted that the importations, which were somewhat decreased, owing to the European war, is increasing again in that island.

The prices on olive oil has improved. The prices of a sack of rice from the United States fluctuates between \$3.00 and \$5.50.

The corn of this country is quoted at \$2.00 a bag, and that of Argentine at \$2.25.

Preserved canned goods are selling at very good prices; those of the best brands made in the United States and Spain.

The United States is supplying the flour market in Cuba, the quotations being between \$7.00 and \$8.50.

More soaps are imported from the United States than from any other country.

The American production of hams has monopolized the Cuban market, with various classes and different prices. The smoking process of hams, has been created in Cuba, and in this manner the fresh hams arriving from the United States can be properly cured and smoked.

The importation of condensed milk has been very heavy and has a good market. The prices are as follows: \$5.90 to \$7.00 per box. of 48 cans, according to the brand.

The lard market is very good, there being several brands and prices to choose from. The best class is sold at \$14.50.

The butter market, is subject to great competition, especially that coming from England, and vary greatly as to the prices. Butter coming from Spain is sold in cans of 4 pounds each, at \$32— and \$35 the 100 pounds, according to the brands. That coming from Holland, \$40

to \$45 the \$100 pounds, in cans of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound each. Danish butter sells at \$46 to \$49 and is quoted at the same prices. American oleomargarine sells at \$15.75 to \$19.25 the 100 pounds, in cans of 4 pounds. The potato market in Cuba is very good; the American potatoes are sold at \$3.75 per barrel. Bags of potatoes of the United States are quoted at \$1.75 per bag.

WINES

The bulk of the importations of wines into Cuba comes direct from Spain, the following are the prices as quoted:

Red Wine: those coming from Cataluña are sold at \$71 to \$78 a pipe, and those coming from Valencia and Alicante sells at \$70 to \$80 a pipe.

Sweet Wines: The barrel is quoted at \$8 to \$8.50.

WHISKIES

The demand for whiskey is not very great, and there are various brands in the city.

The Scotch whiskey is quoted at \$11 to \$14, that of Canada at \$12 and \$14 and the American at \$9 and \$12, including the revenue tax.

Comparative statement of the total approximate value of importations of the Republic of Cuba, including monies, during the period as stated.

<i>Countries</i>	<i>First six months of 1913</i>		<i>First six months of 1914</i>			
	<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Monies</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Merchandise</i>	<i>Monies</i>	<i>Total</i>
United States	36,696,635	646,126	37,342,595	32,354,595	429,200	32,783,895
Other countries of America ..	4,984,945	.....	4,984,945	3,815,634	.....	3,816,634
Germany	4,972,738	.....	4,972,738	3,574,170	.....	3,574,170
Spain	4,660,098	747,238	5,407,336	4,783,152	16,522	4,799,674
France	3,362,059	560,000	3,922,059	2,977,686	.....	2,977,686
Great Britain	8,172,144	.....	8,172,144	6,693,471	.....	6,693,471
Other countries in Europe ..	3,612,656	.....	3,612,656	3,899,037	.....	3,899,037
All other countries	1,839,318	.....	1,839,318	1,858,282	.....	1,858,282

THE SPONGE INDUSTRY IN CUBA

The Consulate General of Cuba has received advices from the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor of the Republic of Cuba, to the effect that owing to the actual conditions in Europe, caused by the great war, there is a marked scarcity of sponges throughout the many cities of Europe, and calls attention to the fact, that the sponge industry of Batabanó, Cuba, is at present in an excellent condition, and affords opportunities in this important industry.

The Consulate General of Cuba, at New York, will gladly give any further information on this subject.

SAMPLES FOR CUBA

The Cuban Consul General at New York has been requested by his Government to ask the merchants of this City to send samples of their wares, together with catalogues, to the State Department, at Havana, Cuba, as there is a splendid opportunity for the greater expansion of trade relations between this country and the Island of Cuba.

The following list, will give the merchants an idea of the class of samples wanted:

- 1—All kinds of textiles.
- 2—Cotton jute.
- 3—Iron and steel, copper and bronze, lead, tin and zinc, gold and silver, and other manufactured articles of metal.
- 4—China and porcelain.
- 5—Glassware of all descriptions.
- 6—Furs, oilcloths, leather and other leather manufactured goods.
- 7—Rubber, guttapercha, paper and desk furnishings.
- 8—Paints and varnishes.
- 9—Chemical preparations, oils, greases, rosin, etc.
- 10—Stones and minerals.
- 11—Edibles and beverages.
- 12—Arms, watches, accessories and perfumery.
- 13—Woods of all kinds.
- 14—Carriage and automobile accessories.
- 15—Seeds of all kinds.
- 16—All manufactures articles which are similar to Cuban articles, such as agricultural implements, and other articles manufactured in this country.

These samples and catalogues, will be placed by the Cuban Government, in the *Museo Commercial* (Commercial Museum), at Havana, Cuba, and there placed on exhibition to the public.

SUGAR TRADE CUSTOMS AND IMPORT REGULATIONS

Probably not many people apart from those actually engaged in the sugar business are familiar with the handling of raw sugar after its arrival, the methods employed by the government to ensure the collection of duties and the trade customs governing the purchase and sale of this important commodity. These seem highly complicated at first glimpse, but like established customs in all trades, they are based on experience and are easily understood after being explained.

Let it be assumed that a cargo has been shipped, that marine insurance has been covered and that a sale has been effected. Generally, sales are made before the arrival of vessel at discharging port; but sometimes, if conditions so impose, the sale is not made until after arrival. The price is, of course, variable and is subject to market conditions at the time sale is made. The vessel arrives, enters at the Custom House as quickly as practicable and proceeds to the refinery wharf as soon as orders to do so are received. Once there, everything is made ready, the hatches opened and the discharge begins.

All sugar from foreign countries is dutiable. Cuba, however, has a reciprocal tariff agreement with the United States, under which sugar produced on that island is accorded a reduction of twenty per cent from the normal duty. Sugar from Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines is free of duty. On and after May 1st, 1916, unless our tariff law is changed, all sugar will automatically become duty free. At the present time the duty on a cargo of twenty-five thousand bags of Cuban sugar amounts to approximately eighty thousand dollars, so it is not surprising that the government practically takes charge of the cargo until all its requirements have been fulfilled. Each bag is sampled by government samplers and weighed by government weighers before the buyer or seller is allowed to handle it. There are also two inspectors assigned to each ship, whose duty it is to see that the government's interest is fully protected at all times. To this end nothing is allowed to leave the ship without a permit, to obtain which it is necessary to visit the Custom House and pay the duty which is assessed on the commodity imported. A permit is therefore required showing the payment of the approximate amount of duty before the refinery can use the sugar.

The platforms of the government scales are flush with the dock flooring and the bags are run onto the scales on hand trucks, the weight of which is known and which are weighed with the sugar. At refineries the government has installed electric scales that when operated, show the weight of each draft on an indicator and also automatically record the weight shown. The work of sampling consists of inserting a "tryer" into the bag and withdrawing a small portion of the contents. The tryer resembles somewhat the familiar apple corer in appearance and operation but is larger and is long enough to reach through the bag,

thus obtaining an average sample. These samples are carefully kept until the whole cargo is discharged.

After the government has finished, the sugar goes into the hands of the seller who is represented by a private or "city weigher" and a private sampler. Some city weighers' scales are of a type that weigh truck and load together. Others discharge the bags onto a beam and bottom scale and weigh the sugar only. The refinery, which is, of course, the buyer, stations men at the city scales to check the weights as taken by the seller. The samples are taken by government and buyer and seller at the "stool" where the bags are first landed. It may be noted that while duty is paid on the government's weight and polariscopic test, the buyer and seller settle on the basis of their private weight and test. When the commercial weighing and sampling has been accomplished, the sugar passes into the hands of the refinery.

During the discharge of the cargo, bag sewers have been busy refilling and mending any torn bags. In this manner all loose or spilled sugar is carefully recovered and delivered. The sweepings from ship and dock are bagged and handled separately, half price being allowed for them. Another detail of importance is the care of the scales. They must be kept clean of accumulations of sugar, which would seriously affect the total if left unremoved, although the difference might be negligible on any one draft. Also they are tested hourly in order to prevent inaccuracies from creeping into the results. Even the wheels of the hand trucks are scraped from time to time in order to prevent any accumulation of sugar thereon.

It is obvious that the weights obtained are the gross weights and that the tare must be ascertained and deducted to arrive at the net weights. This is accomplished by weighing a certain proportion of the bags when emptied, the average weight of which is taken as an average on all the bags delivered. Custom decrees that this proportion shall be five per cent when the discharge is made at the refineries and two and one half per cent at other points. The government now uses a fixed tare of two and one half pounds per bag unless the bag varies by more than two per cent from a standard area of 1392 square inches. In such an event the tare is increased or decreased in proportion. It may be interesting to know that Cuban sugar bags are made in India from jute. They hold about 320 pounds of sugar and are shipped to Cuba in compressed bales containing four hundred bags each.

The samples that have been extracted from the bags are thoroughly mixed and a small quantity is taken and placed in cans holding about two pounds each. In other words, the samples are sampled and the cans hold what purports to be, and is, in so far as human endeavor can make it, a sample of the average entire shipment. Of these cans, which are duly labeled and sealed, buyer and seller each take two. The buyer hands one can to a chemist to apply the polariscopic test. The

seller does the same, usually selecting a different chemist. The remaining cans are submitted by both buyer and seller to the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory, which is exactly what its name implies—a laboratory established and supported by the trade whose findings act as a check upon the private tests obtained by buyer and seller. There are thus three separate reports made and a slight variation will nearly always be noted among them. The price is adjusted by taking an average of the two reports which are nearest to each other. The polariscopic test consists in measuring by means of the polariscope the number of angular degrees through which a solution of the sugar submitted (prepared for examination by standard formula and examined under standard conditions governing light, temperature, etc.) will rotate the plane of polarized light to the right. There is a constant relation between this rotation and the percentage of sucrose in the sugar from which the solution is made. The scale of the instrument is regulated so that its reading indicates the percentage of sucrose in the sample submitted. Thus, sugar 95 degrees polarization is sugar containing 95 per cent of sucrose. The standard for Cuban centrifugal sugar is 96 degrees polarization and for Cuban molasses sugar 89 degrees.

The government has made its own polariscopic test and the duty, which has already been approximately figured and paid, is adjusted on the basis of 71-100 of a cent per pound for 75° polarization, plus 26-1000 of a cent for each additional degree. Bearing in mind that these rates are reduced twenty per cent. in the case of Cuban sugar, the duty on 96° Cuban sugar is readily ascertained to be 1.0048 cents per pound.

The quoted price on Cuban sugar is always made for 96° test on centrifugal sugar and for 89° test on molasses sugar. If the seller has succeeded in delivering a sugar that tests higher, he is allowed an extra rate per degree over and above his sale price. Conversely, if his sugar falls below the standards mentioned, he must accept a reduction of a fixed rate per degree. If the test is lower than 94° on centrifugal or 84° on molasses sugar, the rate of reduction per degree becomes greater. It may be appreciated that in figuring both the duty and the ultimate price, the final results may contain many long decimals. These are carefully carried out, however, even to a point where a difference of one figure at the end would make a difference of only a few dollars on an entire cargo.

So far only sound or undamaged sugar has been considered. If by reason of heavy weather any sugar has become damaged by water, the damaged portion is carefully laid aside and is weighed and sampled separately from the good sugar. Sugar, when wet, loses both in weight and test. The weight and test of the sound sugar is taken as representing what the result of the damaged portion would have been had it not been damaged and the difference, involving more intricate calculations and long decimals, is claimed against the in-

surance company which has insured the cargo. In such case, in calculating the value on the reduced weight and test, an additional reduction of 3-32c. per pound is made. This is due to another trade custom and is intended to reimburse the refiner for the extra cost of refining damaged sugar and the relatively poorer return it makes.

Sometimes the refinery wharves are congested and the sugar is discharged onto lighters. In addition to requiring the use of bonded lighters the government tallies the bags as they are loaded. The lighters deliver the sugar at the refinery and the same process is observed as if the vessel were discharging there. Sometimes, again, the owner may not be satisfied with the price obtainable or perhaps the refinery may be filled to capacity, in either of which cases recourse is had to bonded warehouse. The vessel proceeds to a wharf near the warehouse and discharges. The duty is ascertained before the sugar is stored, but is not paid until application is made for withdrawal. The government sends its samplers and weighers with portable scales and weighs and samples the sugar on the dock after which it is trucked on small horse trucks to the warehouse, being weighed by the city weigher before going into the store. Sometimes, though not often, the sale is based on the Cuban invoice weight and the seller is not interested in weighing the sugar. In such cases the refinery usually obtains the weight for its own purposes.

LOUISIANA'S PROTEST ON SUGAR DUTIES WILL BE TAKEN UP

The State of Louisiana was authorized to bring a suit in the United States Supreme Court to have a construction of the tariff act, as it effects the sugar duties, in a resolution ordered reported favorably from the House Committee on Judiciary.

The State contends that the duty now being collected by the Secretary of the Treasury is in violation of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, and that the rate collected on raw sugar should be \$1.34 a hundred pounds instead of \$1.01.

The difference in revenue represented by the difference in rate is pointed out by the Louisiana men as aggregating \$15,000,000.

SUGAR BROKERS NOT TO USE WAR STAMPS

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has ruled that it is not necessary to affix revenue stamps on the memoranda of sugar sales made by brokers. The commissioners holds that no stamp tax under the emergency revenue law is required in cases where the broker is not obligated for the delivery of the goods or the payment of the bill.

NEW CANADIAN SUGAR REFINERY

The Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd., of St. John, N. B., will shortly be in operation. The capacity is one million pounds of refined sugar daily. The machinery and equipment are of the latest type.

ALL AROUND CUBA

INTERESTING CABLE TEST

Owing to the severity of the service which it has to sustain, the wear of the cable used by the Spanish-American Iron Co. at Nipe Bay, Cuba, has been the subject of particular attention from wire rope experts; and considerable interest therefore attaches to tests of worn sections which were made in the 800,000-lb. testing machine at Lehigh University.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the operators of the testing machine from being struck by the shower of flying steel when the cable was torn asunder. Three tests were made, all highly satisfactory. A portion of the cable that had been in use for a year and a half withstood a pull of nearly 500 tons.

The construction of this cable was without precedent in rope-making. It consists of six strands, each of nineteen wires, twisted around an independent wire rope center, this center having six strands of nineteen wires each, twisted around a hemp core. The finished cable was 7,810 feet long and weighed 123,360 pounds.

At the mines in Cuba cars with a capacity of 100,000 lbs. of ore are lowered by means of this cable down an incline plane 6,880 feet long. When it was decided to ascertain the strength of the great rope after its year and a half service, as compared with the strength of portions not worn, three pieces from the main cable, each about twenty feet in length, were shipped to Trenton, N. J. There special sockets were placed on the ends to make possible the tests in the giant Richie machine at Lehigh University.

At the mines where this cable is used, the ore as recovered in open pits is loaded into standard-gauge, side-dump cars. These cars are then hauled to the head of an inclined plane, about 6,880 feet long, with a grade varying from 6 to 25%. From the foot of this incline there is a short railroad to the head of a second incline, 1,850 feet long, 25% grade, which ends in a gravity switching yard 130 feet above sea level. By means of these inclines and the connecting trackage, the ore is lowered from a vertical height of 1,499 feet, or elevation of 1,621 feet, to 130 feet, the total length of track on each side being 2.44 miles. Both inclines are double-tracked, 14 feet to center to center, and the lowering and hoisting of cars on the inclines is in balance.

The main cables, three-inch steel ropes, pass over heavy twenty-foot diameter drums, of which there are two at the head of each incline. These drums, set in tandem, both carry heavy gears which mesh with a common pinion. Half turns are made over each drum by the cable. The pinion shaft is also the crank shaft of vertical engines, which control the speed on the incline, with the aid of post-brakes also operated by steam. The princi-

pal function of the pair of engines is to give sufficient motion to the cable to carry the cars over certain parts of the incline, where the descending loads are on too low a grade to pull the empties, in balance, up a steeper grade. Two or three cars are sent down at a time. The lower incline is arranged like the upper.

From the gravity yard, where loads are made up into a train by gravity, and empties taken from train by a switchback arrangement, the ore is hauled over a single-track line, 13½ miles long, to Felton on Nipe Bay. There, a nodulizing plant, for drying and sintering the ore to be smelted in northern blast furnaces, is situated.

UTILIZING SPACE

The space available in the lower portions of five reinforced concrete chimneys completed recently for the Havana Railway, Light & Power Company, Havana, Cuba, has been utilized for storage rooms. As all chimneys are located inside the power house to economize on space two storage rooms were provided in each chimney. At an elevation of 18 feet above the top of the foundation a floor was placed and the chimney was provided with a doorway. Another floor was built giving 36 feet above the top of the foundation another storage room. The outside diameter of the chimneys at the base is 20 feet 6½ inches and the wall thickness is 19 inches.

SANTIAGO AQUEDUCT

The aqueduct to supply the city of Santiago with water, is to be undertaken at once. The work is to be in charge of Sr. Duque de Estrada, and it is estimated that a year will be required to complete the improvement. The water will probably be taken from the mountains of Sierra Maestra and from the San Juan Valley. The construction of this aqueduct is greatly needed by the city.

RUSSIAN STEAMER BRINGS CARGO OF RICE

The Russian steamer Baikal arrived in Havana from Rangoon, Burmah, with a cargo consisting of 30,000 bags of rice. This is the first time in 15 years that a Russian steamer has arrived at Havana.

POSTAL AGREEMENT WITH CHILE

The Cuban government is negotiating with the Chilean government with the view of making a postal agreement.

ALL AROUND CUBA

TRIBUTE TO SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE

The citizens of Camaguey have designated a committee to formulate a public expression of the good-will and esteem which is felt for Sir William Van Horn by the citizens of Camaguey on account of his great services to the city.

At the meeting held by the Committee in charge of the tribute to Sir William Van Horne the following matters were taken up:

The President, Mr. Walfredo Caballero, gave an account of his efforts with the Secretary of the Government, in the matter of the celebration in honor of Sir William Van Horne.

He also advised of the interview which he had with the President of the Republic, who is to be associated with it.

The Municipal Band of Havana will take part in the exercises.

The manager of *El Figaro* of Havana proposes to dedicate an edition to the celebration at a cost of \$300.

Mr. Miguel A. Quevedo, manager and proprietor of the Havana publication, *Bohemia* offers his periodical for anything connected with the celebration without cost.

It is also proposed that the local periodical, *El Camagueyano*, dedicate a special number to the celebration.

Mr. Rodriguez proposes to make a book of fine vellum with a cover of mahogany, to have on the title page an engraving with the shield of Camaguey, with an inscription stating: "Camaguey to Sir William Van Horne."

This was unanimously approved. The book will contain appropriate sentiments written by numerous admirers.

OBJECT TO HIGHER RATE BETWEEN SPAIN AND CUBA

Sr. Mario Kohly has forwarded to the Secretary of State a copy of a note which has been presented to the Spanish minister of commerce by the United Chamber of Commerce of Spain, with regard to the permission which has been granted to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company to increase its passenger fares by 25 per cent.

The note says the steamship company claims that the increased cost of all materials has forced them to raise their charges, but that this increase is in their opinion more than compensated by the fact that whereas formerly Spanish lines had to meet competition from many British, French and German companies, since war broke out this competition has almost entirely ceased, and that therefore they ask that the permission to increase the rate may be annulled.

BILL TO AID FARMERS IN PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE

In view of the widespread poverty in the province of Pinar del Rio, Representative Lorenzo Nieto has introduced a bill into the house which it is hoped will have an effect in lightening the farmer's burden.

The bill is in part as follows:

Article I.—That for the space of one year the following articles that are destined for use in the province of Pinar del Rio shall be admitted free of duty, namely, ploughs, sowing machines, pumms, seeds, plants and fertilizers.

Article II.—That such articles must in no case be used outside the limits of the said province, and that the law shall go into force immediately on its publication in the official gazette.

It is said that this law will not meet with any opposition and is likely to pass at once.

HONORS PAID TO QUESADA

The members of the American diplomatic corps, including Ambassador Gerard, Mrs. Gerard, the members of the embassy and their wives and representatives of the German foreign office, and other ministries, attended the funeral of the late Don Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban minister to Germany, who died suddenly at Berlin.

The services were held in St. Hedwig's Catholic church and were of great solemnity. The personal representative of Kaiser William laid a wreath on the casket in behalf of the Emperor and Empress.

PRIZES FOR AVIATORS

At a meeting of the house of representatives Sr. Soto brought forward a bill asking for a credit of \$15,000 for the first Cuban aviator who should leave Santiago de Cuba on February 24th and fly to Havana and from here to San Francisco, Cal. He also proposed a prize of \$5,000 for the aviator who made the Santiago trip alone.

ARMY REORGANIZATION

Colonel Hevia gave out a short statement regarding the reorganization of the armed forces of the republic. He said that there had been rumors to the effect that many officers would find that their positions were inferior under the new scheme than under the old; this is incorrect, as though many will find their status much improved there is not one who will be worse off than he was before.



President Menocal and his party opening Havana's winter racing season at Oriental Park.



Motor cars of racegoers parked at Oriental Park.

RACING IN HAVANA

By J. V. Knight

Set in a natural amphitheatre two miles wide, which some volcanic upheaval created centuries ago, stands Oriental Park, Havana's new \$500,000 racing plant. Hills tower around it, tropical vegetation clusters in groves of palm trees and lesser foliage from the outer rim of the great amphitheater to the very threshold of the plant itself. It stands unique among the racing establishments of the world, and compares favorably, so world-traveled critics declare, with the great courses in England and in France. Certainly there are no other racing plants extant which merit comparison with it.

Coincident with its opening a few weeks ago came the introduction of "the sport of kings" on an auspicious scale before the sport-loving Cuban public. President Menocal, U. S. Minister Gonzales, the commanders of the army and navy, the governor of the province of Havana and the Mayor or "alcalde" of Havana, all have been frequently in attendance with members of their families and suites.

Upward of 500 horses, the pick of the thoroughbreds which are raced in winter, are stabled there, and the daily programmes are viewed by crowds ranging from 2,500 to 15,000 persons. The Cubans have taken racing to their hearts and claimed it as a sport peculiarly their own. The whole plant at Oriental Park, which is located in Marianao, a suburb, within easy access of the heart of the city by varied means of car transportation and automobile drives, stands as a monument to the genius of its promoter and vice-president, H. D. Brown. The builder of the City Park course in New Orleans—Moncrief Park in Jacksonville, Fla., and Laurel Park, in Maryland—excelled his own best efforts previously when he drew the plans and superintended the construction of Oriental Park.

With the advent of cloudless skies, which happily seem destined to bring the fastest track of the country to Oriental Park, racing has been marked at Havana during the past week by larger fields, better horses contesting for the purses, and more spirited contention. Track records are being established and broken with daily regularity, and Manager Brown's foresight has been abundantly vindicated in selecting as the locality for Oriental Park, a setting so ideal. Arrivals of stables from Juarez and New Orleans have swelled the quota of thoroughbreds there to more than 500, and there is not a sick horse on the grounds.

The carnival season is now at its height in Havana, and on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, which are the "big days" at the race course, due attention has been paid to this feature of Cuba's winter life by the management. The Queen of the Carnival, accompanied by her maids of honor and courtiers—were recent guests, and on those days attendance records at the race course were shattered. The full Municipal Band played concerts,

while President Menocal, Minister Gonzales, the governor of the province and the mayor of the city; Gen. Pujol, commander of the army, and other dignitaries were, as usual, on the gala days, in attendance with their staffs and families. In fact, there has never been a racing plant in America where such unusual entertainment features so readily lend themselves to adoption, and are so abundantly vindicated in increased attendance, and increased interest in the racing.

Thursdays, which were set apart three weeks ago as "society days" by the management, now witness large gatherings of the socially elite on the new clubhouse piazza. The clubhouse itself is worth more than passing mention. It is without doubt the finest structure of its kind ever built, not excepting the clubhouses on the Parisian courses. It cost \$50,000, and throughout its spacious and beautifully-furnished salons are to be seen mingling together on racing days, persons prominent in the society of Havana, the United States and many of the capitals of Europe.

Private dancing for club members only has been inaugurated on all racing days, and a fez-topped orchestra of Orientals provides the music for these dances. The roster of the club members is but a few pages from the social register of the island. All this, of course, has helped wonderfully to establish racing in Cuba on the strong and influential foundation which it reserves in the category of outdoor amusements. Cubans above all love display and glitter, and these features, added to the racing's spectacular side, have won their hearts to the "sport of kings."



Trophies to be given away at Oriental Park, to officers of the Cuban Army in Military and Cup Races.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of December and six months ended December 31, 1914, compare as follows:

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909
December gross	\$403,377	\$458,343	\$412,408	\$293,684	\$237,117	\$211,583
Expenses	186,850	219,360	200,390	155,732	139,404	116,562
December net	\$216,527	\$238,982	\$212,018	\$137,952	\$97,713	\$95,021
Fixed charges	70,196	66,791	66,791	60,125	36,666	36,666
December surplus	\$146,331	\$172,191	\$145,226	\$77,827	\$61,047	\$58,355
<i>From July 1st:</i>						
Six months' gross	\$2,006,458	\$2,173,574	\$1,948,951	\$1,582,665	\$1,261,935	\$1,019,266
Six months' net	866,918	981,927	823,103	684,312	520,202	347,104
Fixed charges	421,354	400,750	400,472	360,750	220,000	215,210
Six months' surplus	\$445,563	\$581,177	\$422,631	\$323,562	\$300,202	\$131,894

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Jan. 2d.	\$48,172	\$55,914	\$53,645	\$50,210	\$41,749	\$39,932
Week ending Jan. 10th.	51,300	54,316	51,903	44,504	43,208	37,594
Week ending Jan. 17th.	51,584	50,633	50,670	45,057	51,751	37,408
Week ending Jan. 24th.	49,240	49,028	51,019	45,621	43,523	37,696

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Jan. 2d.	£27,789	£36,732	£35,764	£32,516	£23,945	£33,635
Week ending Jan. 9th.	33,212	43,580	35,209	38,004	28,823	35,111
Week ending Jan. 16th.	38,277	40,429	43,137	35,334	32,946	39,040
Week ending Jan. 23d.	39,996	47,084	43,795	40,626	35,350	39,595

EARNINGS OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

<i>Week ending:</i>	1915	1914
Jan. 9th.	£9,438	£12,291
Jan. 16th.	13,570	14,190
Jan. 23d.	17,553	16,804
Jan. 30th.	18,510	17,703
Feb. 6th.	17,892	14,167

EARNINGS OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY

<i>Week ending:</i>	1915	1914
Jan 9th.	£4,571	£5,406
Jan. 16th.	4,831	4,826
Jan. 23d.	4,811	5,173
Jan. 30th.	4,434	5,305
Feb. 6th.	5,185	5,400

EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION CO.

	1914	1913
November gross	\$37,117	\$38,325
November net	17,219	17,242
First 11 months gross	423,593	417,313
First 11 months net	205,799	187,018
	1914	1913
December gross	\$41,046	\$40,378
December net	19,674	18,283
Twelve months gross	464,639	457,691
Twelve months net	225,473	205,301

CAMAGUEY ELECTS SENATOR

The Governor of Camaguey has informed the secretary of government that at a meeting of the assembly of that province, it was decided upon unanimously to elect Sr. Aleides Betancourt to occupy the vacancy in the senate caused by the death of the noted patriot the Marquis of Santa Lucia.

CUBA ORDERS COIN

An order for \$12,000,000 of coins for Cuba has been placed with the Philadelphia mint.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

Quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co.*, New York

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	87	89
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	95	96
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{4}$
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	100	104
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	97	102
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	90	91
Cuba Railroad 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds	92	95
Cuba Company 6% Debenture Bonds	92	96
Cuba Company 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock	98	105
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	87	89
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock	75	85
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Common Stock	57	67
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bonds Participation Certificates	99	104
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuban American Sugar Co., Preferred Stock	92	94
Cuban American Sugar Co., Common Stock	42	45
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co., 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds	93	96
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	90	93

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest basis."

NEW MINE AT PINAR

It is announced that a new copper mining company called the Cuprifera Pinareña, with a capital of \$750,000 is about to begin operations in the province of Pinar del Rio, having obtained a concession for 99 years. The district to be worked is that comprised by the mines Santa Nicolosa, Santa Victoria and San Jose, and includes 391 hectares of land.

The president of the company is Sr. Ricardo Fernandez, and it is stated that all the legal formalities have been complied with and that work will start this month. It is proposed to build a short branch rail road to connect the mines with the main line, and if the plans of the company are carried out it is believed that the economic question in that part of the province of Pinar is solved, as the company say they will employ several hundred workmen and give them steady work.

PROPOSAL FOR CUBA TO REIMBURSE THE UNITED STATES

In the United States Congress, a bill known as the Diplomatic Appropriation, Bill was introduced, which contains the following interesting provision—that the President of the United States "take such steps" as may be necessary to have the Republic of Cuba reimburse the United States to the extent of \$6,509,511 for the expense of pacification from 1907 to 1909.

LONDON MARKET FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

The amount of Cuban capital publicly subscribed for in the London market for the last two years is as follows:

1913. . . \$10,290,195 1914. . . \$194,660

TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA HAD A VERY GOOD YEAR

The results of the meeting of directors of the Trust Company of Cuba should be of the greatest interest to the stockholders. It was approved to augment the reserve fund up to \$500,000, which constitutes 50 per cent of the capital; \$5,000 were written off on account of the bank buildings, and a dividend of 6 per cent was declared. The profits on the year's business amounted to \$91,856, which is more than 18 per cent of the active capital.

DEFICIENCY NEARLY £400,000

Under the liquidation of the Havana Exploration Company (Limited), whose offices were at 4 London-wall-buildings, E.C., the official receiver reports that it was registered in June, 1909, with a nominal capital of 500,000*l.*, and was formed to acquire and take over asphalt, bitumen, oil and coal bearing and other properties situate in Cuba, and particularly to take over the assets and liabilities of the Havana Investment Syndicate (Limited).

The statement of affairs which has been lodged discloses gross liabilities, 78,942*l.* (ranking 29,338*l.*) and net assets 6,297*l.*, with a total deficiency as regards contributories of 385,759*l.*

As the result of the statutory meetings of the creditors and contributories the official receiver continues to act as liquidator with a committee of inspection.—*Morning Advertiser*, London.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

OPINIONS ON THE SUGAR MARKET

A. H. Lamborn says of sugar:

"The future market broadens the field for operations for the manufacturer and distributor, for the reason that he can now purchase his requirements of refined sugar at any time that he thinks the market at a proper basis to make his purchases. It is not possible to buy refined sugar for future delivery on the Exchange, but instead, a party can buy raw sugar for any delivery beginning with February. Should he buy sugar for September delivery on to-day's market it would cost him \$3.35 for raw sugar to be delivered during the month of September. To the price of \$3.35 which represents sugar in bond, he would have to add 1c per pound for duty and about 1c per pound for cost of refining, which would make the price of about \$5.35 for refined sugar. The cost of carrying these sugars would be \$5.00 per ton, which would carry the contract for a depreciation of 15 points, and beyond this an additional charge of \$5.00, making the investment \$10.00 per ton, as against this the cost of carrying refined sugars; should he buy them at \$4.95 for delayed delivery, he would eventually have to accept same, and the investment involved would be about \$110 per ton, and he would have to carry the refined sugar in warehouse until September."

The Cuban situation is commented upon by the *Federal* as follows:

"What the conditions will be later on is problematical, but it now seems quite probable that even after stocks have accumulated in Cuba selling pressure may be avoided because of the inability to ship freely. High rates will, of course, tend to overcome this difficulty, but bidding against the world for tonnage, with so many vessels eliminated, because they are engaged as transports, etc. (Great Britain alone, it is said, having 1,600 or more steamers), or tied up in neutral harbors, because they dare not venture on the high seas, is not going to be an easy problem to solve. We are now getting close to the first of February and refiners have not yet secured anything like a fair working stock, let alone a surplus, and there is nothing to indicate that they are likely to be able to do so for some little time to come."

The Czarnikow-Rionda Company say of the sugar market:

"To the misfortune of bad weather this year must be added that of a serious scarcity of steamer tonnage. It has recently been stated by freight journals that the British Government has chartered an estimated tonnage of 1,600,000 to transport troops and supplies, while Germany's merchant fleet, aggregating

about 2,300,000 tons, is lying in enforced idleness in various ports throughout the world, and even American vessels heretofore engaged in the Cuban and Porto Rican trades with the United States have lately been diverted to more lucrative transatlantic business. In these circumstances it is now estimated that from 40% to 50% of the world's total mercantile tonnage has been withdrawn for one reason or another from the usual channels of trade, from which it will be seen at a glance that the plight of shippers of sugar is becoming one of serious concern, and it is to be hoped that ways and means will be found to tide over this emergency, as the solution of the freight problem promises some difficulty upon approach of the season of heaviest consumption, when the country always requires to steadily draw large quantities from Cuba."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

PURIFICATION OF JUICE OF SUGAR CANE

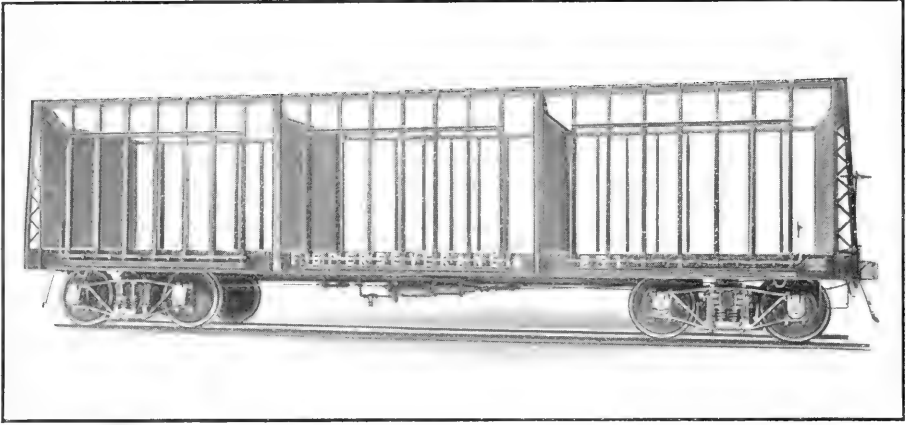
"*La Hacienda*" makes the following reply to a query from one of its correspondents in Honduras regarding the effects of using lime in the preparation of sugar, in which he called attention to the fact that all the sugar prepared there is done by open fire and to the appearance at times of a sort of scum on the surface of coffee in which such sugar has been used, said to be caused by the presence of lime in the sugar, and also to the dark color of sugar treated in this way.

"The trouble in this case has not been from the use of lime, but from the use of too much lime. Although it is true that the juice can be clarified without the use of lime, it is impossible to obtain as satisfactory results in this way as when lime is used in the proper manner and in the right quantity. If too much lime is used the sugar becomes dark to a certain extent, but the dark color of sugar prepared by open fire is due principally to the caramelization of the sugar during the time that it is concentrating and is subject to high temperatures.

"The best method for determining if the proper amount of lime is being used or not is by testing the juice by means of red litmus paper. This paper may be obtained at any drug store. If the red litmus paper turns blue when put in the alcalized juice, this is an indication that too much lime has been used. This condition can be corrected by adding phosphoric acid little by little to the juice, testing it from time to time with the blue litmus paper. As soon as the blue litmus paper shows the least indication of a red color the use of the phosphoric acid should be stopped and the juice will then be in a proper condition for obtaining the maximum production of first class sugar. If in the

PLANTATION CARS OF ALL KINDS

ALSO THE PARTS FOR SAME



No. 1000-E (Palabra de clave ZPYGV)

El grabado enseña uno de nuestros carros, todo de acero, para caña.

Tenemos otros tipos de capacidades varias y hemos fabricado un gran numero de carros para caña para uso en Cuba, Puerto-Rico, América-Central y México, que tienen jaulas de acero o de madera y construidas para los distintos tipos de carga y descarga de la caña.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY, NEW YORK, E. U. A.

Dirección telegráfica: NALLIM, New York.

Producción anual de más de 100,000 carros.

Representante para Cuba: OSCAR B. CINTAS. Oficinas 29-31, Havana.

original test the red litmus paper retains its color on being introduced into the alcalized juice, then more lime should be added in small quantities until the paper shows the least signs of turning blue, which indicates, as in the other case, that the proper point has been reached.

"Of course it is absolutely necessary to use phosphoric acid unless by accident the neutral point has been passed by adding too much lime, although there are many that say that a better clarification is thereby obtained. A little practice with the litmus paper will soon enable anyone to know when the proper amount of lime has been added.

"In case a sugar of clear color is desired we recommend the use of sulphur with the lime, which not only whitens the sugar, but also assists greatly in obtaining a perfect clarification."

BANANA INDUSTRY

There has been a steady growth in the banana industry of the country, and few realize that fruit valued as much as \$14,299,977 was received by American ports during the first ten months of last year. There were received in that time 41,805,806 bunches. The imports in 1912 were 37,044,038 bunches, worth \$12,574,845. In 1913 the imports had

increased to 39,856,908 bunches, while the value had grown to \$13,510,750. The Central American States and British Honduras furnished about half of the bananas by shipping 20,770,211 bunches. The West Indies sent 14,224,507 bunches, but from these figures the imports declined rapidly to Cuba, which shipped 2,808,430 bunches, while South America furnished 1,903,616 bunches. The balance of the receipts came from other countries.

From present indications the pineapple crop of Cuba promises to be about the same as that of last year, which aggregated 1,281,250 crates. Shipments at present amount to some 500 crates weekly.

An appropriation of \$50,000, to be used in the repair of streets in Cienfuegos, was recommended by President Menocal in a recent message to Congress.

By Presidential decree the immediate expenditure of \$112,000 for the repair of roads in the province of Habana and Pinar del Rio has been authorized.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL

CUBA COFFEE GROWERS FACE A HARD PROBLEM

The coffee growers of Cuba, who have their plantations largely in Oriente Province, are suffering like other industries from the interference with business conditions caused by the war in Europe.

It is said that two-thirds of the owners of the 2,950 plantations will abandon the cultivation of coffee.

Money is scarce with them, and the banks will not lend except at the rate of 1 to 5 per cent. monthly, and even at that interest they cannot get enough funds. They suggest the establishing of farmers' banks where loans can be negotiated on an 8 per cent per annum basis. They feel that these loans can be paid inside of three years.

Last year's crop amounted to 3,000,000 pounds, of which 2,182 pounds were exported, the balance being required for home consumption.

The coffee imports of the republic for the fiscal year 1912-13 were as follows:

	<i>Pounds</i>
United States.....	2,947,208
Puerto Rico.....	19,479,020
Brazil and Mexico.....	38,227
Venezuela.....	107,505
	22,571,960

—Isle of Pines *News*.

CUBA'S ORANGES BEAT CALIFORNIA

W. D. Spencer, the expert preparing and processing fruits, flowers and plants for exhibition purposes, called to Cuba by the commission of the Expositivo of Panama and San Francisco, together with Sr. Miguel Jorrin, secretary of the commission, and Sr. Teodosio Coegigal, in charge of the fruit department of the commissions' work, visited last week the orange grove of W. P. Ladd, president of the Cuba Growers and Shippers Association, near Santiago de las Vegas, to inspect the fruit with a view toward obtaining exhibits for the exposition.

These gentlemen were all very agreeably surprised at the excellence of the oranges found in Mr. Ladd's grove, and Mr. Spencer said they were so far superior to any that he had already obtained that he intended to throw the latter away and confine the orange exhibits entirely to those from Mr. Ladd's grove.

In comparing the quality of fruit and general character of the tree to those of California he said that in juiciness and sweetness, the Cuban oranges were far and away better than those of California, and that the trees compared very favorably with those of the same age in that state.—Interview in *Havana Post*.

FODDER CROPS LOST

The mayor of Baracoa reports to the secretary of government that the fodder crops, consisting principally of guinea grass, which is largely cultivated in that district, have been nearly ruined by the heavy rains followed by strong winds. The mayor says that he is making a careful investigation to discover the extent of the loss, which is certain to be large.

NEW PLANT DISEASE

It has been reported to the Secretary of Agriculture that a new form of disease is afflicting plant life in the Songo district of Oriente province and that they want help in combating it. In answer to this appeal General Nuñez has promised to send an expert to examine the disease and prescribe a cure for it if that is possible.

CUBA TEST FOR SAN ANGELO SEED

Mr. Hubert Smith, a missionary in Cuba, has requested friends at San Angelo, Texas, to send him Feterita and Soudan seeds, which are to be submitted to tests under Cuban conditions.

CHEESE AND BUTTER MAKING IN CUBA

The Secretary of Agriculture is endeavoring to interest the Cuban farmers in the manufacture of cheese and butter. At the present time Cuba imports large quantities of butter put up in tins from Denmark and other countries, while butter could easily be made in Cuba, if proper attention were given to the matter. The same is true of cheese, and it has already been demonstrated that a good quality of cheese could be made in Cuba.

OUTBREAK OF HOG CHOLERA EXPERTS SENT WITH SERUM

News has been received at the Department of Agriculture that a severe outbreak of hog cholera has occurred in Santo Domingo, and that over 400 animals have died within the last two weeks. General Nuñez has lost no time in taking steps to combat the disease and has sent Drs. Bolton, Castro and Crespo, with a large supply of serum to the scene of the outbreak. Before leaving the city Dr. Crespo stated that the work of manufacturing serum was being carried on night and day at the experimental station at Santiago de las Vegas, and that by the end of this month a good supply would be on hand.

HORTICULTURISTS TO MEET ON ISLE OF PINES

The annual meeting of the Cuban Horticultural Society will be held this year on the Isle of Pines and at the annual fair of that place.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

STOCKS OF LEAF TOBACCO AT THE PORT OF HAVANA

	Bales
Stock on hand upon January 1, 1914.....	89,449
Receipts by rail and water from January 1 to December 31, 1914.....	489,036
Receipts in bundles and packed at Havana, of Semi Vuelta.....	500
Receipts of Partido, by carts, in bales and bundles packed here.....	65,150
<hr/>	
Total stocks.....	644,135
Less sales reported at Havana during the year 1914.....	231,334
Less sales in the country direct, estimated.....	212,801—
Stock on hand December 31, 1914, in first hands.....	444,135
	200,000

ESTIMATED CROP OF LEAF TOBACCO OF THE YEAR 1914, OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA

1914	Vuelta Abajo.	Semi-Vuelta.	Partido.	Remedios.	Oriente.	Total Bales.
Receipts at Havana, January 1 to December 31.....	208,417	38,592	79,431	219,752	8,494	554,686
To arrive from the country still, estimated.....	40,000	2,000	15,000	50,000	10,000	117,000
Consumption by manufacturers in the country.....				25,000	20,000	45,000
	248,417	40,592	94,431	294,752	38,494	716,686
Less received of the 1913 crop up to April 30, 1914.....	9,186	1,092	511	7,336	864	18,989
	239,231	39,500	93,920	287,416	37,630	697,697

HAVANA SHIPPED NEARLY 60,000,000 CIGARS LESS

An illustration of how hard the war hit Havana's industry of cigar-making may be seen in the following tables, which show a decrease of nearly 60,000,000 cigars this year over last. Havana cigars are nearly all shipped abroad, large quantities of them to Germany and Austria, and when the war broke out these shipments ceased. Business has been bad up to the breaking out of the war, but went all to pieces then as the figures, taken from the *Tobacco Leaf*, show.

Tampa's trade was not so hard hit, this city having manufactured about 260,000,000 in 1914 against 284,000,000 in 1913. The Havana figures follow:

Havana, Jan. 15.—The loss of business of our cigar industry last year is equivalent to one quarter of the total quantity of cigars exported in 1913. In other words, we shipped 59,283,212 cigars less in 1914 than in the previous year. So the readers of the *Tobacco Leaf* can see in what months the greatest losses occurred, I append herewith the cigar shipments by months for the last two years:

	1913 <i>Cigars</i>	1914 <i>Cigars</i>
January.....	13,161,385	11,507,444
February.....	14,431,875	13,487,995
March.....	13,331,495	12,678,128
April.....	18,431,837	16,535,281
May.....	13,336,714	11,994,798
June.....	12,906,444	10,460,839

July.....	16,199,838	10,534,032
August.....	14,679,147	5,017,571
September.....	13,761,421	6,099,946
October.....	20,390,700	8,903,755
November.....	14,338,921	8,523,410
December.....	18,264,553	8,205,919
	183,234,330	123,951,118

Since the first of this year the factories have been putting on a little more steam than they had expected to. They expected to have to close down entirely; but, fortunately for them, some orders have been coming in steadily, although small, and they have been able to keep their shops open. To-day they continue to live on hopes for the future.—*Tampa Daily Times*.

PROTECTING CUBAN CIGARS

Señor Vidal Caro, accompanied by Sub-Secretary of State Patterson, recently paid a visit to the President for the purpose of showing him an invention for the stamping of cigars in order to avoid the selling of inferior cigars abroad under the guise of some fine Havana brand. Although the full details of this machine have not been explained it is said to render any falsification quite impossible.

The imports of cigars in British South Africa for the year 1913 from Cuba amounted to \$106,357.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE WORLD'S TRADE IN SUGAR

By *John J. Macfarlane*, in the *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*

This is an interesting historical sketch of the sugar industry, which also gives the latest statistical information relative to the production and consumption of this important food element. The historical feature is briefly dealt with as follows:

"Sugar was not known as an article of commerce among the Greeks, and it is not mentioned in the Bible, showing that it was not known to the Hebrews. The sugar cane is believed to have grown wild in India, and while no reference to sugar can be found to 300 A.D., there is no doubt that the juice of the cane was in use long before that period. The art of the evaporation of the juice to a solid substance is an Indian invention of about the seventh century, and was spread all over the then known world. The Arabs and Egyptians prepared candy at an early date by crystalizing the sugar obtained from the pressed cane.

"The introduction of the use of sugar into Europe was largely due to the Crusaders, who acquired a taste for it when they were in the Holy Land. On their return home their demand for it resulted in creating a market for it in Venice. It was not long until the sugar cane was cultivated in all countries bordering on the Mediterranean and the industry flourished up to the fifteenth century. After the discovery of America, the Spaniards and Portuguese, and later the Dutch, French and English, introduced sugar cultivation into their colonies in the West Indies and South America.

"By the introduction of slave labor, which was practically unknown in Christian countries prior to the fifteenth century, it became possible to produce sugar in large quantities, so that it ceased being a costly product used only by the rich, and became cheap enough to be an article of common consumption. The output, which formerly amounted to only thousands of hundredweights, now increased to thousands of tons.

"While it is possible to obtain sugar from the maple tree and sorghum sugars from broom corn, as well as from fruits and some of the palms, the world's supply is obtained mainly from two sources—the sugar cane and beet roots. Cane sugar is grown entirely between 30° north latitude and 20° south latitude. Beet sugar is a product of the Temperate Zone, and its cultivation is confined to Europe and the United States. At present the world's supply is about equally divided between cane and beet sugar. According to Willett and Gray, the world's production of sugar in 1913-14 was 18,520,379 tons, of which 9,610,381 tons were cane sugar and 8,909,998 tons were beet sugar.

"The sugar crop of the world has increased from 4,412,000,000 pounds in 1865 to 40,711,000,000 pounds in 1913, and the increase during the last 10 years was 18,489,000,000 pounds, or more than the increase in the preceding 35 years. The value of this crop, allowing 2 cents a pound, would be \$815,000,000, and when it reaches the consumer the value would be over \$2,000,000,000.

"The use of sugar is increasing all over the world more rapidly than the population, and, as a rule, its increase is coincident with an improvement in the material conditions of the communities in which the increased consumption occurs. Europe, with a population of 470,000,000 consumed 17,225,000,000 pounds in 1913, or 42 per cent of the world's consumption; the U. S., with a population of 98,000,000, consumed 8,384,000,000 pounds, or 20 per cent, and India, with a population of 315,000,000, consumed 6,725,000,000 pounds, or 16 per cent, leaving about 22 per cent for all other countries. This does not include the quantities consumed in the cane-producing countries, for which no statistics of consumption are available."

Mr. Macfarlane, after giving the per capita consumption by leading countries, deals with the rise of the beet-sugar industry in Europe, the production from the cane in India and Java, and then gives the following account of the industry in Cuba:

"The sugar cane was brought to Cuba by the Spaniards shortly after the discovery of America, since which time it has always been cultivated, especially in the provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas and Oriente. The abolition of slavery and the first war with Spain made an end of the lucrative period of sugar cultivation in Cuba, and the second war with Spain almost destroyed the industry. The output, which had reached 1,054,000 tons in 1894, fell off to 212,051 tons in 1897. Since its independence Cuba has increased its production of sugar until it reached 1,444,310 tons in 1907 and 2,541,000 in 1913. This great increase was due to the preference Cuban sugar was granted in the United States tariff. It is claimed that the production will be doubled in the next 10 years, as has been done during the last decade. There is no doubt it would find a ready market for most of it in the United States.

"Sugar is king in Cuba, being the most important crop. In 1912-13 the value of the exports of sugar was \$111,000,000, or 67 per cent of that of all the exports. Of this amount the value to the United States was \$100,000,000, to the United Kingdom \$9,800,000, to Canada, \$979,000, to France \$514,000, and to Holland, \$204,000. The quantity of sugar exported in that year

was 2,181,000 tons. The opening of the Panama Canal is expected to enable Cuban sugars to compete with those of Java in the Asiatic markets. Already 5,500 tons have been sent to Japan. The Cuba plantations are also considering the advisability of following the example of Java in taking up the manufacture of white plantation sugar in order to become independent of the American trust and the sugar refineries of the United States."

The following paragraph shows the importance of the United States as a sugar market:

"The United States in 1913 consumed 3,800,000 tons of sugar. In the fiscal year 1912-13 it imported 1,942,000 tons of cane sugar from foreign countries and 82,000 tons of beet sugar. Of the cane sugar, 1,924,000 tons came from Cuba, and of the remainder 6,000 tons came from Peru, 5,000 tons from the Dutch East Indies, 3,000 tons from Dutch Guiana, and 1,000 tons from Santo Domingo. There were also 80,000 tons of beet sugar imported, mainly from Germany. In addition, there were 484,000 tons of sugar imported from Hawaii, 340,000 tons from Porto Rico, and 90,000 tons from the Philippines, so that the total imports of sugar into the United States were 2,936,000 tons, valued at \$136,689,000. From this it will be seen that the United States is the most important market for sugar, and it has become a serious question where its future supply is to come from."

The following paragraph, dealing with the probable effect of the European war on the industry, concludes the article:

"The war has already laid waste the beet regions of Belgium and over half those of France, so that 80,000 tons out of 230,000 tons from Belgium and 500,000 tons out of a possible 900,000 tons from France will be all that can be expected. The beet-sugar region of Austria-Hungary has not been as yet affected. After August 1 the beet crop is generally left to itself until October 1, so that the absence of labor in August and September is not a serious matter to either Russia or Germany. Both these countries have taken a large number of prisoners, whom they have put to work in the fields, so that the crop for this year will probably be as large as that of 1913. If the war continues a year or more, as is generally expected, the next year's crop will be considerably less than that of this year. Then the great demand that there will be for sugar from other sources than Continental Europe, which now supplies half of the sugar of the world, will encourage a greater development of the sugar industry in this country."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

"Cuba Past and Present." By A. Hyatt Verrill, Dodd Mead & Company

In this book which is attractively bound and contains numerous interesting illustrations, the author has endeavored to present a description of Cuba's many charms, from the point of view of the tourist, as well as to give a comprehensive idea as to the commercial importance of the island and the possibilities offered to the investor and homeseeker in connection with the development of its numerous and varied resources. From its discovery by Columbus in 1492, through the centuries when its ports were at the mercy of all the pirates who sailed the seas, followed by the years of Spanish oppression, the rebellion and the final freeing of the island in 1898, the reader is quickly introduced to Cuba's romantic history. Following this are descriptions of points of interest in the various cities and provinces, a general idea as to the population, climate, resources and industries of the country, with more specific information in regard to the more important cities and towns with their rail and steamship connections.

VALUABLE BOOK FOR EXPORT SHIPPERS

The eleventh (1915) edition of the "Exporters' Encyclopaedia," which has just been issued, is a handsome cloth-bound book of 1,150 pages, which shows every shipping route from the United States and Canada to foreign ports, as well as all the customs (consular) regulations and charges for all countries. The "Encyclopaedia" is, in fact, a complete export shipping guide and has become a standard authority among export shippers throughout the United States and Canada. A glance at the table of contents shows that practically every question that comes up in making an export shipment is thoroughly covered. In addition to the shipping routes and regulations the book devotes considerable space to such matters as the following:

Values of foreign coins. Banks and bankers in foreign trade. Cable rates. Commerce, industries, etc., of each country. Explanation of commercial terms. Consignment of goods. Consuls (American and Foreign). Contraband of war. Conversion tables of foreign countries. Drawbacks on export shipments. Foreign drafts. Foreign postage rates and parcel post. Foreign weights and measures (American equivalents). Mail time to foreign cities. Marine insurance. Postal money order system (foreign). Protection of trade marks abroad. Selling American goods abroad.

It is published by the Exporters' Encyclopaedia Company, 80 Broad Street, New York.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

BET SUGAR SEED IN GERMANY

115,000 bags of sugar beet seed have been purchased in Germany for American growers at a cost of \$635,000. This will insure the success of the American crop of beet sugar which was likely to suffer on account of the European war. This purchase was made in Rotterdam by the American representative of interested companies who had the assistance of the United States State and Agricultural Departments.

SUGAR TRADING IN NEW YORK.

Trading in sugar futures on the New York Coffee Exchange has become an important feature in this market, and it is the belief of those interested that future dealings will be on an extensive scale and that planters, refiners, bankers, commission houses and wholesale grocers will avail themselves of the facilities for enlarged buying and selling of sugar.

SUGAR SHIPMENTS FROM HALIFAX

The steamer *Boethic* recently sailed from this port carrying about 1,000 tons of sugar consigned to Glasgow firms. This is the second cargo of sugar to be exported from Canada since the outbreak of the war. The exportation of sugar from the Dominion of Canada is prohibited, but in this case the purchase was effected before the prohibition was announced, and the Government authorized the clearance of this cargo.

CENTRAL "NIQUERO"

The product of this mill during the present season of grinding amounts to 20,000 sacks of sugar.

CUBA-BARTLE SUGAR PLANTATIONS

The prospectus of a proposed new company, to be called the Cuba-Bartle Sugar Plantations, Ltd., had been filed at Somerset House. The nominal capital is £100,000 in £1 shares. The objects are to acquire from Red Deer Investments, Ltd., of Edmonton, Alberta, 4,000 acres of virgin freehold land at Bartle, Eastern Cuba, at £10 per acre (payable as to £17,000 in shares and as to £23,000 in 6 p. c. debentures); 1,000 shares are to be allotted to the promoters (Dominions Development, Ltd.) for services rendered; 25,000 shares are offered for subscription at par.

The directors are: O. C. Hawkes, J. P. (ch.) chairman of O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham) T. Hosgood Davies, H. Hosegood, J. W. Hitchin, Le Clos Madame, W. A. Mackimmon (late Senior Canadian Trade Commissioner to Great Britain). Registered office, Kings' House, Kingsway, W. C.—*Financial News*, London

CENTRAL GRINDING

At Campechuela the mills have begun to grind again after a long stop on account of the heavy rains. The cane is reported to be in good condition now and no further interruption is expected.

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Coppersmiths

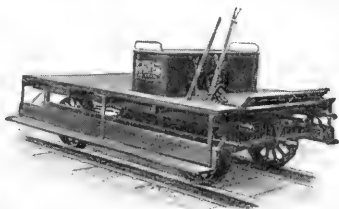
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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SUGAR BOWLS REACH BOSTON

Perambulating sugar bowls, mostly made of iron in Norway, are busy at this time supplying Boston refineries with raw material. One might almost imagine a bevy of burlesquers come to town. There are the Eva, Edda, Nanna, Frances, Flora, Fannie and Maude, and others less highfalutin'. Why the Norwegians chose such names for roving receptacles is not stated. Anyhow, it is a toothsome aggregation, fits the job nicely, and they seldom go home to Bergen.

There were received in Boston last year, 320,413 tons of sugar, about 95 per cent. from the West Indies. Some came from Java, and a pinch, of the best variety, was grown in Europe. This port, however, does a land-office business with growers in Cuba and Santo Domingo. Practically all the Norwegian steamers that creep to a refinery wharf near the South station were loaded either at Havana, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Matanzas or Macoris, about 10 days steaming from Boston. Now and then these vessels encounter gales and the passage is prolonged and gets on everybody's nerves, not forgetting shippers, consignees and underwriters.

It is a banner year for sugar, the 1914 crop being considerably larger than last season, when they burned cane in the fields rather than grind it. Some planters have not fully recovered from shock attending reckless waste; they have seen the market soar and nothing to sell. Dollars-and-cents experience taught its lesson and every stalk of the new crop will yield its juice.

Sugar boats, as they are known in marine parlance, are sweet-smelling when filled with cargo, therefore readily identified while yet a long way off. Should hatches be lifted while the steamer nears port a bay pilot does not have to be tipped what manner of craft approaches. They are a handy type, these sugar freighters averaging about 1,500 tons dead weight carrying capacity. Not so large as steam yachts that frequently call at the West Indies and by no means so immaculate and sleek. A medium-sized tramp stows about 15,000 bags of Cuban sugar, each bag weighing 320 pounds. Tramps generally sally forth from Cuba with a deck load of flies that protest against so much saccharine treasure leaving the island. Flies, however, do not get very far from home and the insects are swept into the sea after pneumonia gets its lick into the swarms.

A Cuban factory crushing 500 tons of cane daily and operating for 90 days crushes approximately 45,000 tons there being approximately 25 gallons of water for every ton of cane. Many of the primitive mills are operated by oxen or horses. A hydraulic mill extracts 95 per cent. of the sugar in the cane, the fibre or bagasse being employed as fuel, with six tons of wet bagasse equivalent to one tone of bituminous coal.

Sugar steamers begin to arrive here during the autumn months and imports may be looked for as late as March. Cargoes for transshipment to Europe come in bond, the vessel making fast alongside a liner to facilitate transfer. A 1500-tonner looks very small in comparison with bulky transatlantic ships; in fact, a cargo from the West Indies can be stowed in one section of the hold of a Boston-Liverpool liner and then considerable space remains available for miscellaneous merchandise. West Indian sugar cargoes are also discharged here and sent by rail to Canada, where two refineries do a flourishing business. The Canadian cargoes go by rail during the winter months because the St. Lawrence river is closed to navigation. Last year's exports of sugar, including manufactured product, totalled 6,239 tons.

In chartering a sugar boat an important consideration is beam and draft, as it would be provoking to send a ship to Boston and find her too fat to negotiate openings in bridges or too deep for the channels leading to refinery wharves. Openings in bridges spanning Fort Point Channel, South Boston, are relatively narrow, which, in a measure, is responsible for the diminutive ships. The freighters from Java are huge affairs that make the long voyage worth while, as they stow perhaps 10 times as much sugar as the fellow shuttling between Matanzas and Boston with an occasional side trip to a gulf port.

Sugar boats sometimes engage in spirited races for pride of place at the discharging berth. This is to be expected when movement of sugar in heavy and many vessels engaged in the trade, for the wharf facilities are inadequate to accommodate more than one at a time. So skippers urge engineers to heat her up hot and keep things boiling to pound out extra speed and beat a rival. A lost race may mean delay of as much as a week while anchored awaiting a berth. Discharging a cargo of raw sugar is a job cut out for longshoremen bred on a beef and cabbage diet. It is heavy work. Cuban sugar weighs considerably more than Santo Domingo, packed in 220 pound bags, and the Demarara sort, 250 pound to the bag. Java sugar comes in mats weighing 60 pounds and baskets of 660 pounds. German beet sugar tips the scales at 200 pounds the bag.—Boston (Mass.) *Morning Herald*.

SUGAR CULTIVATION ANNAM INDO-CHINA

The soil of this district is well adapted to the cultivation of cane sugar, but the methods hitherto in vogue have been so costly that the industry has been unproductive. Recently, however, the sugar growers have studied the methods used in Cuba and Java with the likelihood that in the future the sugar production of this country will be largely increased and profitable.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for *The Cuba Review*, by Willett & Gray, New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated January 11, 1915.

At that time Centrifugal Sugar 96° test was quoted at 3 1-32c. per lb. cost and freight, and 4.04c. per lb. duty paid.

Present quotations are 4.00c. c & f, 5.02c. duty paid, an advance of say one cent per lb. for the month under review,

The immediate cause for this extraordinary rise in values was entirely unseen at our last writing. The conditions and prospects were based upon crop weather conditions and production of crop in Cuba.

From that standpoint alone we then anticipated, as we also did in our review for the preceding month, "That the entire Cuba crop will be marketed on a rising trend of prices after the opening production is disposed of."

The opening production has proved to be very materially less than anticipated and was regularly disposed of from January 11th to January 22d when the rising trend actually set in, and at a much more rapid pace than could have been foreseen. From January 11th to 18th values remained at the 3 1-32c. c & f. (4.04c.) basis then declined to 3.95c. per lb. duty paid with sales of February shipment Cubas at 27-Sc. c & f (3.89c.), changing on the 22d to 3.00c. c & f (4.01c. per lb. duty paid). The low point of the present Cuba sugar campaign was on January 18th at 2 7-Sc. c & f 3.89c. duty paid. This represented a decline from the highest point of the 1913-14 campaign, which was made on August 13th, 1914, at 5.50c. c & f. 6.52c. duty paid.

The total decline from August 13, 1914, to Jan. 18, 1915, was 2.62c. per lb. c & f, 2.63c. per lb. duty paid.

The lowest point of the 1913-1914 crop campaign was made on Jan. 5, 1914, at 1.875c. per lb. c & f, and the highest point was made August 13th at 5.50c. c & f 6.52c. duty paid, a total crop advance of 3.63c. per lb. c & f.

Up to Jan. 18th the Cuba crop production was unsatisfactory by reason of bad weather conditions, and poor sugar contents of cane which conditions no doubt prevented what might have been a further decline of 1-Sc. to ¼c. per lb. in value of the early production.

On Jan. 22d, however, new circumstances came to the front which changed entirely the usual normal crop disposal conditions. On this day our *Daily Sugar Trade Journal* said in part: "Circumstances outside of the usual sugar trade conditions have entered the situation, which entirely changes opinions as to the future of the market.

This is the matter of ocean freights. The British Government has been gradually accumulating all the freighters that it has been possible to obtain for transport purposes, which naturally has left a scarcity of tonnage on the market.

Immediately after the 22d of January freight rates from the north side of Cuba to Atlantic ports were raised to 23c. per 100 lbs. against former normal rates of 8c. to 9c. per 100 lbs.

It took the Cuban sellers a few days to realize what this change really meant to them, but the demand which set in at this end, both from refiners and speculators, was met by an advance of prices on the 27th to 3 1-16c. c & f (4.07c.), and on the 28th to 3-3-32c. c & f (4.11c.), and on the 29th to 3 3-16c. c & f (4.20c.), and on Feb. 2d to 4.265c., and on Feb. 3 to 3 3-Sc. c & f (4.39c.), and on Feb. 4th to 3 ½c. c & f (4.515c.) Feb. 5th to 3 5-Sc. c & f (4.64c.), Feb. 6th 3 ¾c. c & f (4.77c.), Feb. 9th to 3 7-Sc. c & f (4.89c.), closing strong at 4.00c. c & f (5.02c.), per lb. duty paid.

Quoting these daily advances is suggestive of the extraordinary advances made last August, but these are for an entirely different cause as to detail, although a direct outcome of war conditions.

A difference now exists as to the demand, the present demand being exclusively for the United States.

The Cuba crop production will no doubt increase rapidly and be sold out of Cuba as rapidly as freight can be had.

Whenever the exports are sufficient to meet the U. S. requirements from week to week the present advance should come to a stop for awhile at least, but to be renewed later on in the season, very likely from the coming in of some competition from other countries besides the United States.

Present prices and the outcome of insufficient present supplies where they are wanted, rather than any insufficiency of supplies at production sources. This is a condition that may be remedied at any moment, but the remedy for which (more tonnage) is not immediately in sight.

There are reports that serious labor strikes exist in Porto Rico, which have caused the closing of several Centrals temporarily at least, and which add to the uncertainties of supplies for the immediate future. Under present conditions, it would be somewhat rash to prognosticate the market for even a few days in advance.

The rise may continue, or it may suddenly come to an end and sellers appear in majority in place of buyers as now.

Refined has made corresponding advances with raws until now 5.75c. less 2% is the lowest named and 6.00c. less 2% asked by some refiners.

An important feature of the sugar trade coming into importance during January is the business in sugar inaugurated on the Coffee Exchange here which developed into an unusual position by reason of the rise taking place in raw sugars.

Some 46,000 tons of Centrifugals were traded in on this Exchange during January, almost entirely through contracts for future month deliveries, and the prices quoted are generally higher than obtainable in the regular market. For instance sales on Feb. 8th comprised March delivery at 3.86c. to 3.88c. per lb.; April 3.93c. to 4.01c. per lb.; May 3, 3.95c. to 4.02c. per lb.; June 4.03c. to 4.06c. per lb.; July 4.07c. to 4.12c. per lb.; August 4.13c. to 4.16c. per lb.; September 4.15c. to 4.20c. per lb.

Total business on Feb. 8th was 5,000 tons in parcels of 50 tons each.

The refiners show no interest in this exchange business and are not likely to do so.

Importers buy sugar for February delivery and place it in warehouse and sell contracts against it for future month delivery at prices which pay them for carrying the sugar.

The trade generally, are not members of this Exchange, but are waiting to see what will happen on a falling market instead of a rising one.

New York, February 9th, 1915.

WILLETT & GRAY.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 11 de enero de 1915, en cuyo período las cotizaciones del azúcar centrífugo polarización 96° eran 3 1-32c. la libra costo y flete y 4.04c. la libra derechos pagados. Al presente las cotizaciones son 4.00c. costo y flete y 5.02c. derechos pagados, un aumento de digamos un centavo la libra durante el mes bajo reseña.

La causa inmediata de esta alza extraordinaria en los precios era enteramente inesperada al emitir nuestra última revista. Entonces las condiciones y la perspectiva se basaban en el estado del tiempo y en la producción de la zafra en Cuba.

Bajo ses punto de vista solamente anticipamos entonces, como lo hicimos en nuestra revista del mes anterior a esa fecha, "que la zafra entera de Cuba sería puesta en el mercado a precios con tendencia al alza después que se diera salida al producto de primera entrada."

El producto de primera entrada ha resultado ser mucho menor de lo que se anticipaba, y se le dió salida, con regularidad desde el 11 de enero al 22 del mismo mes, en que la tendencia al alza empezó verdaderamente, y con mucha más rapidez de lo que se pudiera haber previsto. Desde el 11 de enero al 18 los precios permanecieron bajo la base de 3 1-32c. costo y flete (4.04c.), bajando entonces a 3.95c. la libra derechos pagados, con ventas de azúcar de Cuba para embarcar en febrero a 2 7-8c. costo y flete (3.89c.), cambiando el día 22 a 3.00c. costo y flete (4.01 c. la libra derechos pagados). El punto bajo en las cotizaciones de la actual campaña azucarera de azúcar de Cuba tuvo lugar el 18 de enero, a 2 7-8c. costo y flete, 3.89c. derechos pagados. Esto significaba una baja del punto más alto de la campaña azucarera de 1913-1914, que tuvo lugar el 13 de agosto de 1914, a 5.50c. costo y flete, 6.52c. derechos pagados.

La baja total desde el 13 de agosto de 1914 al 18 de enero de 1915 fue 2.62c. la libra costo y flete, 2.63c. la libra derechos pagados.

El punto más bajo de la campaña azucarera de 1913-1914 tuvo lugar el 5 de enero de 1914, que fué de 1.875c. la libra costo y flete, y el punto más alto tuvo lugar el 13 de agosto, a 5.50c. costo y flete, 6.52c. derechos pagados, un aumento total en la cosecha de 3.63c. la libra costo y flete.

Hasta el 18 de enero la producción de la cosecha de Cuba no fué satisfactoria a causa del mal estado del tiempo y la mala condición de la caña, cuyas condiciones indudablemente impidieron lo que podría haber originado una mayor baja de $\frac{1}{8}$ c. a $\frac{1}{4}$ c. la libra en los precios de la producción tempranera.

Sin embargo, el 22 de enero se originaron nuevas circunstancias que cambiaron enteramente las condiciones para la salida de la cosecha normal acostumbrada. En esa fecha la publicación *Sugar Trade Journal* dijo en parte: "Se han originado circunstancias ajenas a las condiciones usuales del comercio de azúcar, lo cual cambia enteramente las opiniones respecto al futuro del mercado."

Esto se refiere al asunto de los fletes por mar. El Gobierno Británico ha estado acumulando gradualmente todos los buques de carga que le ha sido posible obtener para el transporte, lo cual naturalmente ha ocasionado escasez de tonelaje en el mercado.

Inmediatamente después del 22 de enero los precios de flete desde el norte de Cuba a los puertos del Atlántico subieron a 23c. por 100 libras de peso, contra los precios normales anteriores de 8c. a 9c. por 100 libras.

En unos cuantos días los vendedores cubanos comprendieron lo que este cambio significaba realmente para ellos, pero la demanda que se originó aquí tanto por los refinadores como por los especuladores se encontró con un aumento de precios el día 27 a 3 1-16c. costo y flete (4.07c.), y el 28 a 3 3-32c. costo y flete (4.11c.), el 29 a 3 3-16c. c y f. (4.20c.), el 2 de febrero a

4.265c., el 3 de febrero a 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. c y f (4.39c.), el 4 de febrero a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. c y f (4.515c.), el 5 de febrero a 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. c y v (4.64c.), el 6 de febrero a 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. c y f (4.77c.), el 9 de febrero a 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. c y f (4.89c.), cerrando fuerto el mercado a 4.00c. costo y flete (5.02c.) la libra derechos pagados.

La cotización de estos aumentos diarios es indicación de las alzas extraordinarias que tuvieron lugar en agosto próximo pasado, pero estas alzas fueron por causa enteramente distinta respecto a detalle, aunque resultado directo de la guerra. Ahora las cosas son diferentes respecto a la demanda, pues la demanda al presente es exclusivamente para los Estados Unidos.

La producción de la zafra de Cuba indudablemente aumentará conrapidez y se venderá y saldrá de Cuba tan rápidamente como pueda conseguirse flete. Siempre que las exportaciones sean suficientes para llenar los requerimientos de los Estados Unidos de semana en semana, el alza actual debería cesar por lo menos por un poco de tiempo, pero, para volver acontinuar más tarde en la estación, probablemente por originarse alguna competencia de otros países además de los Estados Unidos.

Se tienen noticias de que existen en Puerto Rico huelgas de consideración entre los braceros, lo cual ha ocasionado el que se cierren varios Centrales a lo menos provisionalmente, y que aumente la inseguridad de conseguir existencias para el futuro inmediato. Bajo las actuales condiciones, sería algo aventurado pronosticar el giro del mercado aun con unos cuantos días de anticipación.

El alza pueda continuar, o puede llegar de pronto a su fin, y aparecer los vendedores en mayoría en vez de los compradores como sucede ahora.

El azúcar refinado ha tenido aumentos en proporción con el azúcar crudo, hasta que ahora 5.75c. menos 2% es el precio más bajo y 6.00c. menos 2% lo que piden algunos refinadores.

Una circunstancia importante en el comercio de azúcar y que tuvo lugar durante enero es el haberse inaugurado aquí en la Bolsa del Café el negocio del azúcar, cuyo negocio ha llegado a tomar una posición no acostumbrada a causa del alza que tuvo lugar en los azúcares crudos.

Durante enero se hicieron transacciones en esta Bolsa de unas 46,000 toneladas de centrifugas, casi enteramente por medio de contratas para entregas mensuales de azúcares por llegar, y los precios cotizados son generalmente más altos que los se consiguen en el mercado regular de azúcar. Por ejemplo, las ventas el 8 de febrero comprendían la entrega en marzo de 3.86c. a 3.88c. la libra; abril de 3.93c. a 4.01c. la libra; mayo de 3.95c. a 4.02c. la libra; junio de 4.03c. a 4.06c. la libra; julio de 4.07c. a 4.12c. la libra; agosto de 4.13c. a 4.16c. la libra, y septiembre de 4.15c. a 4.20c. la libra.

El total de las transacciones el 8 de febrero fué de 5,000 toneladas en porciones de 50 toneladas cada una.

Los refinadores no muestran interes en los negocios en esta Bolsa ni es probable que lo hagan.

Los importadores compran azúcar para entregar en febrero y la colocan en almacén, venden contratas contra ese azúcar para entregar en meses futuros a precios que les dejan ganancia por manejar el azúcar.

Generalmente los negociantes de azúcar no son miembros de la Bolsa de Café, sino que están aguardando a ver lo que sucederá cuando el mercado se incline a la baja en vez de al alza. Nueva York, febrero 9 de 1915.

WILLET & GRAY.

SUGAR STORAGE

A dock and warehouse for the storage and handling of enormous quantities of sugar is being completed by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company at Philadelphia.

The dock and warehouse, which are of steel and concrete, are 130 x 228 feet, one-half of the structure being three stories. The first story is 40 feet in the clear.

Eight electric cranes carry raw sugar from the vessel to warehouse or bins, and a conveyor, 378 feet long, moves refined sugar in barrels from the warehouse to cars or boat to be loaded. The storage capacity of the addition will be 25,000 tons of raw sugar and 40,000 barrels of refined.

The Central "Almeida," near Santiago, is now grinding 600 bags of sugar per day, 96° grade. There has been comparatively little rain in this section, and it is estimated that the production of this Central for the season will amount to 70,000 bags. The Central at Francisco has already ground 79,699 bags.

CRITICISE SUGAR PRICES.

The complaint of Charles Price, voiced in the House of Commons recently, that sugar could be bought in New York and delivered in London £7 (\$35) a ton cheaper than the price charged by the royal commission which cornered the sugar market in England at the beginning of the war was repudiated by Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary.

Mr. McKenna declared that sugar, at the present price in New York, could not be sold here cheaper than at the rate charged by the Government; furthermore, any purchase made in New York would send prices up much higher.

CENTRAL "LA VEGA" BEGINS GRINDING

The sugar Central "La Vega" at Gayos commenced grinding on January 22d. This mill is new, and its completion by Messrs. Ames & Chisholm in less than four months marks a record in the building of sugar mills. We understand that the rapidity of construction has never been equalled in the sugar industry.

THE CONES AND BARK OF PINE TREE FOR
TANNING

(Translated from "La Hacienda")

The continuous advance in the price of oak-bark and bark of other trees producing tannic acid, and the considerable quantity of this substance which is contained in the cones and bark of pine trees, has suggested their use in the preparation of hides. The French tanners were the first to use these materials and they saw that no special procedure was necessary to make them useful. The cones and bark of the sea pine, so abundant in the central and northern parts of Europe, are much used in Austria, Bohemia, Switzerland and in different parts of Germany, and it would seem that the tanners of other countries should consider the cones as part of their tanning material. It has been seen in Europe that the leather prepared with the assistance of the cones and bark of the pine tree is in no way inferior to that made by the ordinary process of tanning with oak or fir-bark, but that, on the contrary,

the pine cones present many advantages when compared with oak-bark. They are less bulky and the glazed exterior renders them less subject to deterioration through dampness, which is so prejudicial to the greater part of the other materials used in tanning. The pine cones are as easily preserved as they are gathered. This use of the cones does not prevent the gathering of the seeds for seeding nor utilizing the fibrous portion as fuel.

The use of the bark of the pine and the fir has been found practicable, and if experience confirms the results obtained by the laboratory tests on the cones, the tanning industry will have an important aid in the pine tree. It is calculated that an acre of land planted with pine trees produces each year only 10 pounds of tannic extract; a million acres, therefore, will produce 5,000 tons. The tannic extract which could be obtained from the pine-bark which is wasted annually may be considered to be as great as that contained in the cones.



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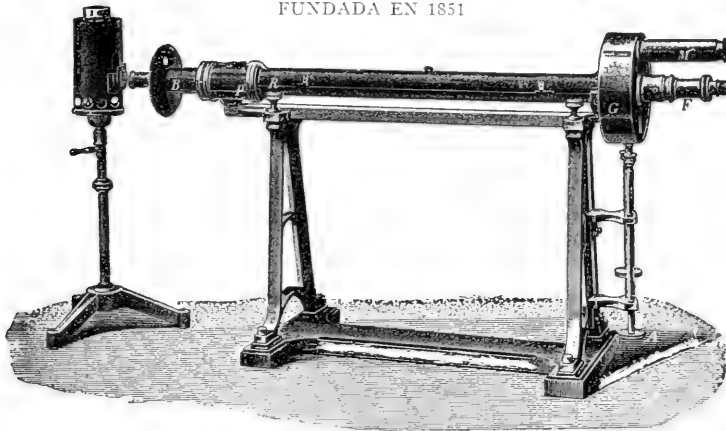
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CUBA COPPER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDED
JANUARY 16, 1915

The imports and exports of copper at the customs districts of New York, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia, Galveston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Washington and Michigan, during the week ended January 16, 1915, were as follows:

Imports from Cuba—Ore, matte and regulus (copper contents) 840,000 pounds—value, \$80,000.

Exports to Cuba—Pigs, ingots, bars, plates, rods, scrap and old, 7,640 pounds—value, \$1,122.

The following table shows in detail the imports and exports of copper at the customs districts of New York, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Maryland, Virginia, Galveston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Washington and Michigan during the weeks ended January 23, 1915, and January 30, 1915, respectively:

	<i>Ore, matte and regulus</i> (copper contents)	<i>Pigs, ingots, bars,</i> <i>plates, and old, etc.</i>
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Cuban Imports.....	1,144,640	118,080
Cuban Exports.....	8,219	1,202
Cuban Exports.....	2,307	430

Imports from Cuba during the month of December.....	\$4,552,640	\$6,940,772
Imports from Cuba during the 12 months ended with December.....	\$125,093,740	\$146,844,576

Exports to Cuba during the month of December.....	\$5,882,522	\$5,810,326
Exports to Cuba during the 12 months ended with December.....	\$73,238,834	\$67,881,768

30 PER CENT OF TOBACCO IS SPOILED, 40 PER CENT DAMAGED

Sr. Francisco Cruz, of the Department of Agriculture, who has made a tour of the island to report on the agricultural situation, has returned to Havana. With regard to the heavy loss caused to the tobacco growers in the Vuelta Abajo, Sr. Cruz reports that 30 per cent of the crop is entirely ruined, and that another 40 per cent has been seriously damaged, the remaining 30 per cent may be saved if the rains cease. He places the money loss in that province at about \$500,000. He states that though there is great poverty in that province, the people are not actually starving, as they have a good supply of sweet potatoes and corn.

Sr. Carlos Armenteros has been appointed minister to the Government of Venezuela, to take the place of the late Sr. Cesar Pinto, who died recently in Caracas. Sr. Armenteros was formerly minister of Cuba in Peru; it is his intention to negotiate a commercial treaty with Venezuela for the increase of commerce between the two countries, which will result especially in favor of Cuban cigars and tobacco.

COCOA ARRIVALS AT PORT OF NEW YORK

	<i>Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, in Bags.</i>		
	1915	1914	1913
Cuba.....	2792	1700	1738

TRADEMARK LAWS IN CUBA AND ARGENTINA CAUSE LOSS AND INCONVENIENCE TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS

The Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, in a circular letter to customers, calls attention to the inconvenience and expense which American manufacturers have been put to because of their failure to protect their trademarks under the laws of Cuba and Argentina. The trademark laws of these two countries are peculiar, and unscrupulous persons by, filing claim to an unprotected trademark are able to cause the confiscation or attachment in the customs houses, of trademarked goods shipped by the rightful holder of the trademark. The bank offers whatever services it may be able to render to customers who may be interested.

EXPORT BOUNTY ON TOBACCO

The executive of Cuba is authorized, in a law published November 7, 1914, to grant a bounty of \$10 for each 1,000 cigars manufactured in Cuba and shipped by the factory direct to a foreign country. The executive is also authorized to grant a bounty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on raw tobacco exported by wholesale houses established in Cuba. These bounties shall be granted for six months, but the executive may renew them for two periods of six months each if the same conditions exist as at the present time.

NEW SUGAR CENTRAL AT FLORIDA

All details for the construction of the new central "Vertientes" at Florida, near Camaguey, have now been arranged, and the work will commence without delay. The officers in charge of this new enterprise are as follows:

President, Isidoro Madrazo y Torriente; vice-president, Ldo. Felipe Silva y Gil; secretary, Ldo. Arturo Lopez Madrazo; treasurer, Cipriano Arenas; directors, Juan F. Gabrera, Antonio F. Oyiedo, Juan Busquets, Francisco Fernandez Martinez.

It is understood that the contract for the construction of this mill has been placed with the Sugar Factories Construction and Equipment Company of New York. The capacity of this mill will be 120,000 bags, and the contractors have guaranteed that it will be ready for grinding before January 1st, 1916. This mill will be modern in every respect. A powerful electric plant will be installed which will provide power to operate all the machinery except the grinders. It is estimated that this mill with its factories, railway lines, lodging houses, stores, hotel, etc., will cost in the

neighborhood of \$800,000. The contracts for the next season's supply of cane have been negotiated, and it is estimated that the supply will require more than 12,500 tons of cane. The manager in active charge of the new enterprise will be Senor Carlos Albavez, who has been manager of the centrals "Lutgardita" and "San Francisco" at Sagua la Grande. Of the large capital at the disposal of the Vertientes Company, a portion has already been used in the purchase of 24,000 acres of land in the Camaguey Province, which will be especially adapted to the cultivation of cane. It is purposed to so manage this large tract of land that at the end of two years' time the company will be enabled to double the capacity of the central. For the present the company will build 8 kilometers of the RR. track with the intention in the near future of continuing the railway to the south coast, at which point a port will give the company ample shipping facilities and excellent communication with the port of Cienfuegos.

It is to be noted in the promotion of this company that it is due to the enterprise of Cuban residents and Cuban capital.

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BOSTON PRAISED IN CUBA

"The teaching of Spanish in Boston's High School has made a greater impression in Cuba than anything else that Boston is doing," says Roger W. Babson in a report just received by the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industries, which he represents as envoy in Latin America.

When he was introduced to a gathering of Cuban merchants recently, Mr. Babson, says, one of them said at once, "Boston, that is the city where they teach Spanish in the schools." Mr. Babson adds: "I am becoming more and more certain of the necessity of knowing Spanish in order to do business in Latin America.

"Tell the young men who wish to become real merchants to learn Spanish. Let us cease to be provincial, learn as well as teach, listen as well as preach.

"The State Board of Education and the Board of Labor and Industries should unite in a campaign to have Spanish taught in every high school in Massachusetts, and especially in business colleges and commercial schools. Every boy should be free to substitute Spanish for either French or German if he chooses. The larger cities should adopt this policy at once."—Boston (Mass.) *Morning Globe*.

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DEMAND FOR SILKS IN CUBA

The silk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J., have been advised that Cuban buyers are now paying more attention to American silks, and samples have been sent to Paterson which show the various grades suitable for the Cuban market.

HAVANA

The United Railways of Havana

in conjunction with the Cuba Railroad, maintain a service of two trains daily between Havana and the growing Eastern city of CAMAGUEY, and one Express Train daily between Havana and SANTIAGO DE CUBA, the "Dream City of the West Indies." Buffet lunch is served on these trains.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

in both directions between Havana and MATANZAS, which latter city because of its picturesque situation and the charm of its principal attractions (Yumuri's famous valley and the wonderful caves of Bellamar, has long enjoyed the distinction as the great "Mecca" of the tourists, and it continues to gain in popularity. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE is maintained to many other places of great interest to tourists, all of which are fully described in "Cuba—A Winter Paradise," a profusely illustrated 80-page booklet with six complete maps and 72 views illustrative of this wonderful island, sent postpaid on receipt of 3 cents in stamps.

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ISLE OF PINES NOTES

The McKinley Fruit Growers' Association have elected the following officers for the year 1915.

President, Geo. F. Young; vice-president, Ed. Hughson; recording secretary, Chas. F. Young; financial secretary, Wm. H. Brown; treasurer, F. C. Payne; directors, O. McQueen, F. E. Houtalin, H. T. Hubbard; road commissioner, P. V. Rockwood; trustees for town hall, P. V. Rockwood, one year; Geo. F. Young, two years; F. S. Hervey, three years.

The Isle of Pines canneries will soon start for the season of 1915, and the prospects for business for the coming year are very good.

Shipments for the week ended January 14th made by the Fruit Growers' Exchange were as follows:

Oranges.....	5 crates
Grapefruit.....	345 crates
Pineapples.....	133 crates
Peppers.....	311 crates
Eggplant.....	12 crates
Okra.....	4 crates
Tomatoes.....	9 crates
Cucumbers.....	1 crate

In order to help make the Isle of Pines Fair successful, the Cuban Government will appropriate the sum of \$800 to be used for prizes for the various competitors.

CUBANS COME TO DRINK ISLE WATERS

The curative properties of the waters of Isle of Pines mineral springs have long been recognized throughout Cuba and hundreds of the wealthier residents come to bathe and drink the water.

There is great demand in the Isle of Pines for a telephone service, and we hope that arrangements will be made soon for the needed service to be given.

Planters on the Isle of Pines report that although the recent rains have been unusually heavy, little damage has been done.

SEVERE RAINS IN CUBA STILL DELAYING GRINDING

The exceedingly heavy rains in Cuba are still affecting the yield of the sugar crop. At the present time there are only 79 Centrals at work—a decrease of 40 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Henri Hourde, a Belgian subject in the employ of the Department of Agriculture of Cuba, has been selected by President Menocal to make a visit to Holland in order to effect arrangements for bringing Belgian families wishing to engage in agricultural work to Cuba.

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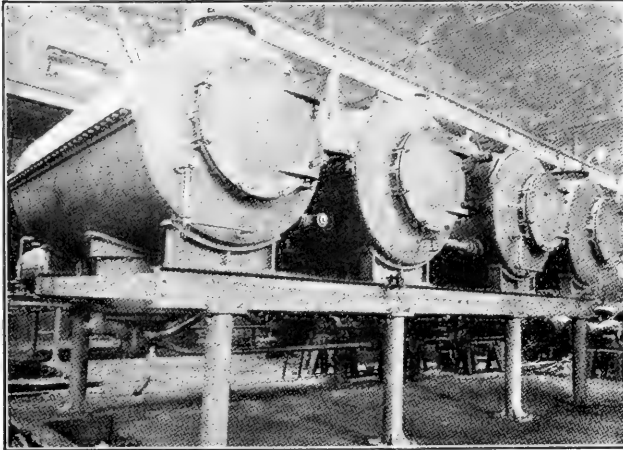
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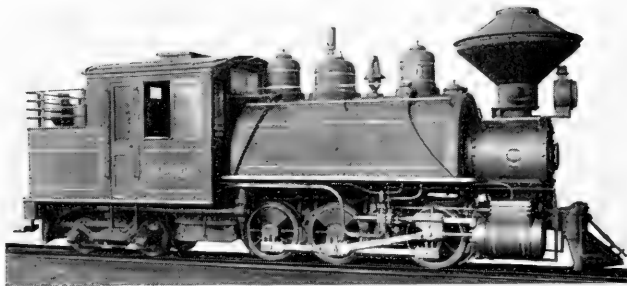
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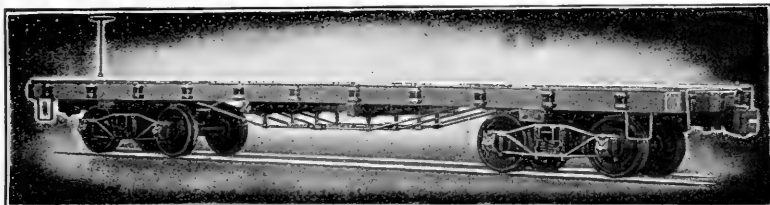
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RAW SUGAR IN HORSE FEED

The interest in the sugar market increased when it became known that the General Staff have ordered the use of raw sugar in combination with grain for feeding horses of all the cavalry, this order to go into effect February 1st, and orders have been given for supplies of sugar to be provided at all the store-offices. More important than the foregoing, however, is the announcement of the official *Nord-deutscher Allgemeine Zeitung* that after thorough investigation in all the affected districts, an official limitation of the coming beet crop of one-quarter of the customary has been

ordered. Regarding the intention of putting such a considerable restriction on the beet culture, opinion is divided, but in the main one hears grave doubts, for our entire agricultural community is in its arrangements very closely concerned with the profits obtainable by the beet culture, and today the difficulties in connection with the changes in the usual distribution of the crop are naturally quite heavy. The good of the country in the distant future demands doubtless a preference in favor of cereal grains and fodder materials and potatoes, but in view of the recognized nutritive value of sugar, it seems doubtful whether such considerable limitation as 25% will be best for the common interest.

CUBAN BUILDING FOR PANAMA FAIR IS READY

Sr. Gutierrez Alcalde, charge d'affaires of the Panama Republic, has announced that the building constructed at Panama for the housing of Cuba's exhibit at the Panama Exposition, is ready, and is being occupied as a dwelling place. It is intended to use this building as the home of the Cuban mission after the exposition is ended.

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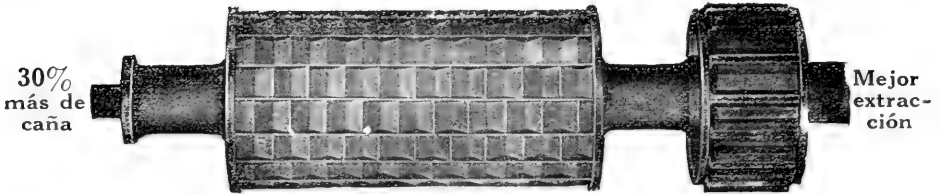
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Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	90	93½
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	100	104
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	96	102
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	95	100
Cuba Railroad 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds	95	100
Cuba Company 6% Debenture Bonds	95	100
Cuba Company 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock	99	102
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	85	89
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock	88	95
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Common Stock	57	67
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bonds Participation Certificates	100	104
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds	96	97
Cuban American Sugar Co., Preferred Stock	91	93
Cuban American Sugar Co., Common Stock	40	42
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co., 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds	93	96
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½%	85	89

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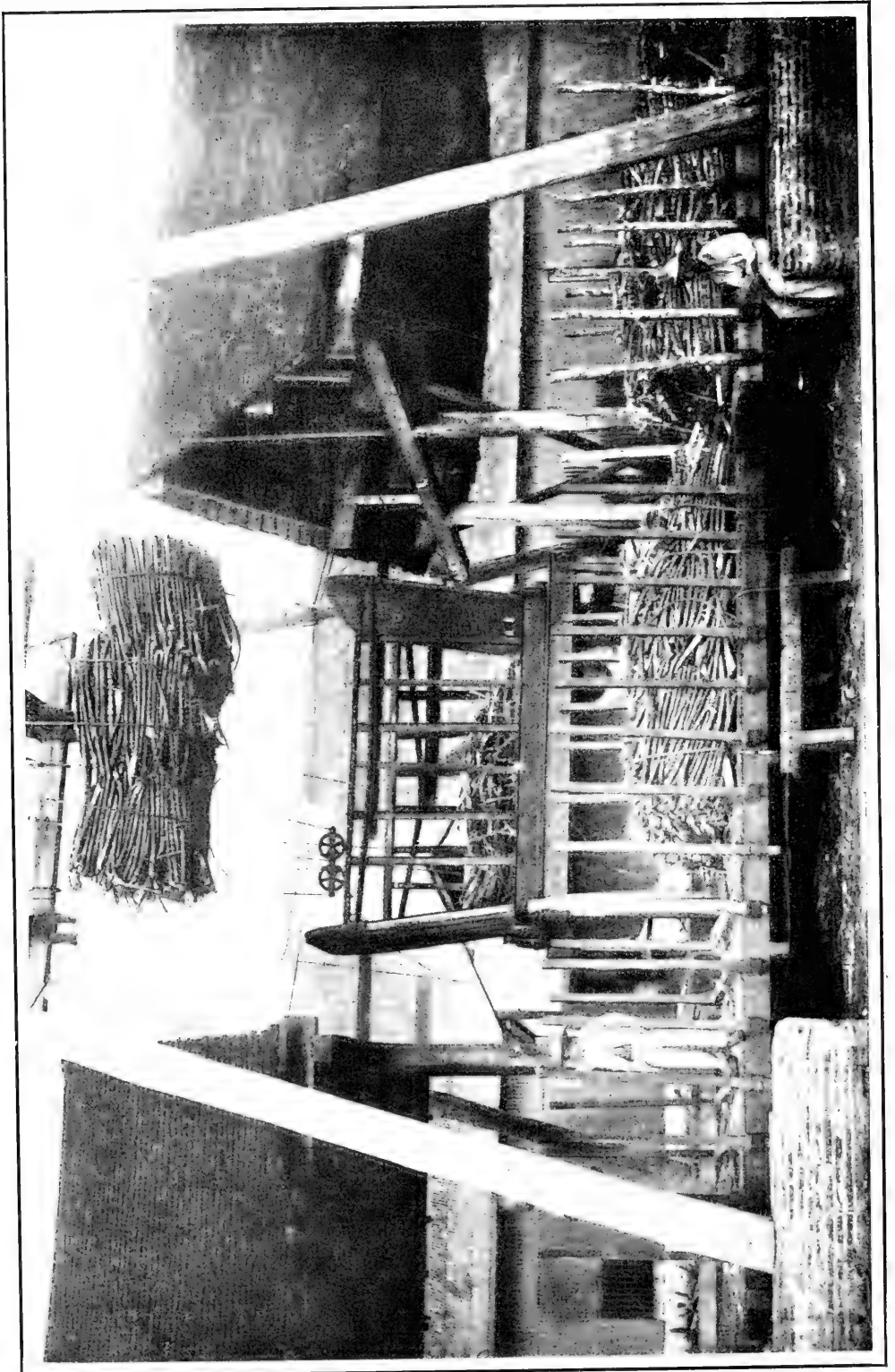
Vol. XIII

MARCH, 1915

No. 4

Contents of This Number

	<i>Page.</i>
The Cover Page Shows a Field of Young Sugar Cane.	
<i>Frontispiece</i> —Railroad Cars Bring Cane to Sugar Mill.....	6
All Around Cuba.....	11
Consular Recommendations.....	16
Consul-General Rogers on Cuban Trade.....	13, 14
Cuba and the European War.....	25
Cuban Government Matters:	
Army Reorganization.....	9
Bull Fighting in Cuba.....	7
Chinese for Cuba.....	7
Cuba's Commercial Museum.....	8
Cuba's Exhibit at San Francisco.....	8
Custom House Fraud.....	8
Immigration from Panama.....	8
League for Cuban Women.....	7
Paper Money.....	9
Portuguese Treaty.....	9
Representative Arias.....	8
Training Schools for Teachers.....	7
Transfer of Registry.....	7
Four Years' Trade with Cuba.....	12, 13
La Vega Central (<i>Illustrated</i>).....	31
Opportunity in Cuba.....	14, 15, 16
Pre-vailing Prices of Cuban Securities.....	4
Raw Sugar in Horse Feed.....	3
Spanish in Public Schools.....	16, 40
Sugar Estate Statistics of the Island of Cuba.....	18, 20, 22, 24, 26
Sugar Industry:	
Cane Fires.....	36
Cane of Beet.....	38
German Exports.....	36
Messchaert Juice Grooves.....	36
Sugar Price Chart, 1913-1914.....	32
Sugar Price Chart, 1911-1912.....	33
Sugar Review (<i>English</i>).....	34
Sugar Review (<i>Spanish</i>).....	34, 35
Summary of Sugar Estates.....	28



Cane brought to mill in railroad cars specially built for this kind of service. Note the lifting crane which is about to drop its immense load (10 tons) into the hopper underneath.

THE CUBA REVIEW

“ALL ABOUT CUBA”

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VOLUME XIII

MARCH, 1915

NUMBER 4

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE FOR CUBAN WOMEN

A bill has been presented to the house of representatives for the foundation of a woman's protective league. The bill provides:

That \$20,000 shall be spent for the purchase or construction of a building at Cienfuegos, which will be the central point of the league.

That a further sum of \$10,000 shall be spent for the purchase of necessary furniture, sewing machines and typewriters and

That the secretary of public instruction shall have the educational direction of this league, whose object shall be the better education of Cuban women, more especially those who have to earn their own living.

CUBAN MONEY SOON

It is announced that the new Cuban national currency will be put into circulation shortly, and will consist of \$5 gold pieces, \$1 silver pieces and fractions of a dollar. The first shipment of this money to be made from the United States will amount to one million, two hundred thousand dollars (\$1,200,000).

TRANSFER OF REGISTRY

A case has arisen out of the transfer of various ships from the British to the United States flag since the outbreak of the war. The custom house authorities at Santiago de Cuba claim that this change of nationality makes them in effect new ships altogether, and demands that the duty on tonnage shall be paid exactly as if the ships in question were newly launched, and were paying their first visit to Cuba.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

The House of Representatives has approved of the project, already approved by the Senate, for the foundation of normal schools for public school teachers, but as several new points have been introduced, the bill will have to be returned to the Senate for ratification.

The main articles of the proposed reform bill are:

First. That the president shall be authorized to engage a foreign educator to found and organize in Cuba schools of this nature, where proper training shall be given to those intrusted with the instruction of youth.

Second. To engage a competent instructor to teach the Montessori method, which is being practised with splendid results in many civilized countries.

BULLFIGHTS FOR HAVANA

Another step toward increasing Havana's sporting activities was taken recently when a bill was introduced in the Senate repealing Gen. Wood's order prohibiting bullfights.

Capitalists here have organized to build a large bull ring as soon as the present law is repealed and the promised concession is obtained.

CHINESE WISH TO ENTER CUBA

February 28th was the last day on which Chinese immigrants could enter Cuba without making a guarantee of \$500, but the Chinese legation announces that there are still about 750 more of its countrymen on the way here, who have been detained in some way and they hope that it will be possible to arrange a prolongation of the period of grace.

CUBA'S COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

A "Commercial Museum" is being established in Cuba under the Bureau of Information of the Department of State of that Republic. This is learned from a circular from the Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba.

The circular reads as follows:

Certain doubts having arisen among producers, manufacturers and business men in some countries concerning the invitation extended in behalf of this Department through our diplomatic and consular representatives, encouraging them to send their products and manufactured articles to our Museum, the Department of State is pleased to give the following explanations:

Products and articles of the soil and industry of Cuba and products and articles of the soil and industry of all foreign countries, excepting provisions, clothes, carriages, wagons and other similar bulky articles requiring much space, will be exhibited in the Museum.

Each product and each article should be accompanied by the following information:

Catalogs.

Name of producer, manufacturer or business concern.

Name of Commissioner or Commercial Agent, if any.

Postoffice and cable address of producer, manufacturer or business concern.

Address of the commissioner or commercial agent.

Amount of freights.

Amount of insurance.

Current sale prices with and without packing.

Price f. o. b. and f. o. b. s. b.

Different forms of payment.

Discount and bonus as the case may be.

Kind of currency in which merchandise should be paid.

Weight units.

Measures used, and further data, information and details that may be added to complete a minute and perfect information concerning each sample of product or manufactured article.

As the Museum will be visited daily and at hours to be determined by the business men and producers of this country, no doubt can exist that, in making their comparative studies at and receiving their impressions from such ample and complete source of information importers will be afforded the means of strengthening their business relations, and thereby extending the scope of their business.

Cuban diplomatic and consular officers have been charged with sending to the Commercial Museum: Directors of the principal business centers; lists of trade mark and patent agents; lists of the steamship lines in each consular district; monthly quotations of prices of products and manufactured articles exported to Cuba; port and warehouse duties; statistics of monthly consumption and importation in each consular district; alterations in customs duties; and books and pamphlets on commercial and industrial matters, as well

as any details related to importation and exportation of the Republic of Cuba.

Each nation shall be granted a separate section in the Museum, and a division by States or Province shall be made in such section, devoting to each nation the necessary space, bearing in mind the amount of products sent to be exhibited in the Commercial Museum.

We would recommend that products and manufactured articles of any kind be sent, conveniently packed, direct to the Department of State of the Republic of Cuba.

The Department of State desires to express its thanks to all persons or firms who may send commercial products or manufactured articles.

CUBAN EXHIBITS AT 'FRISCO

The Secretary of Agriculture has addressed a note to the steamship and railroad companies concerned, asking for an extension of the period in which they have agreed to transport exhibits to the exposition at San Francisco. A large exhibit is now being prepared for shipment and will be exhibited in the Cuban pavillion.

USE TWO CONSULAR INVOICES TO DEFAUD
CUSTOM HOUSE

The custom house authorities have been informed of a fraud in a large shipment of hats from Genoa, Italy, consigned to various merchants of Havana. The department was warned that a fraud was being committed, as the consignment bore double consular invoices, one bearing the true value of the articles and the other a lower value, on which the duty was to be paid.

On an investigation being made it has been found that this information was correct, and it is probable that several criminal actions will result.

PETITION ASKING PARDON FOR
REPRESENTATIVE ARIAS

A petition has been handed to the President, signed by many members of Congress, asking that a pardon be granted to ex-Representative Engenio Arias, who was convicted with General Asbert.

15,000 JAMAICANS FROM PANAMA

The Immigration Department has received information that in the near future a large number of Jamaican negroes may be expected from the Panama Canal Zone where they have been working.

It is believed that about 15,000 of them intend to come to Cuba. It is not known what will be the attitude of the immigration authorities in view of this invasion. Formerly any able-bodied Jamaican was admitted who was possessed of \$30, but it is thought that some modification of this rule may be made.

TO REORGANIZE THE ARMY OF CUBA

The plan for the reorganization of the Cuban Army, by which its efficiency will be increased, is going into operation. The most important feature is the extinction, as a separate corps, of the famous Rural Guard. This corps was organized as a mounted constabulary force by Colonel Hubert Slocum of the United States Army and based on the fine body of men known as the Guardia Civil of the days of the Spanish domination.

The Rurale will be merged in the cavalry of the Regular Army which will be composed of six full regiments, armed and equipped on the model of the United States Cavalry, of which five regiments will be assigned to service as rural constabulary and one to regular military duty.

The number of infantry regiments will be reduced from two to one. The artillery will consist of one regiment, including batteries of field and mountain guns and a corps of coast defense artillery which will also be trained as infantry. The machine gun force, which has hitherto been a separate organization, will be divided into squads to be attached to the various cavalry and infantry units in accordance with modern practice. There will also be a general staff and the customary staff corps.

The whole force will aggregate somewhat more than 10,000 men of all arms, and the President, for the first time, becomes the commander-in-chief of the forces on land and sea. Major-General Mendieta will be the immediate commander of the army, and under him Brigadier-General Avalos, for many years commander of the Rural Guard. Plans are also in contemplation for the formation of a reserve force and reorganization of the navy.

DISCUSS PAPER MONEY ISSUE

A commission is discussing the law proposed by Dr. Ferrara authorizing the emission of paper money to the value of ten million dollars.

The commission advised that the bills should be 152 millimeters long by 82 wide of a special linen paper and bearing such symbols and inscriptions as the executive may decide.

Any bank that takes part in this issue must place a corresponding sum in government bonds—bonds of the city of Havana, or stock in a public utility company, with the national treasury.

MEXICO RAISES DUTY ON CUBAN TOBACCO

The Cuban Charge D'affaires in Mexico has notified the Secretary of State that the Secretary of the Treasury of the Constitutionalist Party in that country has issued a note increasing the duty on tobacco, whether manufactured in the country or coming from abroad. It is not stated how this will affect the Cuban tobacco industry as the exact amount of the increase has not been published.

PANAMA EXPOSITION

Cuba's exhibit in the Palace of Horticulture, beneath the great dome, has attracted great interest and admiration; it comprises myrcocyus 1,000 years old, royal palms, giant tree ferns, tropical lilies, bamboo palms, bread fruit and banana trees, mangoes, guanabana cocoanut trees and date palms in actual bearing.

CUBAN AVIATION CORPS

The Military Commission in the House of Representatives has approved of the proposal to create an aviation corps as an auxiliary branch of the Cuban army. The corps will consist of three members, each of whom will bear the rank of lieutenant.

PUBLIC WORKS STOP AT PINAR DEL RIO

The public works on roads and bridges which were started a few weeks ago and which gave work to many hundreds of men who, without it, would have been reduced to the worst poverty, have been suspended suddenly. The laborers who are thus thrown out of employment have organized themselves and are going to hold a great meeting of protest.

JUCARO, ISLE OF PINES

President Menocal has signed a decree authorizing the establishment of a custom house at the port of Jucaro.

PORTUGUESE TREATY

Senor R. Aegueles, president of the Union of Tobacco Manufacturers, has addressed a long note to the Secretary of Agriculture on the subject of the proposed commercial treaty with Portugal.

The note says that it is the opinion of the union that the establishment of a free port at Lisbon, while it may benefit Portugal, will be of very little advantage to Cuban commerce and none at all to Cuban tobacco.

It is now thought probable that the government will go on further in the negotiations of a commercial treaty with Portugal, as its benefits to this island are regarded as very doubtful.

CUBA AND PANAMA

The Republic of Panama has informed the Cuban Government that a law has been enacted by the National Congress granting a plot of land to Cuba to be used for the Cuban building at the projected National Exposition to be held in Panama.

TRADE CONDITIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND CUBA

We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Daggett, Secretary for Agriculture of the Province of New Brunswick of Canada for a copy of his report of the Canadian Government on Trade Conditions existing between Canada and Cuba, together with his recommendations regarding the future handling of same. In view of the length of the report it is impossible to publish it in full, but we have incorporated the salient features in this article which we feel sure will be of interest to our readers:

The crop of potatoes for 1914 is estimated to exceed that of 1913 by upwards of 1,000,000 bushels, giving the province in the vicinity of 10,000,000 bushels for export. Due to the extremely large crop in the United States and Ontario, and the tremendous increase in freights to Europe without a corresponding increase in the European market, Mr. Daggett, as representative of the Canadian Government, was sent to investigate the possibilities of Cuba as an outlet as well as general conditions, particularly with regard to the reports from many of the shippers that results there had not been satisfactory, resulting in a heavy loss to themselves. As a matter of statistical information, it was found that in 1913 potatoes to the amount of \$1,881,197 were imported in Cuba, Canada having sent \$660,273 or over half the amount imported. A large part of the balance was imported from Europe. The European importation, however, is eliminated from the competing conditions of this year.

Mr. Daggett's investigation of the shippers' complaints of ill-treatment previously mentioned will no doubt be of lasting benefit to this trade, as his investigation showed that, while in a few cases the shippers had some justification for their feelings, in the majority of cases, the unprofitable returns were the result of shippers carelessness in the putting up of their stock or in their failure to observe trade conditions in Cuba, in one case the shippers forwarding a large consignment on an already weakened market, necessitating a lengthy storage with consequent deterioration and expense with a further depression of the market. He also reported that the Cuban market, instead of being willing to accept anything the shippers chose to forward, looked for quality for which they are willing to pay the price, and cheap goods find a poor sale, if any. To quote Mr. Daggett's own words, "If our shippers intend to enter this market and to hold it, they must give attention first to conditions under which business is done there, and then to the quality of the goods which they send to the Island."

Mr. Daggett made temporary arrangements for able representation when the trade should revive, as well as going over the matter of transportation and conditions surrounding same thoroughly with one of the experienced steamship companies who have in years past handled a large bulk of this trade, receiving every assurance of assistance from them as

soon as conditions in this trade should improve.

Mr. Daggett also thoroughly recommends the interest of Canadian exporters in many other commodities besides potatoes, the most important of which are incorporated in the following list:

Lumber, cod fish, butter, cheese, oats, dried fish, tinned sardines, hay, wood pulp and apples, particular stress being laid on the possibilities of the butter and cheese traffic.

The personal investigation of this subject by Mr. Daggett can only show the best of results, as thorough familiarity with the local conditions of a desired trade is one of the longest steps toward its attainment.

CUBAN MINISTER WEDS

Dr. de Cespedes Marries Mrs. Laura Alesandri at New York

Mayor Mitchel officiated, February 25th, at the wedding of Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes y Quesada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba to the United States, to Laura Bertini Alesandri of Rome, Italy. The Mayor consented to officiate because of the official rank of the bridegroom, and performed the ceremony in his office.

The witnesses were Commandant Pablo Yglesias, Count G. Melony, and the Cuban Consul General in New York.

Dr. de Cespedes is the son of Cuba's first war President. He was educated in the United States, France, and Germany, and received the degree of doctor of civil and international law from the University of Havana. During the last Cuban rebellion he was Governor of the Province of Santiago de Cuba and Colonel in the army. Subsequent to the establishment of the republic he became Vice-President of the House of Representatives in Havana; then Minister to Italy, Special Envoy to Greece, and Minister to the Argentine Republic.

Dr. de Cespedes has lately been appointed Secretary of the Neutrality Commission of the American Republics in the Pan-American Union. He presented his credentials to President Wilson in July last.

LECTURE ON CUBA

Dr. Charles Upson Clark, of Yale University, announces a new lecture, entitled "A Tour Through Cuba," with colored slides from his own negatives. The lecture describes Havana, with its wonderful harbor, handsome avenues and buildings, and remarkable clubs; Pinar del Rio and the tobacco industry; life on a sugar estate near Cienfuegos; a trip on the south coast boat past the lofty Sierra Maestra; Santiago and its battlefield; an iron mine above Siboney; and the interior of the island, with its cattle, lumber and fruit industries. The lecture discusses also our relations with Cuba, the prospects for American colonists, etc.

ALL AROUND CUBA

GENERAL RODRIGUEZ, CUBAN PATRIOT, DEAD

Alejandro Rodriguez, a prominent figure in the last revolution against Spain, died at his home in Havana, February 27th. He was one of the few survivors of note of the revolution.

General Alejandro Rodriguez was the first Cuban elected as Mayor of Havana. When Cuba first tried to work out the theory of self-government, General Rodriguez, a patriot of the Revolution, was a candidate for the office of Mayor of Havana and was elected by a large majority. After serving the term as Mayor he was named as head of the Rural Guards of Cuba.

General Rodriguez visited the United States in January, 1907.

MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL HAS DISAPPEARED FROM CIENFUEGOS

Sr. Leopoldo Jova, in charge of the sale of internal revenue stamps at Cienfuegos, disappeared without leaving a trace. It was not known at the time that there was any shortage in his accounts, but it now appears that 4,974 stamps to the value of \$248.75 are missing, and it is expected that the judge of instruction will draw up a charge against the absentee.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL THEATRE

The new National Theatre, now approaching completion, at Havana will shortly be opened. The Cuban Government has arranged with Mlle. Anna Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer, to appear with her company as the opening attraction.

STREET CARS FOR CARDENAS

The work of construction on the street car line in the city of Cardenas has been started. The plans for this important improvement have been drawn up for along time past, but there has been delay in getting the city engineers to approve of them.

ROSILLO WILL CARRY PASSENGERS IN AIR

Domingo Rosillo, the noted Cuban aviator, who was the first birdman to fly from Key West to Havana, announces that he will carry passengers from the Malecon to the Stadium for \$75 for each flight.

ELECTRIC PLANT AT ANTILLA

A Presidential decree has been signed authorizing Sr. Carlos Galvan to install an electrical plant at Antilla, Nipe Bay.

CAPABLANCA'S FEAT AT CHESS

Chess players are talking of the feat of Jose R. Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, in winning his game from E. Michelsen, former Western chess champion and now leading in the championship of the Progressive Chess Club, at the same time that he was engaged with sixty-four other opponents in the simultaneous exhibition given by the Cuban in Brooklyn. Honors were even until Capablanca forced the situation by sacrificing the "exchange" and thereby obtaining two running passed pawns. He won after forty moves.

U. S. SAILORS SPEND \$30,000

The U. S. squadron called at Santiago de Cuba before proceeding to Guantanamo. The commanding officer sent a letter to the Mayor thanking him and the citizens for courtesies. It is estimated that the visiting sailors spent at least \$30,000 during their stay.

SKATING RINK AT HAVANA

Part of the new Presidential palace grounds has been leased to a company who will erect a large roller skating rink.

RED CROSS AND RELIEF CORPS ORGANIZING

A branch of the Red Cross organization is being formed on the Isle of Pines. The primary object of the organization will be the collection of subscriptions of money and merchandise for the Belgian Relief Committee.

CITY TREASURER DISAPPEARS

Senor Villate, treasurer of Bejucal, has disappeared mysteriously without leaving the slightest trace. It is said that the treasury shows that frauds were committed.

MATANZAS TO REORGANIZE FIRE DEPARTMENT

A meeting has been held at the governor's office of the municipal authorities and leading citizens for the purpose of reorganizing the city fire brigade.

A commission has been formed and other prominent citizens are to undertake the reorganization of the force.

MANZANILLO TO BE PAVED

The municipal council has decided to pave the streets and sidewalks of Manzanillo.

FOUR YEARS OF TRADE WITH CUBA

U. S. EXPORTS SHOW MARKED DECREASE

United States Imports from Cuba

	1911 Value.	1912 Value.	1913 Value.	1914 Value.
Cattle, hides and skins.....	\$379,636	\$627,544	\$425,336	\$1,526,788
Copper ore.....	620,522	729,525	741,917	2,123,174
Sugar—cane.....	76,226,966	106,414,904	93,850,298	115,517,900
Tobacco—leaf.....	91,593	186,305	207,826	196,419
Tobacco—all other.....	15,818,867	15,767,120	14,523,310	14,504,856

Total imports for each year..... \$106,098,026 \$137,890,004 \$125,093,740 \$146,844,576

United States Exports to Cuba

	1911 Value.	1912 Value.	1913 Value.	1914 Value.
Agricultural implements, and parts of.....	\$254,411	\$272,795	\$247,105	\$222,867
Books, maps, etc.....	259,888	306,505	241,381	246,613
Boards, joists, etc.....	2,288,005	2,037,048	2,939,581	1,686,786
Boots and shoes.....	3,297,704	3,483,566	3,857,378	3,585,082
Bacon.....	556,588	673,949	1,136,067	1,781,212
Corn.....	1,402,792	1,815,979	1,660,500	1,868,314
Cars—passenger and freight.....	1,603,821	1,245,521	2,420,049	1,289,430
Cotton cloth.....	1,657,757	1,867,837	1,661,357	1,860,626
Coal—bituminous.....	2,776,619	3,061,934	3,473,626	3,011,776
Furniture.....	752,867	857,728	908,228	651,836
Hams and shoulders—cured.....	638,311	766,698	994,985	963,514
Iron and steel pipes and fittings.....	1,237,047	902,940	1,059,062	813,601
Iron and steel sheets and plates.....	.....	.....	712,455	456,636
Iron and steel, structural.....	802,685	619,889	735,910	517,103
Leather—glazed kid.....	47,878	53,252	70,140	59,544
Lard.....	3,974,656	3,478,059	5,573,753	5,182,098
Lard compounds and substitutes.....	1,542,264	2,398,597	1,490,911	1,348,715
Locomotives—steam.....	291,918	266,302	734,122	437,680
Oil—cottonseed.....	182,008	255,637	340,478	470,518
Oil—crude.....	374,298	237,008	343,672	482,504
Oil—illuminating.....	54,439	101,923	155,191	17,893
Oil—lubricating and heavy.....	395,454	548,289	567,915	500,043
Pork—pickled.....	806,512	820,447	883,968	329,601
Printing paper.....	129,265	209,177	216,272	268,700
Sewing machines.....	338,017	373,340	440,614	277,786
Typewriter machines.....	101,721	111,601	107,406	92,027
Tin plates, terneplates, etc.....	119,681	162,619	204,596	126,901
Wheat flour.....	3,981,049	4,330,747	4,094,182	4,326,135
Wagons.....	.....	.....	37,611	41,481
Wire.....	560,931	415,117	470,822	395,272

Total exports for each year..... \$62,280,509 \$65,228,061 \$73,238,834 \$67,881,768

United States Trade with Cuba

In spite of the fact that the United States bought nearly twenty-two millions more from Cuba in 1914 than in 1913, the United States exports to Cuba show a decrease of over five million dollars. Nearly every commodity as shown in the above table, shows a decrease. Flour need not be considered as affecting the general results, but items which the United States could advantageously supply, demonstrate that Cuba's trade has not been properly sought after by American manufacturers. Cotton cloth is an exception. It indicates an advance on the part of the United States and it may be safely assumed that the large demand in Cuba for the various weaves of cotton cloth has received more attention. Since the European conflict has disturbed the trade of Cuba with England, Germany and France, it is essential that the manufacturers of the United States devote more time and study in regard to the opportunities for the development of trade in Cuba. Spain, for instance, has an excellent trade with Cuba, and in some lines it is not possible for the United States to compete, as such articles as wines, Spanish onions, olive oil, sardines, lace, etc., can be supplied by Spain without considering the competition of the United States. But on other articles,

cotton goods for instance, the United States could compete advantageously. Spain has fully realized the importance of Cuba's trade, and carefully studies and caters to it.

The figures for Cuba's imports from foreign countries for the year 1914 are not yet available and a more thorough analysis of her imports is not yet possible, but American manufacturers and exporters should carefully study Cuba's demand for all kinds of textiles and cotton jute, all kinds of manufactured articles of metal, china and porcelain, glass ware, leather and leatherned manufactured goods, rubber, gutta percha, paper and office furnishings, paints and varnishes, oils, greases, resin, etc., various grades of edibles and beverages, arms, watches, perfumery, all kinds of woods, carriage and automobile accessories, seeds and all kinds of agricultural implements.

CONSUL GENERAL ROGERS VIEWS ON CUBAN TRADE

In an address delivered recently before the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce the following is an instructive and interesting presentation of the views of one who is well qualified to speak on this subject:

"In precedence to all else, let me say that probably no country of the globe surpasses Cuba in natural fertility, and it is to be doubted if any area has produced as much wealth in the same length of time from the soil. Cuban agriculture has given rich return and that with little effort. At the present time about ten per cent of the arable land of the republic is under cultivation, and yet in the year of 1913, the value of exports, of which 90 per cent accrued directly or indirectly from agriculture—was \$164,000,000, while that of home consumption of native products was certainly half as much more. It seems almost incredible that a country having a population of only two and a half millions, of which nearly a million is of urban domicile, having but little manufacturing aside from that necessitated by the two great crops of sugar and tobacco, and having as yet comparatively little diversified agriculture, could produce such annual wealth from so small an area. Nevertheless, it is done and moreover is accomplished with an ease which renders the marvel of it all the more striking. Nature has been prodigal indeed in her bounty to Cuba. There has been given a soil of almost unexampled richness, a climate which is that of the semi-tropics, a rainfall which in volume is sufficient for the need—and in addition a configuration, which means that all the products of the island are accessible to transportation facilities. In view of all these facts, it is of small wonder that the world has come to speak of the recuperative powers of Cuba, and to regard the people as of those who should consider themselves blessed with special privileges and immunities.

That the world shares Cuba's wealth-producing powers is shown by the imports. These in 1913 amounted in value to about \$143,000,000, of which about 36 per cent represented foodstuffs, and about 20 per cent other necessities of life. When to the proportion of the whole is added that of machinery, metals, chemicals and earth products, amounting to nearly 30 per cent, it can be seen how much Cuba depends upon the world. But this purchasing power for things aboard and for those of local production is more remarkable

than the wealth production when it is considered that so large a proportion of the export wealth is accounted for by sugar and tobacco, much of the values of which do not return to Cuba. Truly, it may be said that Cuba is anomalous in her economic facts, and, therefore, gives to students of such matters a peculiar field. It is hard to adjust the theories and principles which arise, and the laymen, therefore, are justified in contending themselves in attributing all things to the inherent richness of the country. It is always safe to regard Cuba as a country of marvelous wealth-producing powers and a wonderful market for products adapted to the needs and necessities of the land and its people.

Of the value of the exports of Cuba, the United States prior to 1913 paid about 86 per cent. In 1913, owing to the shipment of sugar to Europe, we paid for 80 per cent. Of the total export values, sugar represented in 1913 about 71.6 per cent, tobacco and tobacco products about 19.2 per cent and vegetables about 2 per cent. Of the sugar-value in 1913, we took 87 per cent. of that of tobacco and tobacco products 59.02 per cent; of fruits and vegetables, 91.13 per cent. The other exports with the exception of iron ore, of which we took all, comes to us in lesser proportion of the whole. Our export to Cuba account for nearly 53 per cent of the total value. That we do not make a better showing in this relation is not due, as many have stated loosely, to the indifference of the Cuban, but simply to the fact that we do not produce or cannot sell many of the important things needed. This list includes certain foodstuffs, demanded by a Latin people, certain textiles we do not produce, and certain wares of various kinds can be supplied by Europe at prices below ours, despite our reciprocity benefit.

To explain this further, you must remember that foodstuffs account for 35 per cent of the total value of importations, and of the foodstuffs we supply only 45 per cent. If we could give them rice and jerked beef, and Spanish wines and many other things the national taste demands, our percentage would be increased materially. Again textiles, and especially cotton goods of certain kinds suitable for the climate and the usages, account for 12½ per cent. and of these we supply only 22½ per cent of the whole.

There is a logical explanation for not only our share in the total value, but also in relation to every item which goes to make up these values. Our reciprocity advantage, in

ordinary times, is offset also by European costs and freights, and to this is added sentimental preferences, which are controlled somewhat by the merchant; who usually is a Spaniard. To secure substantial increases in our share of the percentages of exports to Cuba is therefore a matter of time, of education, and of good business procedure on our part. That is some of the task set for the American exporter in connection with Cuba, and to accomplish it successfully he must know Cuba, and Cuba cannot be known at all well unless there is acquaintance with her people and her customs. But to end this very brief review of the prominent fact in the commercial statistics of Cuba, it can be stated that even if we do sell Cuba only 53 per cent of her purchases, the amount of the bill appears rather satisfactory, for it meant in 1913 nearly \$76,000,000, or more than \$30 per capita.

With all respect and consideration for the other republics to the southward, it can be said that none presents at present the field offered by Cuba. It is true that Cuba is now essentially agricultural in her leading wealth producing characteristics, but that will not be the rule for all time. It must not be forgotten that in Habana is given the third largest city south of Washington, that at Habana two-thirds of all the imports to Cuba enter, that it is a city fast becoming modernized—that its industries are each year requiring more of the raw material which can be supplied by the United States, and by this district thereof especially, that new enterprises are springing up, that it has excellent banking facilities, and that in nearly every condition of life and business old processes and customs and material are giving place to new. The other cities of Cuba—Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Matanzas, and others of lesser degree, are following in this march of progress and their wants will be like those of Habana. In the country and in the small towns, this gradual development brought about by closer contact with the Anglo-Saxon world is apparent to a marked degree. And under this inspiration, Cuba is becoming more valuable each day. Her lands are increasing in price, her agriculture is being diversified, her industries are expanding and her products increasing. It is not strange that such should be the result. The island lies athwart our busiest coast line; the average distance after eliminating the great peninsula of Florida, is not more than 700 miles from our Southern ports; it is in the track of the Panama canal, which has changed the commercial geography of ourselves and our neighbors to the southward. The products of Cuba, aside from the present great staples, will be needed in the United States, and ours, to a larger degree, will be needed there, for, despite the racial differences and climatic conditions, the demand for the necessities of life and ordinary business is much the same, and under the present rate of increase in population and development, this demand must increase. But, while great expanses of partially developed territory exist and while agriculture is essentially the mainstay, there will be limita-

tions to the requirements. Cuba cannot now be expected to absorb the same classes of supplies which would be needed by a thickly populated region any more than a similar district of our States."

Mr. Rogers in closing his address dwelt emphatically on the necessity of better investigation of the conditions of the Cuban market on the part of American exporters and the importance of closer trade relations with Cuba.

THE OPPORTUNITY IN CUBA

From "The Americas" published by The National City Bank, New York

Cuba, in proportion to her population, is an intensely commercial country, which imports nearly everything she consumes, and exports practically all she produces. For the past ten years the balance of trade has been invariably in her favor. During the fiscal year 1912-13 her imports, including money, amounted to \$136,000,000, and her exports to \$165,000,000. Notwithstanding the statistical fact that Cuba's trade with the United States has expanded from \$66,000,000 in 1899 to \$182,000,000 in 1913, a field of opportunities is yet available to those American producers or manufacturers who have the patience to investigate carefully the tastes and requirements of the Cuban people, and persist in the pursuit of their trade. To approach this market with hope of success, personal acquaintance with those whose trade is desired is of vital importance. Another consideration is the ability to extend liberal credit to worthy customers, drafts at 30 days to 6 months, with documents against acceptance being a very common means of receiving imports. To acquire personal touch two courses are open, either the selection of an agent who is already acquainted with the trade and has an established business, or, the establishment of a branch of one's own at the most convenient centre.

Credit, in Cuba, is the result of generations of trading with foreign countries, which had sufficient confidence in the productive capacity of the island and the integrity of its business men to advance either the Government or the merchants ample funds for their requirements. It would seem that this confidence on the part of the foreign vendor has not been misplaced, for, while delayed acceptances are frequent, failures to meet maturities are comparatively few.

There has been a steady inclination to establish home industries; nevertheless, with the exception of sugar by-products and fruits, these industries are generally dependent on the foreign market for the raw products used in their manufactures. Most of the capital invested in Cuba is that of foreigners, which includes Spanish, American, English, German and French. The person who in any way depreciates the ability of the average business man encountered in Cuba is doomed to disappointment. Up to the present time a general business depression has existed throughout the Island, owing to the fact that for the past two years the sale price of sugar has

barely exceeded the cost of production, and, as the exportation of this product amounted to \$110,000,000, or 66 per cent. of the exports for the fiscal year 1912-13, an idea of the effect on general business conditions can be readily formed. It is a common custom in Cuba for the owners of sugar estates to anticipate the *zafra* (grinding) season, and when returns fail to equal the advance received, extension of credit is but the natural result.

After the outbreak of the European war crude sugar with a polarization of 96 per cent advanced from 2½ cents per pound in July to 4¾ cents per pound in September. Due to advices that there were large amounts of sugar in storage in various countries, and to the proximity of the grinding season, the price has receded to 2¾ cents per pound, the average for November. The usual average cost of production varies from 1 9-10 to 2 cents per pound.

As Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Russia, which have heretofore supplied a large part of the world's consumption, are not expected to produce a great amount for export for some time, confidence in good prices for several years is universally expressed, and planters who were unable to increase their output for the year 1914-15 are generally preparing for an increased acreage for the year succeeding. The total world production of sugar, both beet and cane, is estimated at 18,000,000 tons. Of this amount Cuba supplied for the fiscal year 1912-13 approximately 2,400,000 tons. It is believed that the production for 1914-15 will be approximately the same as the year preceding, in which case, under present prevailing prices, the purchasing power of the country would be increased to about \$200,000,000.

The foreign tobacco market has been seriously curtailed since the war began. Warehouses are reported full, many factories have been obliged to decrease their output and there is an apparent inclination to decrease acreage pending an adjustment of market conditions. Negotiations are reported to be under way for more liberal trade relations with the countries still offering an outlet for the unrivalled Cuban product, and this, together with the probabilities of an increased demand on the cessation of hostilities, sufficiently sustains the hopes of the Cuban producer and manufacturer.

Transportation companies have long recognized the value of Cuba's trade and the protection of her natural land-locked harbors, the more important of which are Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago. During the year 1912-13 over 4,800 foreign and coastwise vessels, including sail boats, entered and anchored at her numerous ports. The Harbor of Havana alone was visited monthly by 165 foreign vessels, 37 coastwise steamers and 180 sailing boats.

Among the more important lines entering Cuba at present are the New York and Cuba Mail SS. Co. (American) with bi-weekly service between Havana and New York, for both passengers and freight, bi-monthly passenger

service to Guantanamo and Santiago, weekly freight service to the same ports and weekly service to Mexico; the United Fruit Co. (American), which has recently augmented its service with weekly passenger and freight vessels between Havana and New York, New Orleans and Boston, and bi-weekly service to Panama and Central America; the "P & O." Line (American), with daily, except Sunday, passenger and freight connections with Key West; the Southern Pacific Line (American), with weekly passenger and freight service to New Orleans; the Munson Line (American), having 125 steamers, with weekly freight service to Mobile and frequent freight connections between important Cuban and United States ports; the United SS. Co. (American), with bi-weekly freight service from Galveston to Havana; the American & Cuban SS. Line, with twice-a-month service between Cuba and New York, freight only; the Herrera Line (Cuban), with twice-a-month service, Santiago to Porto Rico; Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. (English), with bi-monthly service between Antilla and Europe, Antilla and Panama, and Central and South America, and the Florida East Coast Ferry, which is to be inaugurated in January; the General Transatlantic Line of France (French) with monthly passenger and freight service, Havana to France, and the Transatlantic Co. of Spain (Spanish), with monthly service to Spanish north coast ports via New York and a monthly service to the South of Spain and Mediterranean ports.

The merchandise imported by Cuba for the fiscal year 1912-13 totalled \$132,000,000, or \$58 per capita. Of this total, 53 per cent. was supplied by the United States. Of the more important imports received during that year, the greater part of \$6,800,000 worth of iron and steel came from the United States, yet Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium supplied a share, which should hereafter be available to the United States. Of \$4,200,000 worth of chemical products, the United States supplied the larger part, nevertheless a good quantity of salts, pharmacy products, vegetable oil and soap material came from the United Kingdom, France and Spain. The United Kingdom, France and Spain maintained a long lead over the United States in cotton manufactures and mixed woven goods, the value of which was \$12,000,000, and Ireland and the United Kingdom supplied practically the entire amount of linen fabric. Shipments of \$3,600,000 of lumber and other vegetable material came almost entirely from the United States. Of \$1,700,000 in paper and card board, one-third came from countries other than the United States. The leather goods, including boots and shoes, were valued at \$5,000,000, \$900,000 of which came from Germany and Spain. Of \$1,700,000 vegetable fibers, including sugar sacks, the United Kingdom furnished the greatest part, the amount coming from the United States being less than \$1,000,000.

The general machinery imports from the United States, United Kingdom and Ger-

many were valued at \$11,000,000. Of \$5,500,000 sugar mill machinery, Germany and Belgium supplied \$1,800,000. Of the meat products imported, valued at \$12,000,000, a large quantity of salted pork and \$6,000,000 in lard came from the United States, and *tasajo*, or jerked beef from Argentine and Uruguay. Cod-fish was supplied by Canada, United Kingdom and Norway. The bulk of canned fish came from Spain. The United Kingdom supplied \$1,100,000 of milk as against \$800,000 furnished by the United States. Denmark furnished \$200,000 in canned butter, and \$300,000 in cheese was supplied almost entirely by Holland. The value of cereals imported was \$16,000,000. Of \$7,700,000 in rice, \$3,200,000 was supplied by Germany, \$3,800,000 by the United Kingdom and British India. Vegetable and garden produce imported was worth \$5,500,000. Of \$1,500,000 in onions, Spain and the Canary Islands furnished more than half. Of \$1,000,000 in sweet peas, slightly over one-half was supplied by the United States and the remainder by Mexico. Mexico, Germany and France furnished more than one-half of the beans, valued at \$1,500,000. Potatoes came largely from the United States and Canada. Spain supplied nearly the entire consumption of canned vegetables, the \$1,000,000 worth of this article and olive oil being double that which Cuba exported to that country. The coffee consumption in Cuba was \$3,800,000, of which nearly all came from Porto Rico and the rest from the United States. There were \$1,200,000 of United States eggs, which retailed seldom below 48 cents per dozen, and double that amount could have been used to advantage.

Those commodities showing the greatest proportion of increase in the last ten years were machinery, cereals and textures, the annual increase from year to year being over 10 per cent.

Although imports have generally decreased since the beginning of the war, the decline has been confined to European commodities, of which there was a supply on hand, and most of which the United States can supply, an increase in American imports having even now become noticeable.

The general outlook is considered more favorable that it has been for years, and the next six months should not only relieve local depression, but materially advance the already close and profitable relations between Cuba and her commercial neighbor, the United States of America.

FAVOR TEACHING SPANISH IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In a report submitted at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in New York by the committee on education it was recommended that Spanish be taught in the public schools. A plan is also outlined for the instruction.

The committee calls attention to the necessity of the subject being taught students in order to properly fit them for trade with

Latin-American countries, which is rapidly extending and which opens great opportunities for manufacturers and merchants in the United States.

It was resolved by the Chamber "that the attention of business men dealing with South American and Central American countries by the schools in the study of the Spanish language and that they be urged to encourage students to acquire a knowledge of this language by co-operating with the schools by giving preference in employment to such students."

CONSULAR RECOMMENDATIONS ON SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

That the United States has in the last few years been making steady advances in the markets of the various South American countries is plainly brought out in a publication just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, entitled "Consular Recommendations on South American Trade." This trade extension has been in general the result of a gradually awakening interest in the southern continent on the part of American manufacturers, an interest due partly to the opening of the Panama Canal and partly to the general increased attention to foreign trade. The European war has of course still further stimulated this awakening interest, and has made more valuable than ever the various recommendations made by consular officers who have been studying the markets for years.

Consular recommendations are well summarized in a report from Rosario, Argentina, which states that the principal factors in extending American trade may be included under five heads: Investment of American capital, steamship facilities, credits, direct personal effort, and willingness on the part of American manufacturers to comply with local requirements. The first two of these points have been thoroughly discussed in the press and in official publications, and steps have been and are being taken to provide the missing facilities. The matter of credits is constantly emphasized, and an illustration is given of how the usual American practice of insisting on cash with order or cash against shipping documents works a hardship to South American importers.

That Latin Americans insist on having just the kind of article that suits their taste is illustrated by an incident in Guatemala. An old gentleman in the interior, a large ranch owner, had always been used to a certain kind of necktie, and asked a local house to buy a number of them for him. The house ordered several from an American concern, but the latter wrote back that that kind of necktie had been out of date for 20 years, and sent several of the latest design. These were refused, however, the old kind was obtained from Europe, and the American house lost what might have been an opening wedge to a good trade.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of January and for seven months ended January 31, 1915, compares as follows:

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
January gross.....	\$544,891	\$478,179	\$460,322	\$368,471	\$315,783	\$256,793
Expenses.....	227,479	240,722	208,223	176,216	166,890	129,607
January net.....	\$317,411	\$237,456	\$252,098	\$192,254	\$148,893	\$127,186
Fixed charges.....	\$70,959	\$66,791	\$66,791	\$65,125	\$59,625	\$36,667
January surplus.....	\$246,451	\$170,665	\$185,307	\$127,129	\$89,268	\$90,519
From July 1st:						
Seven months' gross.....	\$2,551,349	\$2,651,753	\$2,409,274	\$1,951,136	\$1,577,719	\$1,276,059
Seven months' net.....	1,184,329	1,219,384	1,075,202	\$76,567	669,095	474,290
Fixed charges.....	492,313	467,541	467,263	425,875	279,625	251,877
Surplus.....	\$692,015	\$751,842	\$607,938	\$450,692	\$389,470	\$222,413

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Feb. 1st....	\$47,941	\$50,880	\$50,366	\$47,184	\$50,476	\$39,976
Week ending Feb. 8th....	51,633	57,094	56,029	45,803	48,912	39,132
Week ending Feb. 15th....	51,255	55,117	52,241	45,994	47,048	38,984
Week ending Feb. 22d....	51,453	53,347	51,394	46,775	44,145	39,084
From Jan. 1, 1915.....	\$402,578	\$426,329	417,267	371,148	360,812	352,699

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1914	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Jan. 31st....	£45,105	£40,734	£44,680	£39,996	£39,065	£39,486
Week ending Feb. 6th....	49,519	41,257	47,158	40,094	39,650	39,436
Week ending Feb. 13th....	50,044	48,719	48,144	40,951	40,673	42,252
Week ending Feb. 20th....	50,747	49,659	50,385	42,324	42,897	44,159

EARNINGS OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

<i>Week ending:</i>	1915	1914
February 13.....	£19,847	£18,380
February 20.....	21,077	20,108
February 27.....	23,339	19,557

EARNINGS OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY

<i>Week ending.</i>	1915	1914
February 13.....	£5,469	£5,550
February 20.....	6,055	5,252
February 27.....	5,481	5,119

PROPOSED BEET SUGAR FACTORY IN ENGLAND

(Consul J. S. Armstrong, Jr., Bristol, Feb. 9.)

Although no definite steps have yet been taken, the subject of cultivation of sugar beet and the inauguration of a factory at Gloucestershire, was recently discussed at a largely attended meeting of farmers of the Gloucester-

shire Chamber of Agriculture. In view of the adequate water facilities for both carriage and washing purposes and ample railway accommodation, it was suggested that the proposed factory be erected at Gloucester, a city of 50,000 population, on the River Severn. The estimated cost of the factory is \$725,000, and it is proposed that the Government be petitioned to guarantee the stock, the preference shares being taken up by the landowners and citizens and the ordinary shares by the farmers. After paying 5 per cent interest, the profits are to be divided among the holders of ordinary shares in proportion to the quantity of the roots delivered.

A feature of the proposed industry is that sugar beet can be grown by contract at a fixed price and sold when other roots are a drug on the market. Twenty-five shillings (\$6.083) per ton, with delivery within three months, is the price the farmers would anticipate.

(A movement for developing the sugar-beet industry at South Wilts and Worcester was mentioned in Commerce Reports, No. 9, of January 12, 1915.)

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1911 Crop	Output in Bags 1912 Crop	Output in Bags 1913 Crop	Output in Bags 1914 Crop	Estimated Incomes 1915 Crop
Asunción	Quebrera Hacha	Juan Pedro Barró	Aguilar 108, Hav., Apdo. 332.	Cuban	D. Lopez Funore	28,300	47,725	45,007	56,367	45,000
Brunales	Cubañas	Juan Alfredo Labarrere	Banco Nacional, Altos Havana, Room 403.	French	T. Rodriguez	6,139	22,300	29,165	30,900	95,000
El Pilar	Artimelsa	F. de Goleochea	Artimelsa	Cuban	F. A. de Goleochea	36,012	62,774	82,155	73,457	65,000
Gerardo	Bahia Honda	Vicente Castañal	Bahia Honda	Cuban	E. A. Lopez	*	8,607	8,607	4,378	5,000
Mercedita	Cubañas	Alfonso de la Cruz	N. Y. City	Spanish	E. A. Lopez	48,252	84,558	104,971	87,200	90,000
San Ramón	Maridel	Cia. Azucarera Cent. Orozco	Ingenio Orozco, Cubañas Pres. Gomez y Florco, Hav.	Spanish	Cipriano Picaza, Pres	14,532	37,711	46,000	43,000	40,000
		A. Balstnde		Cuban	A. Balstnde	22,603	50,970	45,290	57,200	47,000
					Totals	153,921	332,190	354,105	352,092	317,000

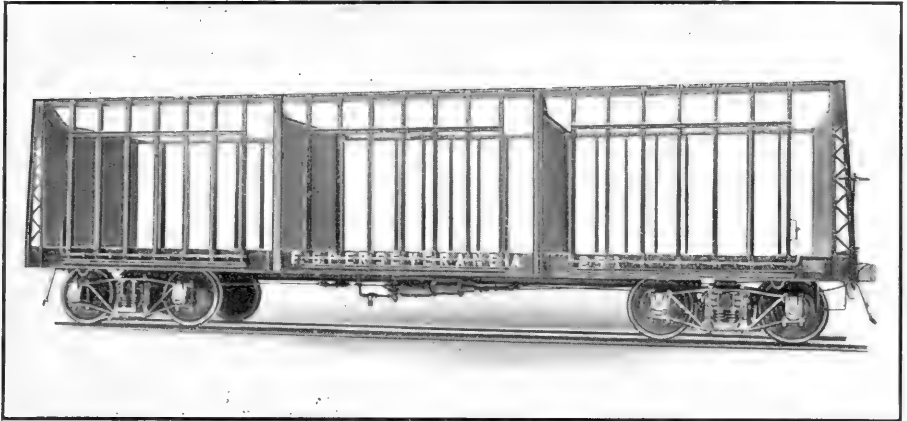
TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1911 Crop	Output in Bags 1912 Crop	Output in Bags 1913 Crop	Output in Bags 1914 Crop	Estimated Incomes 1915 Crop
Amistad	Guines	Andres Gómez Mena	Havana	Spanish	J. Gomez	101,421	179,408	157,300	155,037	160,000
Fajardo	Gabriel	Benito Arxer	Gabriel	Spanish	Benito Arxer	20,063	41,400	41,250	41,250	50,000
Fortuna	Alquizar	Miguel C. Palmer	Dominequez 13, Cerro, Havana	Cuban	C. Salmro Perez	129,213	253,000	274,900	270,500	250,000
Gómez Mena	San Nicolas	Andres Gómez Mena	Havana	Spanish	J. Gomez					
Havana	Guira de Melená	Compañia Azucarera Guira de Melená	Havana 36, Havana	Cuban	Aurclo Alfonso				*	25,000
Joho	Colorado	Havana Sugar Co	Aguilar 100, Havana	American	Rafel Montalvo	14,121	27,580	40,950	55,341	40,000
Los Palos	Vegas	Pedro Laborde	Havana	French	Marín Martiño	44,468	44,468	87,700	99,857	100,000
La Julia	Duran	Ricardo Martiñez	Los Palos	Cuban	S. Calaveochea				97,878	100,000
Loteria	Jaruco	Pedro La Borde, Pres	Banco Nacional Bldg., Hav.	French	Gerónimo Martiño	58,527	132,464	161,669	180,440	180,000
Mercedita	Melena del Sur	Compañia Anonima	Mercederes 36, Havana	Cuban	F. de Castro	24,999	29,365	38,950	30,017	25,000
Nuestra Señora del Carmen	Jaruco	Compañia Anonima	Aguilar 98, Havana	Spanish	Lemes Pascual & Bro	110,000	176,352	171,437	177,417	170,000
Nueva Paz	Jaruco	Sociedad Anonima Col. Nueva Paz	Mercederes 36, Havana	Spanish	A. Fernández de Castro	12,808	35,905	41,457	46,138	35,000
Portugaleto	San José de las Labas	Manuel Otaduy	Havana	Cuban	Juan Santos Hernandez	48,269	90,221	91,500	98,873	100,000
Providencia	Guines	Cia. Azucarera de Guines	San Ignacio 70, Havana	Spanish	Diego G. Auriles	18,746	59,326	65,332	57,400	52,000
Rosario	Alquizar	Central San Acuatín Sug. Co.	Guines & Ofitos, 28(A) Hav.	Spanish	J. Izquierdo	109,275	190,440	154,172	168,735	135,000
San Augustin	Quivican	Central San Acuatín Sug. Co.	Abarquado 85, Havana	Spanish	Ramon Febayo	120,103	154,413	184,200	219,527	230,000
San Antonio	Madruaga	Compañia Azucarera Gomez Mena	San Ignacio 36, Madruaga	Spanish	Mmanuel Gonzáles	24,583	71,818	68,453	73,758	65,000
Toledo	Mariano	Compañia Azucarera Central Toledo	Madruaga	Spanish	A. Gomez Mena	56,520	118,090	153,800	141,678	145,000
			Marlianao	Spanish	José Ofemlin	36,257	112,738	157,278	176,807	160,000
					Totals	961,421	1,809,182	1,983,031	2,107,026	2,077,000

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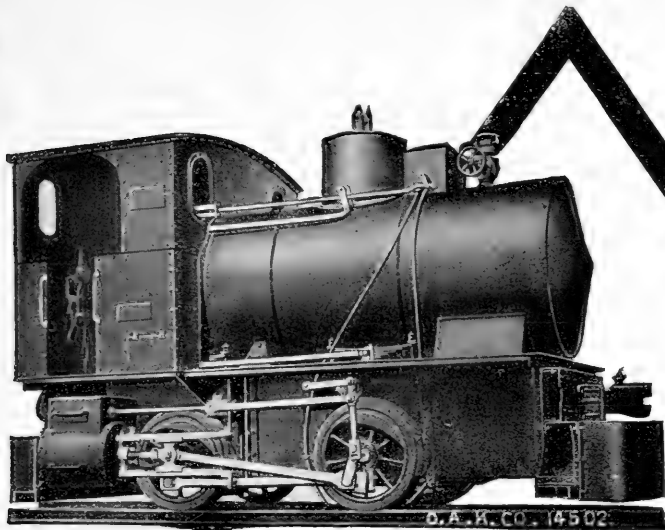
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TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF MATANZAS

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bales in Crop 1911	Output in Bales in Crop 1912	Output in Bales in Crop 1913	Output in Bales in Crop 1914	Estimated in Bales in Crop 1915
Aguadita	Matanzas	Central Aqueducta Compania	Damas 32, Havana	Cuban	J. M. Herrera	23,219	36,276	74,278	252,593	65,000
Alaya	Banaguas	Azuarcera	Calle 20, Havana	Cuban	Alfredo Alderqui	136,123	201,020	261,861	208,910	220,000
Amalia	Matanzas	Zahraeta & Francisco	Apartado 172, Cardenas	Cuban	Leopoldo Busio	25,653	*	*	*	50,000
Aradito	Matanzas	Feliciano Rosch	Mangaito	Cuban	Feliciano Rosch	15,680	35,640	59,673	51,800	50,000
Armonia	Bolondron	E. L. Sainhorn	Bolondron	American	E. L. Sainhorn	21,710	58,984	70,000	74,279	75,000
Carolina	Coliseo	Manuel Flores	Coliseo	Cuban	Manuel Flores	121,934	131,150	201,000	212,217	240,000
Conchita	Havana	Juan Pedro Barro	Havana	Cuban	Luis Tareja	103,375	172,373	190,000	171,957	180,000
Cuba	Pedro Betancourt	Central Cuba Sugar Co.	Vedado 76, Havana	Cuban	Aurelio Martinez	25,470	49,189	72,459	54,959	50,000
Dos Rosas	Cardenas	Cardenas-Amer. Sugar Co.	37 Wall St., N. Y. City	American	C. C. Cromwell	28,084	20,200	30,158	48,571	60,000
Dulce Nombre	Matanzas	Ruiz, Secada y Cia., S. en C.	Matanzas	Spanish	Enrique Garcia	25,889	36,256	53,123	45,509	45,000
Elena	C. Mochla	Zahraeta y Gamiz Hermanos	Cuba, 20, Havana	Spanish	A. Orelza	12,095	17,350	23,809	13,899	15,000
Espana	Altamir	Zahraeta y Gamiz Hermanos	Cuba, 20, Havana	Spanish	Manuel Arcevega	27,000	47,356	75,352	33,333	75,000
Esperanza	Callmetec	Manuel Carreto	Union de Reyes	Cuban	Manuel Carreto	37,000	47,356	75,352	33,333	75,000
Florida	Guantanamo	Manuel Carreto	Union de Reyes	Cuban	Manuel Carreto	37,000	47,356	75,352	33,333	75,000
Fuero	Guantanamo	Manuel Carreto	Union de Reyes	Cuban	Manuel Carreto	37,000	47,356	75,352	33,333	75,000
Gulpuzcoa	Hato Nuevo	Manuel Arcevega	Hato Nuevo	Spanish	Jorge Tareja	110,861	143,000	135,587	135,000	130,000
Jesus Maria	Hato Nuevo	Segundo Botel	Hato Nuevo	Spanish	Manuel Arcevega	61,302	91,744	117,000	115,095	115,000
Limonar	Limonar	Viuda de E. Terry	Matanzas	Cuban	Ramon Orlandi	33,355	45,673	53,000	41,732	45,000
Luisa (Condese)	Limonar	Viuda de E. Terry	Matanzas	Cuban	Ramon Orlandi	38,927	65,790	89,000	78,748	90,000
Mercedes	Sabanilla de Yaguajay	Central Luisa Sugar Co.	Havana	American	Emelio Hortá	18,081	27,397	38,500	21,641	15,000
Nueva Luisa	Joyellanos	Central Mercedes Co.	Sabanilla de Guadecaras	Cuban	Miguel Arango	105,376	140,011	214,078	215,760	240,000
Olimpo	Joyellanos	The Cuban Sugar Refining Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	H. S. Fisher	77,856	*	*	*	*
Por Fuerza	Joyellanos	Sociedad Anonima, Central	Cuba 119, Havana	Spanish	José Sosa	41,220	55,392	78,465	54,985	65,000
Porvenir	Joyellanos	Sociedad Anonima, Central	16 Exchange Pl., N. Y. City	Spanish	T. Faquedel	15,407	42,397	43,010	35,000	65,000
Progreso	Cardenas	Cia. Azucarera Ingenio Porvenir	Cardenas	Cuban	E. de Cubas	14,607	22,037	25,000	15,076	20,000
Puerto	Cardenas	Cardenas Amer. Sugar Co.	37 Wall St., New York City	American	Juan Tojera	26,000	29,170	26,000	128,614	140,000
Regla	Canal	Laurentino Garcia	Cardenas	Spanish	A. Bardiolas	74,352	122,250	20,681	148,695	29,739
San Cayetano	Canal	José Avendado	Acosta 6, Havana	Spanish	José F. Carriaga	20,608	26,465	26,465	29,739	20,000
San Fernando	Cardenas	A. & S. Sardino	Cardenas	Cuban	Anastasio Sardino	20,243	34,765	40,478	47,820	45,000
San Juan Bautista	Canal	A. C. C. Canal	Cardenas	Cuban	B. Urzujo	37,293	38,500	38,500	38,500	100,000
San Vicente	Joyellanos	Cia. Anonima Central San Vicente	Agramonte	Spanish	B. Urzujo	45,033	67,465	75,500	88,459	100,000
Santa Amalia	Coliseo	Juan Bautista	Canal	Spanish	Francisco F. Aguirre	18,075	22,040	17,480	32,866	23,000
Santa Gertrudis	Banaguas	The Cuban Commercial & Industrial Co.	112 Wall St., New York City	American	Piactico Alonso	37,572	45,399	67,250	68,672	70,000
Santa Rita	Banaguas	Mendez & Garcia	Coliseo	Spanish	Juan Mendez	25,387	49,587	49,587	49,587	50,000
Santo Domingo	Baró	Sociedad Anonima Gertrudis	Apartado 164, Havana	Cuban	Miguel G. Mendoza	116,070	139,588	184,210	174,558	180,000
Saratoga	Union de Reyes	Central Esperanza	Havana	Cuban	J. G. Guma	51,500	77,273	85,000	62,002	65,000
Socorro	Limonar	Central Cuba Sugar Co.	Havana	Cuban-Spanish	Gerardo Gutierrez	21,700	21,700	21,700	42,497	50,000
Sociedad	Joyellanos	Pedro Arenal	Havana	Spanish	Adro Arrenal	147,152	260,000	263,000	319,094	350,000
Triunvirato	Limonar	Dolores J. de Cruzanduz	Limonar	American	J. W. Caldwell	110,294	168,287	246,003	194,459	210,000
Union	Agramonte	Viuda de E. Soello	129 Front St., New York City	Spanish	Antonio Mesa	15,453	18,130	25,000	18,192	20,000
		Sous de A. M. de Alfonso Larrea	Havana	Cuban	Antonio Rodriguez	18,577	37,778	42,000	11,868	25,000
		Sous de A. M. de Alfonso Larrea	Havana	Spanish	Luis A. Lezama	78,016	123,925	130,000	152,355	170,000
Totals						2,083,350	3,103,302	3,836,029	3,634,294	3,853,000

* Not grinding 1915.



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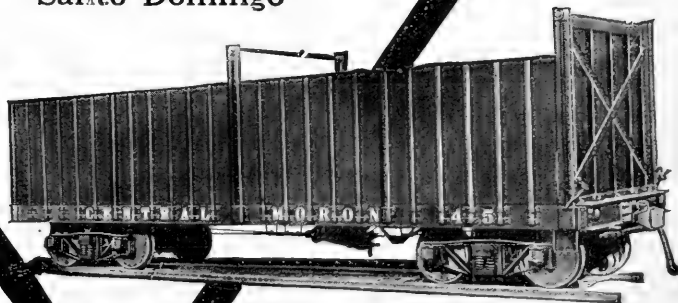
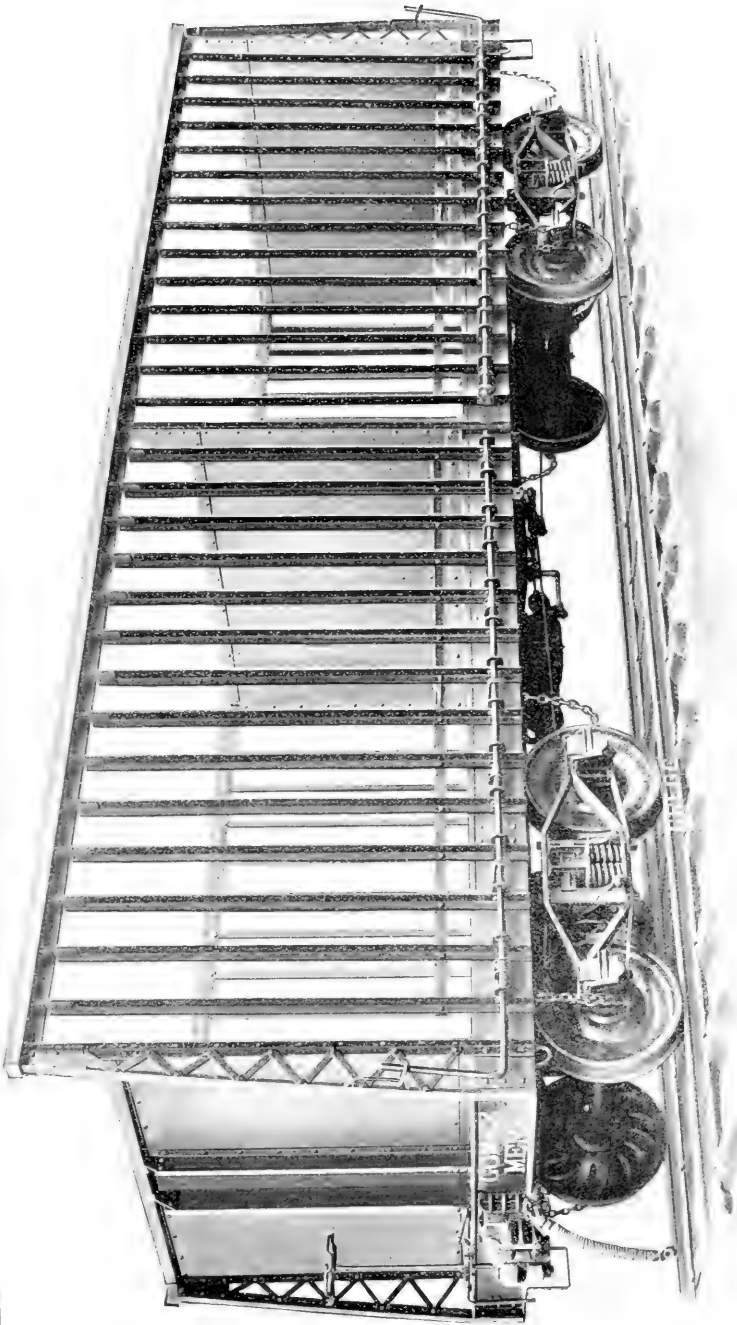


TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags in 1912 Crop	Output in Bags in 1913 Crop	Estimated in Bags in 1914 Crop
Adela	Remedios	Zarrago y Rodriguez S. en C.	Cuba	Cuban	Enrique Alvarez	81,668	77,908	85,933
Alfamira	Camaiguani	Compañia Azucarera Altamira	Hav. Nat. Bank Bldg., No. 404 Azucarera	Cuban	J. Perez Ayuela	38,594	77,434	54,656
Andretta	Mal Tiempo Cruces	Central Andretta Cia. Azucarera	Cruces	Cuban-Spanish	L. Gutierrez	118,500	169,055	178,423
Caracas	Santa Isabel de las Tullas	Caracas Sugar & RR. Co.	Apartado 126, Havana	British Cuban-Spanish	Raul Arrauca Constantino Mandado	160,144	191,121	139,258
Cardita	Rancho Veloz	Sucrs. of Vicente Perez La media	Cruces	Cuban-Spanish	Lopez Silveira & O. Perez	4,417	39,205	7,000
Carolina	Aranjo	Nico Castañedo	Santa Clara	Cuban	Idrovo Cuchedo	16,902	15,827	11,400
Candelaria	Remedios	Alfonso de la Cruz	Cruces	Spanish	Juan Roman	92,865	80,967	92,000
Constancia	Concepcion	Constancia Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	M. W. H. Remy	118,019	129,838	160,403
Corazon de Jesus	Encruellada	M. V. De Ota Amezcua	Encruellada	Cuban-Am.	Julian Escobar	74,137	98,080	102,883
Covadonga	Cruces	Sociedad Anonima Central Covadonga	Carmen Ribalta 103, Sagua	Spanish	Ignacio Aduarte	13,853	30,248	41,780
Dos Hermanas	Cruces	Dos Hermanas Sugar Co.	Cuba 119, Havana	Spanish	Alejo Carreño	79,080	124,824	140,000
Dos Hermanos (Aca)	Aranjo	Trustees of Mrs. F. Aca	Cruces	Spanish	A. E. Martí	70,299	107,800	82,000
El Salvador	Queredado de Guines	Lorenzo Bros	Cruces	Cuban	Oscar Berrayzarza	45,434	45,262	41,430
Esperanza (Francisco)	Santiago	Sucrs. de Francia	Alfonso Sagua La Grande	Cuban	Domingo Moreno	3,870	3,870	3,127
Esperanza	Santiago	Francisco Sagua	Alfonso Sagua La Grande	Cuban	Rafael Pello	20,975	33,648	30,000
Florida	Placetas	Domingo Leon	Alfonso Sagua La Grande, Habana	Cuban	Antonio Cebos	25,061	100,500	94,520
Granad	Manacas	Ortiz Galeorchea	Manacas	Cuban	L. Fernandez	59,791	61,844	86,704
Hormiguero	Paradero Hormiguero	Hormiguero Central Co.	69 Wall St., New York City	American	E. Ponvert	110,000	166,706	190,000
Juragua	Castillo de Jagua	Santa Clara Sugar Co.	A. Pelt303,25 Broad St., N.Y.	American	Santiago C. Murray	67,955	55,842	54,100
Julia	Camaiguani	Est. of Postre Sisters	Tegucigalpa	Cuban-Spanish	Jose de Gomez	7,612	10,516	8,943
La Vega	Guaymas	Domingo Nazabal	Obispo 53, Havana	Spanish	Isaras Cataya	108,230	136,000	152,200
Lequitio	Sierra Morena	Sucrs. of F. Cabello	Cruces	Cuban	P. Oñte	15,222	15,222	15,222
Luisa y Antonia	Carabias	Cba. Azuquera de Cara Haters	Sierra Morena	Cuban	F. Cabello	47,699	47,699	61,827
Luitardita	Carabias	Carabias	Sagua la Grande	Cuban	Domingo Berrayzarza	32,436	42,018	42,123
Macegata	Manacas	Falla Monasterio	Cruces	Spanish	A. Monasterio	85,980	90,591	102,500
Maguey	Sancti Spiritus	Maria Sugar Co.	Tunas de Zaza	American	Juan Ayuela	16,160	20,864	31,795
Maria Antonia	Santa Domingo	Juan Ayuela S. en C.	Central Ma. Antonio	Spanish	Juan Ayuela	31,047	54,384	54,384
Maria Victoria	Aguada de Pasajeros	Miguel Diaz	Aguada de Pasajeros	Spanish	J. Freire de Andrade	66,278	77,846	42,096
Narcisca	Yaguajay	Yaguajay and National Bank	Yaguajay	Spanish	R. Berrayzarza	117,658	118,172	126,414
Natividad	Guasimay, Santo Domingo	Francisco L. del Valle	Barranca, 400-401, Hav	American	F. Gomez	22,319	24,504	24,756
Parque Alto	Congojas	Parque Alto Sugar Co.	Barranca, Havana	American	F. Gomez	66,700	73,587	86,563
Pastora	Berna	Bernera & Co.	Santa Clara	British	Mr. Fowler	48,770	60,669	51,325
Perseverancia	Encruellada	Patriotic Sugar Co.	Cruces	Cuban-Spanish	F. Marullo	80,603	121,732	132,204
Perseverancia	Real Campaña	Miguel Diaz	Chucho, Pueblo Nuevo	Cuban-Spanish	Juan A. Renalde	12,270	12,270	106,000
Portugalete	Palma	Estado de Escarabajos	Cruces	Spanish	Stanley Lavín	62,260	62,260	90,000
Rancho	Manacas	Auel y Francisco	Sagua la Grande	Cuban-Spanish	R. Tomasino	54,706	86,160	81,300
Rancho Veloz	Remedios	Central Ramona	Cruces	Cuban	Domingo Leon	10,920	48,434	55,000
Reforma	Calbarren	Martinez Carrillo & Co.	Calbarren	Spanish	Jose H. Martirez	97,417	92,501	131,086
Regla	Cruces	Fel-Silva e Rivera y Alfonso	Cruces	Cuban	Rivera y Alfonso	3,586	3,586	3,586
Resolucion	Carabias	Rodda & Molina S. en C.	Carabias	Cuban	Jose Rodda	17,245	50,141	49,292
Rosalia	Sagua	Juan de Dios Oña	Carabias	Cuban	Candela Oña	54,453	49,070	73,577
Rosalia	Yaguajay	J. Perreira S. en C.	Remedios	Cuban	Rafael Linaero	30,479	46,284	36,352

(See totals next page)

* Not grinding 1915.



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PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA—Continued

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners'	Owners' Address	Nationality on Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags in 1913 Crop	Output in Bags in 1914 Crop	Output in Bags in 1913 Crop	Output in Bags in 1914 Crop	Estimated Values in 1914 Crop
Rosa Maria	Mayajigua	Patrio Suarez	Mayajigua	Cuban	P. Suarez**	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000
San Agustín	Calbarlén	Compañía Anonima Central San Agustín	Calbarlén	Cuban	J. M. Gutiérrez	90,809	93,298	106,326	106,326	116,000
San Agustín	Lajas Clara	Nicolás Astudillo	Santa Clara	Cuban	Eduardo Cárter	90,877	85,000	121,352	122,385	90,000
San Cristóbal	Sibabo	V. C. Abreu	Santa Clara	Cuban	Vicente G. Abreu	53,006	46,071	83,062	53,485	70,000
San Francisco	Cruces	E. Cardosa	Central San Cristóbal	Cuban	E. Cardoso	18,110	18,110	13,000	13,000	16,000
San Francisco Asís	Carahatas	Suc. de Marta Abreu	Cruces	Cuban	Rafael Guardado	58,750	60,573	77,558	65,512	72,000
San Isidro	Quemado de Cúllmes	Compañía Azucarera de Carahatas	Sagua La Grande	Cuban	Joaquín Gañal	24,890	18,572	47,120	.....	30,000
San José	Medillas	José M. Bequeristain	Sagua La Grande	Cuban	Saúl Rodríguez	27,285	21,077	40,057	41,001	42,000
San Juan	Remedios	Salban y Valle	Plaetas	Cuban	A. F. Giovechea	50,465	43,043	88,288	75,372	80,000
San Pablo	Remedios	Edmundo Kurz	Cruces	Spanish	Edmundo Kurz	39,632	57,395	91,800	65,982	45,000
San Pedro	Sierra Morena	Domingo Lron S. en C	Zahúeta	Cuban	Francisco León	27,315	21,370	45,072	35,348	35,000
Santa Catalina	Cruces	E. Abreu e. o Diaz y Artime	Sagua La Grande	Cuban	Ricardo Diaz	8,328	6,336	40,726	36,429	50,000
Santa Lúgarda	Sierra Morena	F. Gamba & Co.	Cruces	Cuban	Arturo Yturralde	74,682	56,402	92,000	83,651	77,000
Santa Lucía (López)	Mata	José M. López	Sierra Morena	Spanish	.....	25,954	15,178	38,253	19,000	35,000
Santa María	Pozo de la China	F. Caeleco	Mata	Cuban	Antonio G. Solís	38,292	44,070	81,406	81,803	75,000
Santa Rosa	Sitio Viejo	R. G. Abreu	Cruces	Spanish	Joaquín Cobian	60,398	56,095	90,585	75,845	65,000
Santa Teresa	Sitio Viejo	Santa Teresa Sugar Co	Ranchuelo	Cuban	José Rupia	77,346	88,552	126,982	103,261	95,000
Santísima Trinidad	Cruces	Santísima Trinidad Sugar Co	Ranchuelo	Cuban	Juan Labernal	109,356	102,533	108,816	108,816	130,000
Soledad	Cruces	Soledad Sugar Co	Ranchuelo	Cuban	M. Escudero	58,590	23,223	71,369	45,839	59,000
Trinidad	Trinidad	Trinidad Sugar Co.	E. F. Atkins, Pres., 10 Broad St., Boston, Mass.	American	L. F. Hughes	71,335	85,491	103,464	129,006	124,000
Tuluacú	Sancti Spiritus	The Tuluacú Sugar Co	E. F. Atkins, Pres., 10 Broad St., Boston, Mass.	American	W. G. Pullum	56,810	82,696	82,207	81,517	80,000
Utiel	Cruces	Utiel Sugar Co	112 Wall St., New York City	American	José B. Rionda	71,550	106,306	135,436	135,436	185,000
Vitoria	Yaguajay	Juan Pablo Ruiz de Gámiz	129 Front St., New York City	American	Robert McCulloch	63,345	66,258	96,933	65,662	95,000
Washington	Hatuey	Washington Sugar Co	Cuba 138, Havana & Yaguajay	Spanish	Marcos Larraide	97,528	106,414	133,070	177,844	150,000
Zaza	Plaetas	Viuda de Zahúeta	112 Wall St., New York City	Spanish	Francisco Coma	70,798	94,253	187,869	152,221	175,000
Totals			Cuba 20, Havana	Spanish	Gabriel Montaner	89,057	83,786	127,902	106,479	110,000
						3,807,478	3,821,844	5,709,395	5,175,859	5,400,000

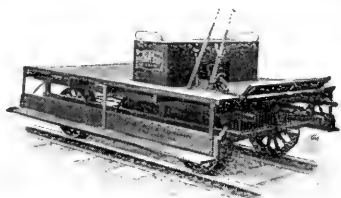
* Did not grind 1914. ** Not yet in operation.

THE
ESTIMATES
IN THIS
ISSUE
OF THE
1914-1915
SUGAR CROP
OF CUBA
WERE
COMPILED IN
JANUARY, 1915
AND
REVISED TO
DATE



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CUBA AND THE EUROPEAN WAR

Cuba, child of American democracy, through her own ingenious statecraft and resourcefulness, has weathered the financial stringency caused by the European war. Her title to an easy money mart while the war is juggling other nations' stocks, finds its basic strength in federal exigency.

Free maritime insurance on tobacco, minting of money by the state, advance from 6 to 8 per cent. on hypothetical loans, consolidation of the rural guard and army, and governmental aid to the unemployed, turned the trick for Cuba. The story of the government's recovery from the panicky condition resultant from the European conflagration is prettily told in the matter-of-fact report of the country's condition, recently issued.

When war closed brokerages of the world and banks shut their doors and moratoriums were declared, Cuba became active in her own behalf. And before the world at large had shook off the awful paralysis of world-war, the tiny island nation was sailing in a sea of prosperity and confidence.

One of the first measures adopted by the state was allowing the advance of from 6 to 8 per cent on loans of the hypothetical bank—the Territorial Bank of Cuba. This was the first modification of the laws of 1910 providing for the establishment of such an institution. Minting of government money also came up in conjunction with this as the tightness of the world's cash became more apparent.

These two measures practically assured interior prosperity.

Gold was taken as a standard for the new coinage and money was coined in denominations ranging from 2 cents to \$20. In gold, allowing 001. alloy, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$4, \$2 and \$1 pieces were coined. In silver, .002 alloy, \$1, 40c. 20c. and 10c. were coined. In nickel—250 parts nickel, 750 parts copper—5c, 2c and 1c. pieces were coined. This new money and that of the United States are declared the only legal tender of the island government.

State guarantees, free, of foreign shipments

of tobacco, up to 75 per cent of its value, was one of the greatest reliefs of the country, tobacco being one of the principal exports of the country. This guarantee is on the manufactures product as well as the raw material.

For the sake of relieving the government's economic condition, the government arranged for the consolidation of the rural guard and the standing army of the republic. This was done by a modification of the country's laws to make the duties of the two uniform, and a recasting of the functions of the general headquarters of the army, thus dispensing with a heavy governmental expense by consolidation of two staffs.

The next step taken by the country was the care of the unemployed—the majority being tobacco plantation laborers. The country provided that "the executive shall employ the sum of \$5,000,000 in the establishing of asylums, rations, orphanages, a home for helpless women and whatever other means he may deem necessary."

Cuba's chief export product is sugar, the 1914-15 crop being estimated at 2,660,286 tons (2,240 pounds each). Exportation of sugar from the country for January to November, 1914, follows:

Sacks	Tons
-------	------

 To three ports north of

Hatteras	12,867,442	1,836,206
New Orleans	2,109,806	301,414
Galveston	220,480	31,496
Canada	41,899	5,987
Vancouver	38,200	5,457
Japan	135,215	19,316
Europe	1,921,954	274,565

Totals 17,335,086 2,476,441
Sacks, 320 pounds each; tons, 2,240 pounds each.

The principal other products of the island are alcohol, cigars, cigarettes, leaf tobacco, cocoa, molasses, honey, wax, tortoise shell, mahogany, cedar, raw hides, cocoanut, bananas, pineapples, oranges, grape fruit and all kinds of vegetables.—San Antonio (Tex.) Express.

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY

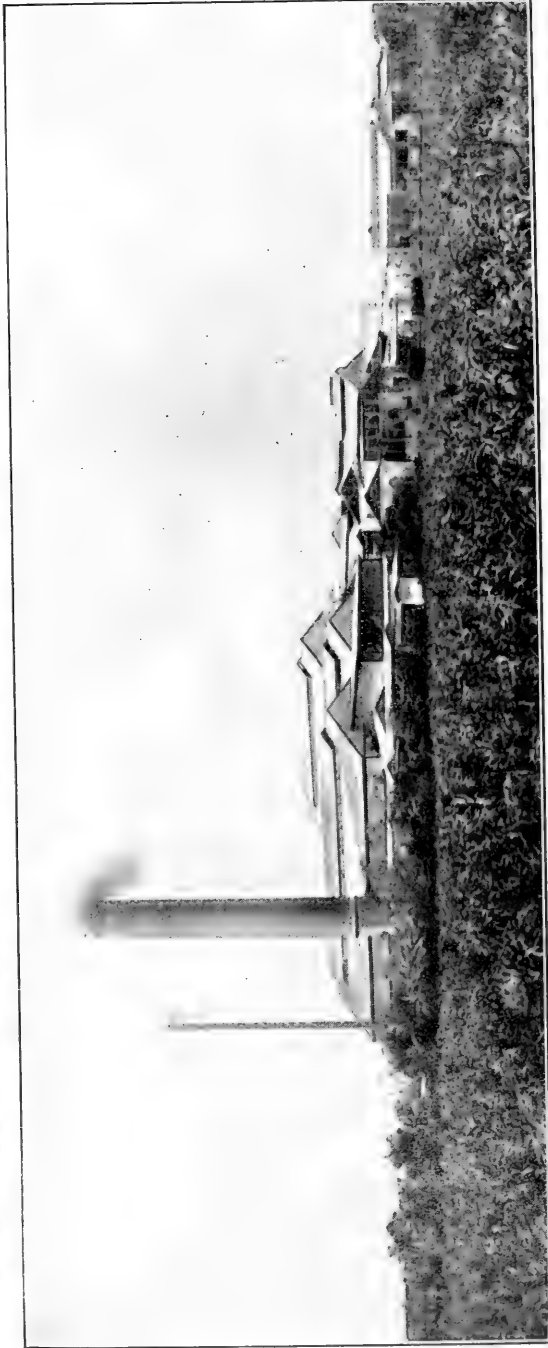
Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1911		Output in Bags 1912		Output in Bags 1913		Estimated In-Bags 1915	
						Crop	Group	Crop	Group	Crop	Group	Crop	Group
Camaguey	Piedrocas	Cla. Azucera Camaguey	23 Cuba St. Havana	Cuban	M. B. de Marchena	50,140	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Ciego de Avila	Ciego de Avila	Glego de Avila Cia. Azucera	Ciego de Avila	Cuban	Abacardo Padron	24,934	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000
El Lunareto	Nuevitas	Sociedad Anonima Central	El Lunareto	Cuban-Spanish	J. Moderos	74,337	85,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000
El Senado	Camaguey	The Senado Sugar Co.	Central Senado	Cuban-Amec.	Pedro Sanchez	140,754	170,410	87,004	107,559	127,310	245,357	200,000	200,000
Francisco	Camaguey	Francisco Sugar Co.	112 Wall St., New York City	American	Leandro J. Rionda	237,915	293,334	257,141	293,334	.....	.....	.....	290,000
Jajuy	Ciego de Avila	Jajuy Land Co.	100 Wall St., New York City	American	M. B. de Marchena	189,156	213,000	213,000	213,000	289,057	290,000	.....	290,000
Jatibonico	Camaguey	Cuba Company	72 William St., New York City	American	J. R. Bullard	142,593	195,000	195,000	195,000	319,050	319,050	.....	319,050
Moron	Ciego de Avila	J. M. Tarada	Apartado 110, Havana	Cuban	.....	210,318	245,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245,207
Stewart	Florida	Stewart Sugar Co.	27 William St., New York	American	Octavio E. Davis	210,318	245,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245,207
Verdentes	Florida	Cla. Azucera Verdentes	D'Clonnet 13, Clientes 503	Cuban	.....	780,177	907,474	1,192,374	2,063,016	.....	.....	.....	1,995,000
Totals.....						780,177	907,474	1,192,374	2,063,016	** Begins grinding 1916.			

TABLE OF ACTIVE SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ORIENTE

Name of Plantation	Location	Owners	Owners' Address	Nationality of Owners	Administrator	Output in Bags 1911		Output in Bags 1912		Output in Bags 1913		Estimated In-Bags 1915	
						Crop	Group	Crop	Group	Crop	Group	Crop	Group
America	Contra Maestros	Federico Bernandez	Santiago	Cuban	Federico Bernandez	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000
Borjita	Dos Caminos	Louis Hochvarria	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	Harold Harry	288,944	439,678	367,078	469,033	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Boston	Banes	United Fruit Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	E. Fonto Sterling	453,660	618,372	436,291	618,372	.....	.....	.....	350,000
Chaparra	Chaparra	Cuba-American Sugar Co.	178 Front St., New York City	American	George M. Boate	84,000	78,200	78,200	77,000	77,000	143,872	100,000	100,000
Cape Cruz	Ensenhade Mora	Cape Cruz Co.	Madrid, Spain	Spanish	C. B. Goodrich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000
Condimento	Guantanamo	J. Sanchez de Toza	Condimento	American	Ernesto Brooks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,000
Dos Amigos	Camaguey	N. Castiblanco	Front St., New York	American	Ernesto Brooks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350,000
Esperanza	Camaguey	Cla. Azucera del Guiso	Santiago	Spanish	Antonio de Gonzalez	38,000	39,000	39,000	41,000	51,416	60,000	.....	60,000
Hatillo	San Luis	Federico Almeida	Manzanillo	Spanish	Federico Almeida	22,000	31,466	31,466	32,000	.....	.....	.....	75,000
Isabel	Media Luna	Beattie & Co.	129 Front St., New York City	British	R. H. Beattie	119,000	116,800	71,000	134,136	150,200	170,000	.....	170,000
Isabel	Guantanamo	Guantanamo Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	H. Haquet	60,000	262,000	262,000	262,000	283,650	290,000	.....	290,000
Los Cafios	Guantanamo	Guantanamo Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	L. M. A. Evans	26,029	32,302	32,302	40,691	40,691	84,000	.....	70,000
Manati	Manati	Manati Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	Edgar Chapman	79,500	100,796	135,000	135,000	131,696	260,000	.....	260,000
Manati	Manati	Manati Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	American	Edgar Chapman	67,730	91,000	91,000	93,600	93,600	165,000	.....	165,000
Niquero	Palmarito De Cauto	New Niquero Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	Cuban-Amec.	Ricardo Narcaez	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405,000
Palmarito	Palmarito De Cauto	Warner Sugar Ref. Co.	79 Wall St., New York, N. Y.	American	W. C. Chapman	289,932	269,374	269,374	493,325	493,325	405,000	.....	405,000
Preston	Preston	Nipe Bay Co.	131 State St., Boston, Mass.	American	W. G. Brown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Romaleo	Guantanamo	Brosseau and heirs of J. p. Maklin	890 Broadway, N. Y. City	American	H. J. B. Bafed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Salvador	Calleto	G. Marco & Co.	Manzanillo	British	Twelvero Brooks	38,853	42,000	42,000	37,900	55,250	.....	.....	45,000
San Antonio	Guantanamo	Sturs, Lutz & Co.	St. Etienne de Montieu	French	G. Marco & Co.	33,000	33,000	46,000	46,000	46,000	55,000	.....	55,000
San Manuel	Chaparra	Cuba-American Sugar Co.	129 Front St., N. Y. City	French	Alfonso Tamper	52,200	46,000	46,000	43,823	40,000	50,000	.....	50,000
San Ramon	Guantanamo	Compania Azucera del Guiso	Santiago	American	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Santa Ana	Santa Ana	Est. de Alza & Espartero	Manzanillo & Havana	Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000
Santa Cecilia	Guantanamo	Santa Cecilia Sugar Co.	82 Beaver St., New York, N. Y.	Amer-Spanish	Antonio Arias	25,300	20,980	20,980	32,000	18,963	20,000	.....	20,000
Santa Lucia	Santa Lucia	Santa Lucia Sugar Co.	2 Rector St., Oriente	American	Genaro Fernandez	90,090	78,470	81,500	78,000	78,000	90,000	.....	90,000
Santa Maria	Guantanamo	Santa Maria Sugar Co.	2 Rector St., New York City	American	Edgar Chapman	33,000	29,241	80,482	48,510	48,510	60,000	.....	60,000
Santa Maria	Guantanamo	Santa Maria Sugar Co.	2 Rector St., New York City	American	Rafael F. Sanchez	162,238	179,937	250,000	375,929	375,929	65,000	.....	65,000
Sociedad	Calleto	Sociedad de J. Alsina	Manzanillo	Cuban	F. Pons	24,500	35,500	40,372	38,500	38,500	35,000	.....	35,000
Teresita	Guantanamo	The Central Tereza Sugar Co.	129 Front St., New York City	Cuban	Juan Alsina	24,000	28,500	40,000	37,000	43,000	45,000	.....	45,000
Tranquilidad	Celba Huac	Jaime Rosa Vivas	129 Front St., N. Y. City	American	J. B. Sime	124,610	136,555	138,000	138,000	125,000	130,000	.....	130,000
Union	Calleto	Jose Rousseau	Manzanillo	Spanish	Jaime Rosa Vivas	68,700	73,500	73,500	70,000	50,000	100,000	.....	100,000
Union	San Luis	Jose Rousseau	Manzanillo	French	J. Rousseau	51,000	78,200	78,200	72,000	72,000	25,000	.....	25,000
Totals.....						2,453,690	2,980,095	3,698,896	4,515,939	** Factory not erected.			

† Caut. Embarcadero

SANBORN EVAPORATORS HAVE NEVER FAILED.



We have an absolutely unbroken record of success, exceeding our guarantees in every case. The SANBORN is everything an evaporator should be. We can prove it to you.

HAVANA, CUBA
MILLER BROTHERS
Tentiente Rey 14

SANBORN EVAPORATOR CO.

79 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO
L. J. BARTHELEMY
P. O. Box 193

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE PLANTATIONS BY PROVINCES

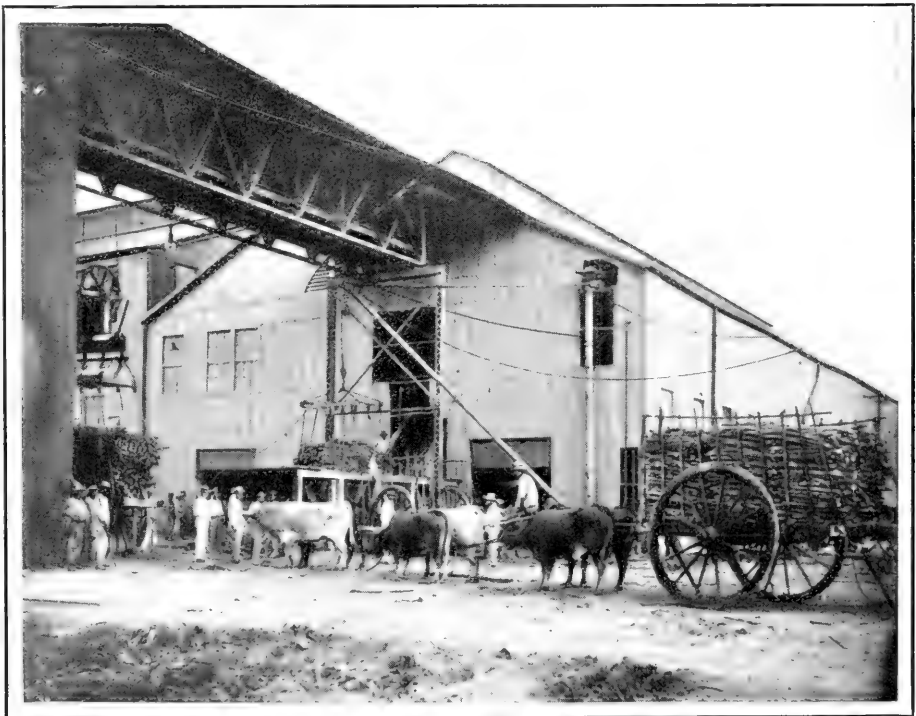
OUTPUT FIGURED IN BAGS

Province:	English, Spanish, French, etc., Ownership		American Ownership		Cuban Ownership		Totals	
	1914	Est. 1915	1914	Est. 1915	1914	Est. 1915	1914	Est. 1915
Havana.....	1,818,040	1,762,000	55,241	40,000	243,745	275,000	2,117,026	2,077,000
Pinar del Río.....	77,778	70,000	87,200	90,000	187,024	157,000	352,002	317,000
Matanzas.....	1,751,583	1,843,000	472,622	495,000	1,410,089	1,515,000	3,634,294	3,853,000
Santa Clara.....	2,308,167	2,306,000	1,180,429	1,171,000	1,686,963	1,883,000	5,175,559	5,360,000
Camaguey.....	386,111	290,000	1,401,008	1,280,000	275,879	425,000	2,062,998	1,995,000
Oriente.....	597,419	630,000	3,269,541	3,039,000	648,979	745,000	4,515,939	4,414,000
Totals.....	6,939,098	6,901,000	6,466,041	6,115,000	4,452,679	5,000,000	17,857,818	18,016,000
Percentage.....	39	38	36	34	25	28	100	100

SUMMARY OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS BY PROVINCES

NATIONALITY OF OWNERS

	English, Spanish, French, etc., Ownership	American Ownership	Cuban Ownership	Total
Havana.....	13	1	5	19
Pinar del Río.....	3	1	3	7
Matanzas.....	20	8	16	44
Santa Clara.....	26	13	32	71
Camaguey.....	2	4	3	9
Oriente.....	12	16	5	33
Total 1915.....	76	43	64	183
Total 1913.....	86	53	38	177



The cane after being cut and stripped of its leaves is brought to the mill in great carts. The crane takes up the contents of the carts at one lift.

SAMUEL SMITH SON & CO.

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Builders of High Pressure Steam Boilers for over 70 years

Tubes, Grates, Castings, Parts, Valves and Fittings
 always in stock



ONE HALF OF INSTALLATION OF SMITH BOILERS

AT **MANATI SUGAR CO'S.** PLANT

Among the Plantations using our Boilers are the following:

CONSTANCIA

SAN VICENTE

FRANCISCO

MERCEDITA

DELICIAS

TUINUCÚ

MANATI

TINGUARO

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON CUBAN TOBACCO

A substantial countervailing duty is hereafter to be collected on imported Cuban tobacco and cigars, according to a ruling of the Treasury Department. The Department has been informed that under the terms of customs circular 49 of the Government of Cuba on November 9 last, issued under the authority of a Cuban law, a bounty is being paid on the exportation of tobacco and cigars by the Cuban Government.

The pertinent parts of the Cuban bounty law follow:

"Article 1.—The executive is authorized to grant a bounty of \$10, official money, for each thousand manufactured cigars, which an established factory sends to a foreign market.

"Article 2.—The executive is likewise authorized to grant a bounty of 5 per cent ad valorem on raw tobacco shipped to foreign markets by wholesale houses established in Cuba.

"Article 5.—The bounties referred to herein shall be granted for six months, but the Executive may renew them for two periods of six months each, if on the expiration of the first and later, of the second period, the same conditions exist as at the present time."

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters has consequently given the following instructions:

"Collectors of customs are therefore hereby instructed that, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph E., section IV, tariff act of October 3, 1913, additional duties equivalent to the export bounties paid by the Government of Cuba on tobacco and cigars should be collected on those articles when imported either directly or indirectly from that country.

"The additional duties herein declared are not subject to any deduction under the reciprocity convention with Cuba (T. D. 24836), but shall be collected in full."

COUNTERVAILING DUTY ON CUBA TOBACCO SUSPENDED

It is understood that the Treasury Department will instruct the collectors of customs not to impose the countervailing duty on imported cigars and tobacco from Cuba in accordance with a recent circular from the customs division, until further notice. The Department was informed that the Executive of Cuba was authorized by a legislative act of the island government to pay a bounty on Cuban cigars and tobacco exported. In view of this act the Department felt called upon to impose the countervailing duty provided for in the tariff act. Since the publication of the original notice, however, it has been repre-

sented to the Department that whereas the Cuban Executive has been "authorized" to pay the tobacco bounty, this bounty has actually never been paid, therefore the United States should not impose the countervailing duty.

In view of this statement the Treasury Department has asked the State Department to make an investigation for the purpose of finding out whether or not the Cuban tobacco bounty has ever been paid. In the meantime the countervailing duty will not be imposed.

COMMITTEE OF TOBACCO WORKERS MAKE PROPOSALS

The committee of tobacco workers has addressed a letter for presentation to the President offering suggestions as to the way members of their union could be employed. One proposal is that work could be found for them either in Havana or some other city in doing street cleaning, such as now is carried on by the Sanitary Department. They also think that work could be found for many of the out of work tobacco men in the Department of Public Works.

ARGENTINE TOBACCO CROP SHOWS ENORMOUS INCREASE

According to figures supplied by the great daily paper *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, Argentina is rapidly destined to become a rival of Cuba in the cultivation of tobacco. It is shown that last year the national production of cigarettes reached a total of 550,000,000 boxes, while three hundred million cigars, and 4,500,000 kilograms of leaf tobacco were manufactured. It is believed that this industry is yet only in its infancy, and is destined to increase enormously within the next few years.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS WANT COMMERCIAL TREATY

The Union of Tobacco Manufacturers have held another meeting at which the result of the steps they are taking to secure better treatment from the governments of the United States, Chile and Argentine for Cuban tobacco were discussed.

Their aim is to secure a reduction of duty from the United States so that tobacco made up in Cuba shall obtain the same treatment as tobacco shipped in bond, and made up in Florida or some other part of the States. It was agreed to present a statement of their case to the Secretary of Commerce and Agriculture, so that he may take the matter up with the Secretary of State.



Central "La Vega" at Guayos near Sancti Spiritus.

RAPID CONSTRUCTION OF A SUGAR FACTORY

On January 21st, last, a new sugar factory, called "La Vega," began grinding cane at Guayos, on the Cuba Railroad, near Sancti Spiritus.

On the 26th day of last September, Messrs. Smith, Ames and Chisholm, consulting and contracting engineers, of Havana, broke ground for the branch railway line to connect the Cuba RR. with the proposed site for the new sugar factory.

In that field, which was then a pasture for cattle, there began within less than four months a daily movement of from 800 to 900 tons of cane over that branch railway line to and through a complete new sugar factory, and out again to the main line railway in the form of sugar.

The engineers were commissioned by the sugar company on Sept. 15th to prepare plans and to complete the installation, including railway lines and storage warehouse and office building by February 1st.

The President of this sugar company is Sr. Orestes Ferrara, former speaker of the Cuban Congress. The Vice-President is Mr. Hannibal J. de Mesa, and the principal other stockholder is former President, Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez.

These gentlemen were greatly ridiculed by their planter friends for permitting themselves to believe the preposterous claim of any engineers that they could complete a new sugar "central" in four months, but they never wavered in their confidence and their financial support, and finally had the satisfaction of seeing that confidence justified and having the last laugh on their side.

The new steel structures were fabricated by the American Steel Co., of Cuba, at their shops at Havana, from the plans of the engineers and delivered on time. The mills were

furnished by Messrs. Bibert, Bancroft & Ross, of New Orleans. Some of the boilers and crystallizers and a horizontal triple effect were brought from an old factory belonging to Mr. Mesa.

Other boilers and crystallizers and a vacuum pan, and the defaceators and other tanks were made in Cuba. Another vacuum pan, the centrifugals, filter presses and the pumps, etc., were brought from the United States.

The construction included also a large store warehouse for sugar, and some three kilometers of standard gauge railway line in the Batey for the handling of cane, sugar, molasses, etc.; also a dam, water pump and pipe line for water supply, from the adjacent river to the factory.

This is certainly a record-breaking achievement, as the usual time required for such construction is about a year.

The buildings were finished with concrete floors throughout and steam pipes protected with non-conducting coverings, to prevent condensation of steam.

The work was so carefully done, notwithstanding its rapidity, that no pipe-joints have leaked nor have any delays occurred from hot journal bearings in mills nor engines.

The cooling apparatus for condensing water was ordered from the Spray Engineering Co., of Boston, and has proven much more efficient than the usual *cooling tower* in use in Cuba.

Cane is secured from "Colonos" along the railway line.

The present factory has a capacity for about 850 tons of cane daily, but the building was constructed with locations prepared for the installation of additional mills, boilers, pans, etc., sufficient to increase the capacity to 1,500 tons daily.

The extension of the Company's cane zone by the construction of railway lines into contiguous territory is also contemplated.

NOTE TARIFF PROVISION IN EFFECT MARCH 1, 1914

	<i>Per lb.</i>
Duty Cuban Sugars to March 1, 1914.....	1.348
Duty Cuban Sugars since March 1, 1914.....	1.0048

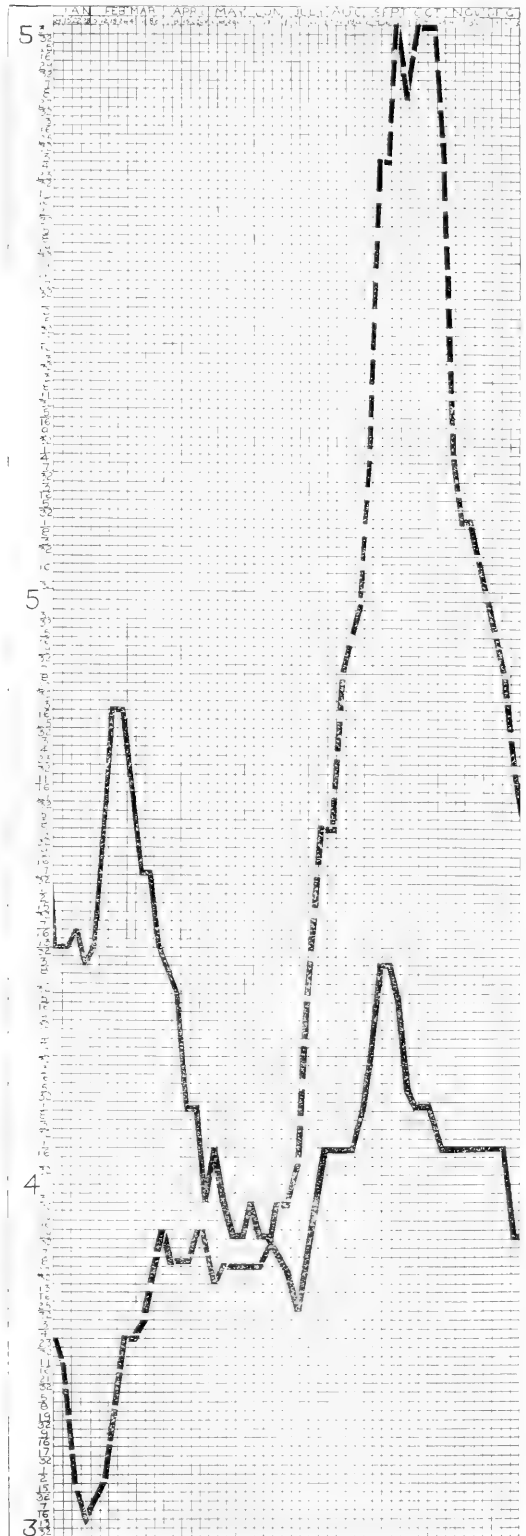


1913-1914

Chart showing fluctuations of price at New York of Cuban Centrifugal Sugar, 96⁸ Test. Showing the extraordinary rise in early August following the outbreak of the European War. Solid line, 1914; dotted line, 1913.

CHART OF
SUGAR PRICES AT
NEW YORK
OF CENTRIFUGAL
SUGAR 96° TEST
SHOWING THE
EXTRAORDINARY
ADVANCE IN THE
PRICES DURING
THE YEAR 1911
AND THE
MARKED
RECESSION OF
PRICES IN 1912

Solid line 1912. Dotted line 1911.



SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for *The Cuba Review*, by *Willett & Gray*, New York

Our last review for the magazine was dated February 9th, 1915.

At that date, Centrifugal Sugar 96° test was quoted at 4c. per pound, cost and freight landed New York, and 5.02c. per lb. duty paid.

The course of the market from 4c cost and freight (5.02c) has been as follows: February 10th, 3¾c. c & f (4.77c. duty paid); 11th, 3½c. c & f, (4.64c. duty paid); 15th, 3½c. c & f, (4.51c. duty paid); 18th, 3¾c. c & f, (4.77c. duty paid); 24th, 3 13-16c. c & f, (4.83c. duty paid); 25th, 3¾c. c & f, (4.77c. duty paid); March 1st, 3½c. c & f (4.64c. duty paid); 3d, 3 9-16 c. c & f, (4.58c. duty paid); 4th, 3¾c. c & f, 4.77c. duty paid); 9th, 3 11-16c. c & f (4.70c. duty paid) and later 4.64c. duty paid.

During the same time, future shipments for all March sold at 3¾c., 3½c., 3½c., 3¾c., 3¾c., 3¾c., 3½c., and 3¾c. cost and freight, and for April shipment at 3¾c. c & f (sold March 4th). A special feature was the sale on March 3d of 200,000 bags Cubas at 3.35c., 3.40c., 3.50c. F.O.B. Cuba for April delivery.

On March 4th, a refiner bought 15,000 tons Cubas for April-May delivery at 3½c. F.O.B. Cuba, but this was afterwards transferred to operators.

The movement of the market early this month from 3¾c. c & f to 3½c. c & f and a rapid recovery to 3¾c. c & f caused special comment because of the F.O.B. purchases made on the c & f decline. The operations had the appearance of the re-selling of March contract sugars on the c & f basis and the replacing of sales further ahead on the F.O.B. basis for April deliveries. The business, while reported to be for English account, leaves the sugar open for shipment to Great Britain, France, or the United States, as may appear to the best advantage.

Statistics, which we have carefully prepared, do not indicate that Great Britain is in any need of more sugar from Cuba and the United States than was originally bought on Government account, and which is still going forward (5,000 tons this week).

The opening of the Dardanelles, if accomplished, will open the way for direct exports from Russia to Great Britain and France of the Russian contingent of 200,000 tons to 235,000 tons freed by the Government for outside exports in 1915.

The Cuba crop is progressing as well as can be expected under continued unfavorable weather conditions, and visible production to the end of February was 217,637 tons behind last year at a corresponding date. If the same amount of sugar is produced after this date as was produced last season during the same time, the entire crop will be 2,380,095 tons. The latest weather report is that it is colder, which is favorable to the ripening of the cane and a large production.

During the period under review, the question of tonnage has been of paramount importance freights having advanced at one time to 35c. per 100 lbs. and remained at 28c. to 31c. per 100 lbs. during most of the time. The increasing exports from Cuba to the United States for the recent weeks indicate that the freight stringency is about over, although it is not likely that reduced rates of more than a few cents will be made for some time. Latest engagement was at 28c. per 100 lbs.

Advices state that the German Government has officially decreed a decrease of 25% in the area to be devoted to beetroots grown for sugar, and that the acreage devoted to growing beets to produce beet-seed is reduced 50%. The large reduction in beet-seed should have an important influence upon the United States beet sugar production in 1916. The 1915 season promises to be the largest crop of domestic beet sugar ever produced.

To-day's New York raw sugar market is easier in tone and tendency, resulting in sales at 3 11-16 c. c & f (4.70c.) for Cubas and later with sales of Porto Ricos at 4.64c. per lb.

Refined sugar during the time under review did not participate in the fluctuations in raws, but has maintained steadiness at 5.75c. less 2% for fine granulated during the entire period.

Raw sugar future trading on the New York Coffee Exchange has been a quite important feature during the month, and has been subject at times to quite violent fluctuations unknown in the regular markets. It passed through one such downward crisis of 60c per 100 lbs. satisfactorily. The closing quotations to-day are:

March, 3.69c. bid, 3.70c. asked; April 3.74c. bid, 3.75c. asked; May, 3.79c. bid, 3.80c. asked; June, 3.84c. bid, 3.85c. asked; July, 3.89c. bid, 3.90c. asked; August, 3.94c. bid, 3.95c. asked; Sept., 3.99c. bid, 4.00c. asked; October 3.99c. bid, 4.00c. asked; November, 3.96c. bid, 3.97c. asked and December, 3.83c. bid, 3.84c. asked.

It is reported that trading in sugar futures on the Havana Stock Exchange, along similar lines to the New York Exchange, will soon be started.

New York, March 9th, 1915.

WILLETT & GRAY.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 9 de Febrero de 1915, en cuyo periodo el azúcar centrifugo polarización 96° se cotizaba á 4c. la libra costo y flete puesta en muelle en Nueva York, y á 5.02c. la libra derechos pagados.

El curso del mercado desde 4c. costo y flete (5.02c.) ha sido como sigue: el 10 de Febrero, 3¾c. c. y f. (4.77c. derechos pagados); el día 11, 3 5/8c. c. y f. (4.64c. derechos pagados); el día 15, 3½c. c. y f. (4.515c. derechos pagados); el 18, 3¾c. c. y f. (4.77c. derechos pagados); el 24, 3 13/16c. c. y f. (4.83c. derechos pagados); el 25, 3¾c. c. y f. (4.77c. derechos pagados); el 1 de Marzo, 3 5/8c. c. y f. (4.64c. derechos pagados); el día 3, 3 9/16c. c. y f. (4.58c. derechos pagados); el día 4, 3¾c. c. y f. (4.77c. derechos pagados); el día 9, 3 11/16c. c. y f. (4.70c. derechos pagados), y más tarde 4.64c. derechos pagados.

Durante ese tiempo, embarques futuros para todo el mes de Marzo se vendieron respectivamente á 3 7/8c., 3 5/8c., 3½c., 3¾c., 3 7/8c., 3¾c., 3 5/8c. y 3¾c. costo y flete, y para embarque en Abril á 3¾c. c. y f. (vendido el 4 de Marzo). Una circunstancia especial fué la venta en 3 de Marzo de 200,000 sacos de azúcar de Cuba á 3.35c., 3.40c. y 3.50c. libre á bordo en Cuba para entregar en Abril.

El 4 de Marzo un refinador compró 15,000 toneladas de azúcar de Cuba para entregar en Abril y Mayo á 3 1/2c. libre á bordo en Cuba, pero esto fué transferido después á los especuladores.

El movimiento del mercado á principios de este mes, desde 3 3/4c. c. y f. á 3 1/2c. c. y f., y una rápida reaccion á 3 3/4c. c. y f., causó comentario especial á causa de las compras libereses á bordo hechas sobre la baja de costo y flete. Las operaciones parecían ser la reventa de los azúcares contratados en marzo bajo la base de costo y flete y restituir en su lugar las ventas más posteriores bajo la base de libre á bordo para entregas en Abril. Las transacciones, aunque se dicen ser por cuenta de Inglaterra, dejan el azúcar expedita para embarcar á la Gran Bretaña, á Francia ó á los Estados Unidos, según parezca ser más ventajoso.

Las estadísticas que hemos preparado cuidadosamente, no indican que la Gran Bretaña necesita más azúcar de Cuba y de los Estados Unidos de lo que se compró primitivamente por cuenta del Gobierno, y cuyo azúcar se está enviando aún (5,000 toneladas esta semana).

La apertura de los Dardanelos, si llega á efectuarse, abrirá el camino para la exportación directa desde Rusia á la Gran Bretaña y á Francia del contingente ruso de 200,000 á 235,000 toneladas de azúcar expeditas por el Gobierno para la exportación al extranjero en 1915.

La zafra de Cuba va progresando todo lo que puede esperarse bajo las continuadas condiciones del tiempo poco favorable y la visible producción hasta el fin de febrero era de 217,637 toneladas menos que el año pasado por la misma fecha. Si la misma cantidad de azúcar es producida después de dicha fecha de lo que se produjo la última estación durante ese tiempo, la zafra entera será de 2,380,095 toneladas. Los últimos informes acerca del tiempo son de que hace mas frío, lo cual es favorable para la madurez de la caña y mayor producción.

Durante el período bajo reseña el asunto de tonelaje ha sido de la mayor importancia, pues el costo de flete ha subido en una ocasion á 35c. las 100 libras, permaneciendo de 28c. á 31c. las 100 libras durante casi todo el tiempo. El aumento en las exportaciones de azúcar de Cuba á los Estados Unidos durante recientes semanas indica que los inconvenientes por el aumento de flete ya casi se han subsanado, aunque no es probable que tenga lugar una rebaja de más de unos cuantos centavos por algún tiempo. Los últimos arreglos fueron de 28c. las 100 libras.

Las últimas noticias notifican que el Gobierno Alemán ha decretado oficialmente una disminución de 25% en los campos dedicados al cultivo de remolacha para azúcar, y que la superficie dedicada al cultivo de remolacha para producir semilla de remolacha ha sido reducido á un 50%. La grande reducción en la semilla de remolacha debería ejercer una influencia importante en la producción de azúcar de remolacha en los Estados Unidos en 1916. La estación de 1915 promete rendir la cosecha más grande de azúcar de remolacha del país jamás producida hasta ahora.

Hoy día el mercado de azúcar crudo de Nueva York está tranquilo en tono y tendenciando por resultado ventas á 3 11/16 c. costo y flete (4.70c.) por azúcares de Cuba y más tarde ventas de azúcares de Puerto Rico á 4.64c. la libra.

El azúcar refinado durante el período bajo reseña no participó en las fluctuaciones de los azúcares crudos, pero se mantuvo estacionario á 5.75c. menos 2% por el azúcar granulado durante todo ese período.

Las transacciones de azúcar crudo en la Bolsa de Café de Nueva York para entregas en el futuro han sido un característico bastante importante durante el mes, y han ocasionado á veces fluctuaciones bastantes violentas desconocidas en los mercados regulares, pasando satisfactoriamente por una crisis hacia la baja de 60c. las 100 libras. Las cotizaciones al cerrarse hoy la Bolsa son: Marzo, oferta 3.69c., demanda 3.70c.; Abril, oferta 3.74c., demanda 3.75c.; Mayo, oferta 3.79c., demanda 3.80c.; Junio, oferta 3.84c., demanda 3.85c.; Julio, oferta 3.89c., demanda 3.90c.; Agosto, oferta 3.94c., demanda 3.95c.; Septiembre, oferta 3.99c., demanda 4.00c.; Octubre, oferta 3.99c., demanda 4.00c.; Noviembre, oferta 3.96c., demanda 3.97c.; y Diciembre, oferta 3.83c., demanda 3.84c.

Se tienen informes de que pronto empezarán las transacciones en azúcares para entrega en el futuro en la Bolsa de Valores de la Habana y en el mismo sentido en la Bolsa de Nueva York.

Nueva York, Marzo 9 de 1915.

WILLETT & GRAY.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

MESSCHAERT JUICE GROOVES

In the *Louisiana Planter*, Mr. P. Messchaert gives an account of the results obtained in the use of rollers grooved as he recommends, and also details further experiments in attempts to extend the application of the system he advocates.

In the first instance the application of the grooves was recommended to apply to the feed rollers. As the result of employing rollers grooved as recommended, it is found that the juice flows away easily from a grooved roller, passing out by the back as well as the front of the feed roller; the amount of the fine trash that is pressed into the grooves is said to be small, and to be easily removed.

It is further stated that as the result of applying the grooves, the running of the engine driving the mills became much more even, that it was possible to grind some 10 per cent. more cane for the application of the same amount of steam power, and that the resulting megass was much more even in quality, presenting greatly diminished fluctuations, both in the sugar and the water contents.

It is stated that grooving enables large quantities of maceration water to be used without difficulty.

The most marked improvements have been obtained, as might be expected, from the application of the system to those mills doing less perfect work; more perfect mills present less margin for improvement.

In order to increase the extraction (crushing) when grooves are introduced, all that is necessary is to close the rollers until the megass begins to refuse to feed freely; this is said to be the main point to observe to make the system a success. Tables are given, showing the changes in the dimensions of the feed-opening in the case of six sets of mills in Hawaii.

As the result of experience, the author now recommends "to give the juice grooves *not more* than 2½-inch pitch and ¼-inch width. It is safe," he states, "to make them 1½ inches deep, in 34-inch and 36-inch rollers. In 30-inch rollers, 1 inch depth is sufficient, with the same width and pitch, as these mills have so much smaller capacity in proportion to the length of the roller. One inch depth is enough as the bagasse does not press more than ¼-inch or ⅜-inch deep in the groove, and is released by its own elasticity after passing the point of pressure. A small amount stays in the grooves and is easily removed by the scrapers."⁷

Some experiments have been made in grooving the discharge rollers, and further improvements appear to result from this. In one instance the "discharge roller of mill 4 was turned *smooth* and only juice grooves ⅛-inch wide, ¾-inch deep, and 1-inch pitch put in. This fourth mill now did better work than ever and gave a better extraction, but it has

been in operation too short a time to say how it will stand wear."

The writer goes on to say that "the top roller should always be kept *rough* as it has to pull the bagasses over the returner bar, and we keep the surface grooves of ⅜-inch pitch on them."

Appended to the paper are reports of six engineers and managers giving their experience in employing grooved rollers, and from these it is evident that considerable gains in efficiency have been experienced.

MANY CANE FIRES

A fire broke out recently at the ingenio San Simon, near Melena del Sur, and about 130,000 arrobas of cane were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A fire in the cane fields of the Colonia Las Palmas at Melena del Sur destroyed about 40,000 arrobas of cane. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a passing locomotive.

About three hundred thousand arrobas of cane were destroyed at the ingenio San Antonio Guantanamo, and it is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. At this same ingenio some individual attempted to wreck one of the crushing engines by throwing a huge ingot of iron into the works, luckily the machine was stopped before damage was done.

About 20,000 arrobas of cane were destroyed at the Central Tinguaro by a fire which is thought to have been accidental. A fire is also reported from the Colonia Sitic Vieja in Santa Cruz del Sur, in which 120,000 arrobas were destroyed, and in this latter case the rural guards are investigating the cause.

It is reported from Guanatanamo that a serious fire took place at ingenio Santa Cecilia. Incendiaries were suspected and rural guards have been sent to the spot to make investigations.

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"The Imperial Office of the Interior has given orders that no permit for the exportation of sugar shall be granted in the future. Such products containing sugar which have been granted permits for export may still be exported."—*Deutsche Zukor-Industrie*.

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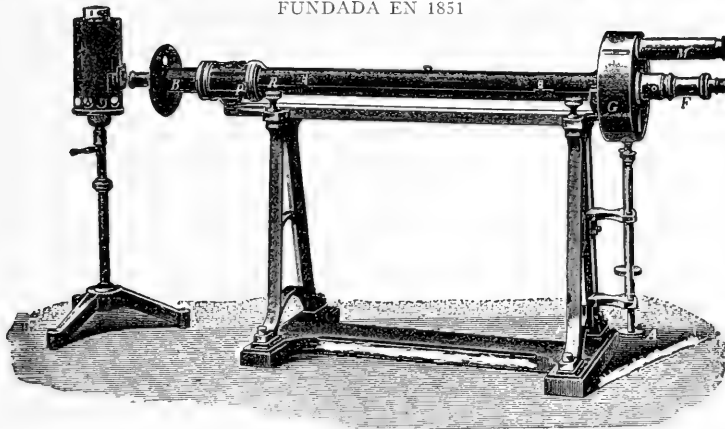
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CANE OR BEET

The subject of the relative food values of cane and beet sugar has, we notice, again been raised; this time in California, where the beet sugar proprietors are starting a propagandist campaign with the view of convincing the public that these two kinds of sugar, when refined, have identically the same value for food purposes. Dr. Wiley, the late chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States, is quoted as having stated that "refined sugar whether it is made from cane, beet, corn or any other product is the same chemically and physically." Had Dr. Wiley used the term "sucrose" instead of "refined" sugar we should have had no exception to take to this statement. Up to the present it is recognized that sucrose obtained from the sugar cane, has, in its pure form, the same chemical composition, exhibits the same chemical action, crystallise in the same form, and behaves in the same manner to polarised light as the sucrose from the beet. It is true that some chemical authorities, with the idea probably that there does exist some difference between the sugars from the sources, style that from the sugar beet "betose," confining the term "sucrose" to the product of the sugar cane; but up to the present time, as mentioned above, no physical or chemical difference has been discovered between the two products. But Dr. Wiley in using the term "refined" sugar, traverses other ground, and lays his statement open to great objection. Is he prepared to state that from a dietetic point of view commercial refined sugar is identical with pure sucrose and that there are no residual impurities from the raw sugar left in the refined sugar? As we have over and over again pointed out in these columns, the question of the relative value of cane and beet sugars does not lie in the sugar proper, but in the other bodies present with it. British sugar consumers are, from long association, conversant with the rich aroma and lusciousness of raw cane sugars, but the repulsive smell and "frightfulness" of raw beet are unknown to them. In both cases the refining process eliminates the impurities to a great or less extent, but commercial refined sugars cannot be entirely free from them. The quantity may be so small as not to be recognizable by chemical analysis, but it is there all the same, and no one who has had an opportunity of comparing the two classes of sugar in their raw state could possibly believe that commercial refined sugars from the two sources could be identical. It may be said that, if the residual impurities are so small, they can have no material effect upon the value of the sugar. The trend of modern scientific views is not in this direction. Recent researches go to show that minute, hitherto ignored constituents of food are of the greatest value in dietetics. Thus, the coating of the rice grain contains in minute

quantities a body so important that a diet of polished rice produces the nerve disease, beriberi, whereas a diet of unpolished rice does not. It is now recognized also that there exists in milk, in proportion so small as to be unrecognizable chemically, a body which is essential for its satisfactory assimilation by infants. It is the presence of these "accessories" which, according to modern dietetics, are necessary for the realization of the full value of the food. The aroma and flavoring bodies of cane juice which raw cane sugars contain are known to be of the greatest value as palate stimulants, while those of raw beet sugar are, to say the least of it, impossible. Is it not perfectly rational, therefore, to conclude that refined sugar prepared from raw cane sugar, which still contains some of the special characteristics of it, must be better from a dietetic point of view than refined sugar prepared from raw beet? Dr. Goulston' valuable results from treatment of some forms of heart disease by sugar in which cane sugar is insisted upon, Sir Ernest Shackleton's emphatic insistence upon cane sugar, even when refined, for Antarctic food purposes, the hostile attitude of bees towards beet sugar, although it is only fair to say that American sugar producers deny it, all go to show that there is an important difference between cane and beet sugar in favor of the former. As Professor Carmody recently stated before the Board of Agriculture of Trinidad, "the public have not been told that beet sugar is not fit for consumption unless the natural impurities are reduced by manufacturing processes to a very small percentage." The results of the war, by which cane sugar has been almost entirely substituted for beet sugar in this country will doubtless bring home to the minds of the consumers in a practical form how far more valuable cane sugar is than beet as an article of diet.—From *West India Committee Circular*.

RIO CAUTO GRINDING

Grinding is continuing regularly at the ingenio Rio Cauto, the daily average of sacks of sugar elaborated being 300. The company has constructed barracks for its workmen, an arrangement which is found better for both parties. So far none of the cane of the company's own fields has been cut, as they are using up that contracted for from outside.

The following shows the quantity and value of the exports of galvanized sheets from the United Kingdom to Cuba for 1914 compared with 1913:

Quantity		Value	
1913	1914	1913	1914
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are automatically opened and closed by a pair of cams attached to the shaft which carries the feed spouts and as the retainer slowly gains upon the cams, the difference in speed being very slight, the dried material is automatically discharged through the door openings, each door opening in its turn. As the door closes, the spout which follows directly behind the cam, fills the empty place in the retainer.

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In the Chattanooga public schools the children have outlined maps of the world with marks showing every place where Chattanooga goods are sold. They study geography in this way, and whenever Chattanooga manufacturers desire Spanish catalogues prepared, the educational authorities of the city assist them by having the pupils prepare such catalogues.

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The Centro Maria, a society devoted to the interests of Spanish Americans in New York, is to raise a fund which may be used for establishment at first of a home for Spanish-Americans in the lower part of the city, and eventually for construction of a building for that and similar purposes like the great building recently completed in Havana, Cuba, at a cost of \$4,000,000.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
American Car & Foundry Company.....	19	Orenstein-Arthur Koppel Co.....	21
Atlantic Basin Iron Works.....	39	Ramapo Iron Works.....	3
Baldwin Locomotive Works.....	44	Rohlig & Co.....	39
Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.....	42	Royal Bank of Canada.....	40
Buda Company.....	25	Ruiz, P. & Bros.....	41
Cabana, M. J.....	42	Sanborn Evaporator Co.....	27
Carroll, J. Pratt, Inc.....	3	Schaefer Brewing Co., The F. & M.....	42
Connell, James S. & Son.....	41	Smith, Samuel & Son Co.....	29
De Bea, Sobrinos & Co.....	42	Snare and Triest Co., The.....	42
Eimer & Amend.....	37	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., The.....	44
Gelats, N. & Company.....	40	Trust Company of Cuba, The.....	40
Gregg, Company, The.....	23	Turnure, Lawrence & Co.....	37
Haddad, S. F.....	42	Turull, Thomas F.....	37
Hammond Iron Works.....	4	United Railways of Havana, The.....	41
Holbrook Towing Line.....	3	Upmann, H. & Co.....	40
Home Industry Iron Works.....	39	Walker, James & Co., Ltd.....	19
Link-Belt Co.....	2	Weill, Daniel.....	42
McDonald, John W.....	42	Willett & Gray.....	3
Munro, John & Son.....	42	Yule & Munro.....	42
Newell Manufacturing Co.....	4		

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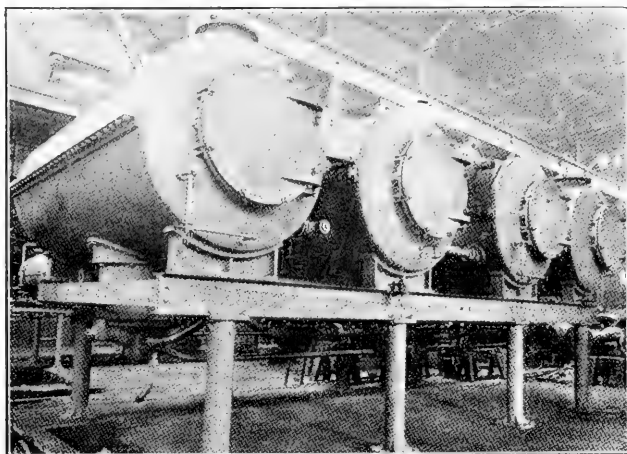
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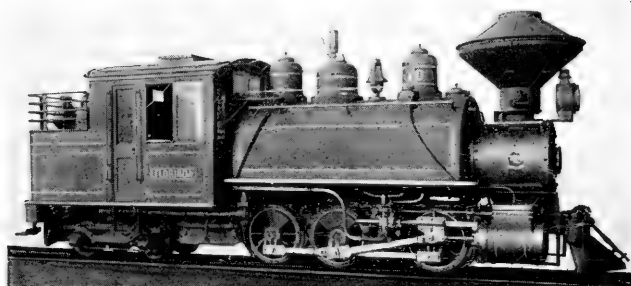
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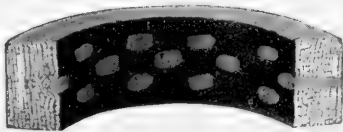
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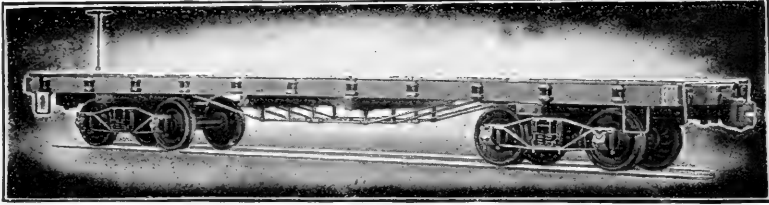
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PROPOSED IDEAL CITY

The World Conscience Society, an international organization to realize altruistic ideals, is considering the establishment of an international city—a place of light, health, wide avenues, parks, play grounds, fountains, lagoons, and buildings of architectural beauty. It is to be a city without slums, of efficiency and beauty, and its ultimate destiny is to become the intellectual, artistic, cultured capital of the world. Among numerous places suggested for this home of culture, the Island of Cuba has been seriously considered.

The United Fruit Company has announced that after the sailing of the steamship Corinto on March 20 it would abandon its service from New Orleans to Los Indios, Isle of Pines, and change the sailing time of its Cuba-Jamaica service. The fortnightly service which the same company has operated since last October out of New Orleans to Cienfuegos Santiago, Kingston and Los Indios, in the future will be changed to a 17-day service out of the same port, touching at Cienfuegos, Santiago, Kingston and Port Antonio. The officials explain that the service to the Isle of Pines is being abandoned because the freight offered did not pay the extra cost of putting into that port.

U. S. FLEET

The fleet of United States battleships left Guantanamo, Cuba, on April 3, for Tangier Bay, where the fleet will engage in target practice.

Mr. C. W. Harrah, Cuban Consul at Detroit Mich., recently addressed the Detroit Board of Commerce, his topic being the development American trade with Cuba.

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ISLE OF PINES EXPORTS

Consular Agent Sutherland has compiled the figures for 1914, showing the annual declared value of the exports from the Isle of Pines to Cuba and to say the least they are very gratifying, showing a steady increase for each year that these figures are in evidence.

Grapefruit stands at the head of the column this year, as it did last. Pineapples are second and there is a falling off on this fruit. This is probably due to the fact that last year's shipments were not altogether the success anticipated, due in a great measure to a lot of poor fruit shipped. Although the valuations are smaller for 1914 there is no question, but that the returns to the producer were greater, because there was an absence this year of the poor fruit that glutted the market the year before. Peppers also showed a healthy increase and in general the report is very satisfactory, while the amount of eggplant fell off over 50 per cent.

Following are the figures, with the figures on the corresponding items for the previous year and the grand total for the year of 1912:

Articles	Total for 1913	Total for 1914
Avocados	18.80	20.00
Bananas		1.00
Can Dracena		172.56
Cucumber	4.50	4.30
Eggplant	3,064.00	1,886.30
Grapefruit	28,450.90	85,106.50
Grapefruit juice		5.00
Lemon	8,951.00	279.50
Limes	13.20	874.00
Okra	78.15	6.05
Oranges	970.80	713.00
Peppers	13,681.45	3,990.75
Pineapples	9,720.20	7,902.00
Plants pineapple	3.40	1.50
Pres. pines	4.80	10.00
R. A. goods	3,934.00	5,600.50
Seeds		1.20
Squash		14.30
Tangerines	4.00	12.00
Tomatoes	432.10	99.60

\$73,933.25 \$106,805.06

Total for 1912: \$4,132.50.

—Isle of Pines News.

NEW HOTEL FOR ISLE OF PINES

A new hotel is planned for Nueva Gerona. It is proposed to locate on Marti Street, near the Isle of Pines Bank Building. The hotel will be two stories high, with about forty rooms, and will have all modern conveniences. It is understood that a stock company is being formed to carry this project into effect.

VACCINATION IN ISLE OF PINES

The Cuban Sanitary Department has decided that everyone on the Isle of Pines should be vaccinated, and the work is being undertaken.

THE NUEVA GERONA CUSTOM HOUSE

Extensive repairs are being made on this building, and it is the intention of the Cuban Government to put the building in thorough order.

POLICE FORCE OF NUEVA GERONA

Sr. Francisco Victorero has been appointed Chief of Police at Nueva Gerona.

NEW CLUB AT ISLE OF PINES

A German club has been formed. It has many attractive features, and has already gained many members, and the possibility for many additional members is most probable.

NEW ROADS FOR ISLE OF PINES

It is planned to improve the roads of the Isle of Pines by building one to extend from Nueva Gerona, via Santa Anna, through San Francisco to San Pedro, and another from the Cayo Bonito Bridge through San Francisco to Los Indios.

JUCARO CUSTOM HOUSE

The new building at Jucaro is giving great satisfaction, being new and thoroughly sanitary.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

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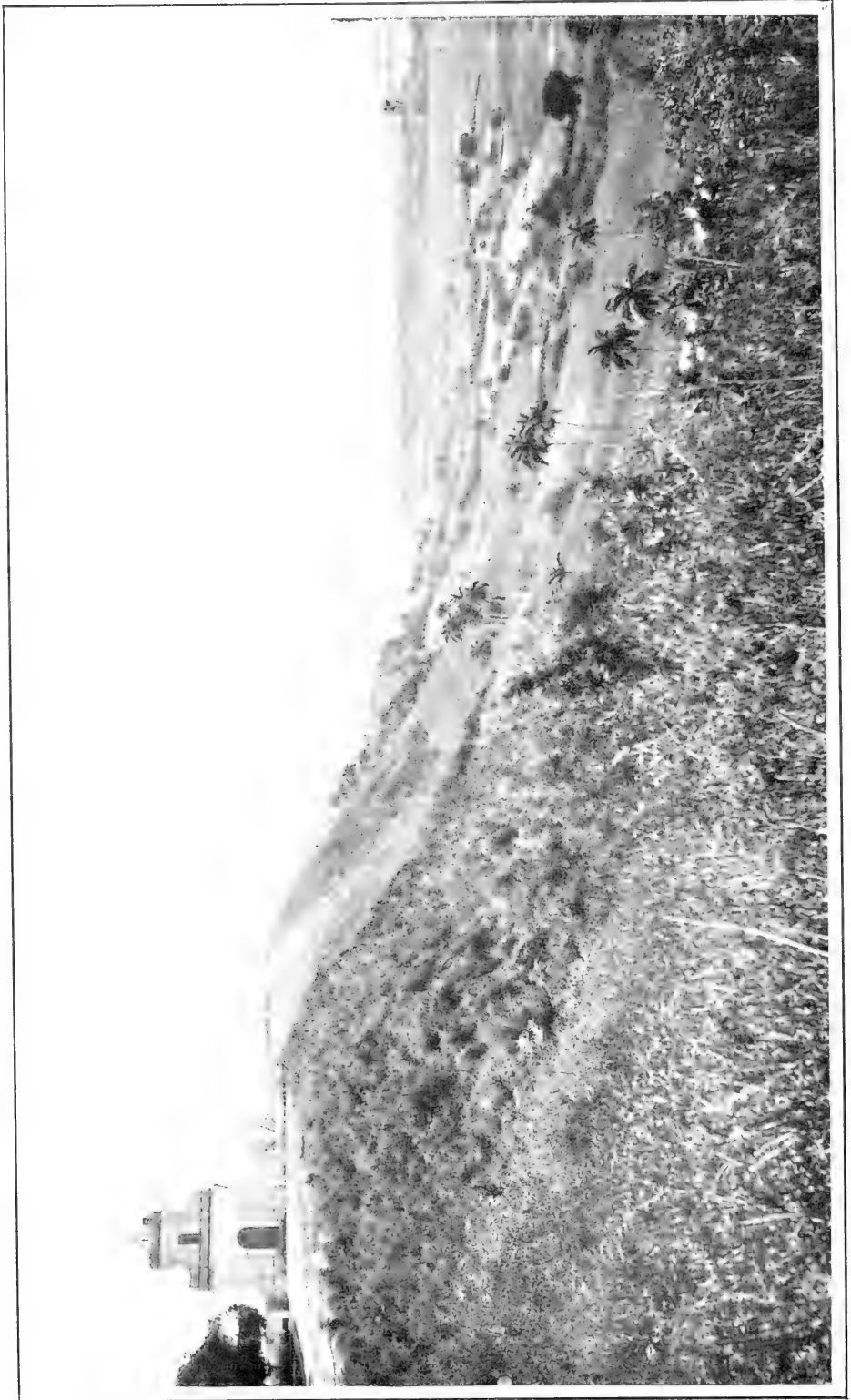
Vol. XIII

APRIL, 1915

No. 5

Contents of This Number

The Cover Page—Government Highway near Santiago.	Page
Frontispiece—Yumuri Valley, Matanzas	6
Advantages of Electrification of Sugar Factories	38, 39
Agricultural and Horticultural Matters:	
Chicken Farm	27
Cuban Walnuts	27
Pineapples	27
Timber Resources	27
All Around Cuba:	
Cienfuegos Contract Suit Withdrawn	15
Cuban Quail	15
Cuban Railways	32
General Farming in Cuba	32
Employers' Liability	15
Memorial Day	16
Parcel Post Treaty with England	15
Tarpon Fishing	16
Cuban Commercial Matters:	
Cuban-American Sugar Company	24
Havana Electric Light and Power Company	24
Prevailing Prices of Cuban Securities	24
Report of British Minister at Havana	25
Traffic Receipts of Cuban Railroads	23
Cuban Government Matters:	
Bill to Exclude Foreigners	9
Bull Fighting	8
Civil Service Law	9
Cuban Coinage	9
Department of Posts	8
Importation of Citrus Plants	10
Monument to the "Maine"	8
Navy Reorganization	8
New Hospital	8
Potato Prohibition	10
Relations with Spain	9
Spanish Legation	10
Cuban Law (Especially written for the <i>Review</i> by A. P. Barranco of the New York Bar)	11, 12, 13
Export Trade	14
Freeman J. Rohde	7
Isle of Pines Notes	4
Marine Insurance Caution	17
National Theater of Cuba	30
Press Comment on Cuban Affairs:	
Cuba Ports Company Affairs	28
High Cost of Free Sugar	28
Publications Received	13, 14
Sugar Industry:	
Canadian Sugar Trade	19, 20
Cane Tops for Planting	20, 21
Louisiana Crop	18
Report of American Sugar Refining Company	29, 30
Sugar Machinery Market	18
Sugar Review (English)	33
Sugar Review (Spanish)	34
Tobacco Industry:	
Cuban Bounty	22
Tobacco Market Improving	22
Tobacco Protest Overruled	22



The beautiful Yumuri Valley, Matanzas. The Hermitage of Montserrat is on the hill at the left.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XIII

APRIL, 1915

NUMBER 5



FREEMAN J. ROHDE

It is with deep regret that the publishers of this magazine advise its readers of the death of F. J. Rohde, which took place on Thursday April 1st, at his residence in Brooklyn. We are confident that his many friends in Cuba and elsewhere will read this announcement with a sense of personal loss. It is not our purpose to give a perfunctory account of Mr. Rohde's life in these columns, but rather to express our very great appreciation of his work in building up this publication, which for many years received such untiring and enthusiastic labor from its editor. To Mr. Rohde's ability and experience in his vocation and his wide knowledge of Cuban affairs,

it is very fitting for us to express our indebtedness. The excellent results of the friendly relations established by Mr. Rohde with those directing the many business interests and enterprises connected with the industrial and political life of Cuba do not require comment; the results are evident. We believe Mr. Rohde was happy in his work; he was taken ill when about to visit Cuba, and we cannot but feel that to work as long as his strength permitted was characteristic of his energetic temperament.

Mr. Rohde had been for eleven years business manager of the *Review*, and was largely responsible for the special and valuable information that it has contained.

On such occasions as this a multiplicity of words is vain, and a wise restraint is incumbent on one who attempts to speak of another's life. We believe good work, conscientiously performed, is the best memory one can leave, and it is of Mr. Rohde's faithful work that we desire to make appropriate expression at this time.

Los editores de *Cuba Review* tienen el sentimiento de anunciar á sus lectores la defunción del Sr. F. J. Rohde, que tuvo lugar el día 1° de Abril del corriente en su residencia en Brooklyn. Estamos seguros que los muchos amigos del finado en Cuba y en otras partes al leer este aviso lamentarán la pérdida de un amigo. No es nuestro objeto hacer en esta Revista un relato de la vida del Sr. Rohde, sino más bien expresar el mucho aprecio en que teníamos sus esfuerzos en el desarrollo de esta publicación, á la cual dedicó durante muchos años su trabajo laborioso é infatigable como editor. Nada más justo que nosotros expresemos nuestra gratitud por la habilidad y experiencia del Sr. Rohde en su vocación, así como por su vasto conocimiento en los asuntos de Cuba. Los excelentes resultados de las relaciones amistosas creadas por el Sr. Rohde entre las personas que dirigen los muchos

intereses y empresas comerciales concetados con la vida industrial y política de Cuba no requieren comentario, pues los resultados son evidentes. Creemos que el Sr. Rohde era feliz en su obra; se enfermó cuando estaba preparándose para ir á Cuba, y no podemos por menos que considerar que el trabajar en tanto lo permitían sus fuerzas era característico de su enérgico temperamento. Hace once años que el Sr. Rohde era Encargado de Negocios de *Cuba Review* y á sus esfuerzos

se debe el crédito por mucho de la información especial é importante en ella publicada.

En ocasiones como esta es en vano extenderse mucho haciendo comentarios, y al hablar de la vida de otro debe uno hacerlo con un sano y moderado criterio. Creemos que las buenas obras, llevadas a cabo escrupulosamente, son el mejor recuerdo que puede uno dejar en este mundo, y por tanto es a la obra fiel del finado Sr. Rohde a la que deseamos expresar el debido aprecio en esta ocasión.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBAN NAVY REORGANIZATION

Apart from the reorganizing of the various grades of officers and men, it is proposed to purchase a transport vessel of about 4,000 tons which must have accommodations for 500 horses as well as for their riders. This ship will also be used to transport military stores from one part of the island to another.

It is believed that considerable economy can be effected by using this transport, especially when a considerable number of horses have to be transported, as recently when 300 were sent by rail to Santiago.

There is also a provision in the naval decree for the purchase of a small coast defence boat, which will serve as training ship for the naval militia and for the marine guards, who at present have to undergo their training on the schoolship "Patria."

CUBA'S DEPARTMENT OF POSTS

According to a recent report of the Director-General of Posts, the service during the past ten years of operation has shown a great increase both in the number of letters and telegrams despatched, and in the money order and parcel post departments. This increase is an indication of the great growth and progress which has taken place in the island. The number of post offices has increased from 361 in 1906 to 658, the number in operation at the commencement of 1915. The telegraph offices have increased from 77 in 1902 to 226 in 1915. The number of telegrams despatched in 1914 was 1,341,831, an increase of 300 per cent over the number sent in 1905. The number of registered letters and packages has increased from 748,260 in 1905 to 1,856,462 in 1914. In the department of foreign mails the number of packages sent and received compare as follows:

1907.....	93,324
1914.....	112,072

It is thought that the future will see a further increase in Cuba's postal and telegraphic facilities. The scheme is also being considered for a pension system for the benefit of employes who have passed a certain number of years in the service.

PETITION FOR BULLFIGHTING

Those interested in the scheme for reviving bull fights in Cuba have hit upon a novel scheme to further their purpose, and it is stated that in every cafe, hotel, cigar stand, and bodega, there will be petition blanks, which all those who want this "sport" are requested to sign.—*Post*.

MONUMENT TO THE "MAINE"

The Congressional Commission has presented a report to President Menocal making further recommendation in regard to a proposed monument to the "Maine." The Commission recommends that a new competition be held, that the cost be \$30,000, and that the monument be ready for unveiling by September, 1916. The design of the monument is to include the turret and guns of the battleship which were presented to Cuba after the wreck of the "Maine" was removed from Havana Harbor.

PRESIDENT SIGNS DECREE FOR SIX NEW HOSPITALS

The President has approved and signed the following law:

Article 1—The executive power is authorized to allot the sum of \$400,000 for the erection of six maternity hospitals, one in every province in the island. Of this sum \$100,000 shall be allotted for the hospital in the province of Havana and \$60,000 each for the hospitals in the other five provinces.

Article 2—This money shall be appropriated from the sum accruing to the state from lottery prizes which are never claimed.

Article 3—When the hospitals are completed a sufficient annual sum shall be voted for their proper maintenance.

The project of dividing Cuba by a big canal has again been revived, and it seems not unlikely that the future will prove it to be practical.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBA'S NEW COINAGE

It is thought that the new Cuban coin will be ready to be put in circulation some time in April.

CUBAN COINS

The denominations of the gold coin will be a 20 peso piece and 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 peso pieces. The silver coin will be a 1 peso piece and 40, 20 and 10 centavos pieces. The nickel pieces will be of 1, 2 and 5 centavos.

The face of the coins will contain the words "Republico De Cuba," with the date of the coinage, and on the reverse side of the gold coin will be an effigy of Marti; while on the reverse of the silver and nicked coins, will be a five-pointed star.

PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER.

It is stated that the Liberal factions in the House of Representatives have agreed upon Sr. Felipe Sarrain as their candidate for the presidency of the chamber.

PROPOSED BILL TO EXCLUDE FOREIGNERS

General Delgado has presented to the House of Representatives a bill making it impossible for any person who is not a citizen of Cuba to hold any public appointment, either in the state department, or the provincial or municipal government, although an exception is made if the appointment is purely of a technical nature.

"CUBA" TO KEY WEST

The Cuban Government has decided to despatch the cruiser "Cuba" to Key West to bring back a number of Cuban workmen who have not been able to find sufficient employment at Key West. Conditions have been so bad with the tobacco industry that this assistance, together with financial help, will be necessary.

The Cuban Government has issued invitations to the Spanish-American war veterans in the United States to visit Cuba in 1916 as guests of the nation, to take part in the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of Cuba's independence. It is understood that the Cuban Government is prepared to send ships to Newport News, and to furnish free transportation to and from the United States for the American soldiers who fought for Cuba's independence.

CUBAN CONSUL ACCUSED

According to news reports serious charges of bribery have been made against the Cuban Consul at Merida, Yucatan, and the Secretary of State has instituted an investigation. It is stated that a communication has been received from the Cuban Consul at Merida repudiating the charges, and stating that the Consul will immediately return to Havana and vindicate himself.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW

President Menocal has vetoed the bill which was designed to make important changes in the administration of the civil service. It is thought that this bill would unduly increase the power of the Civil Service Commission by giving the Commission the right to restate any employee without proper consultation with the various government executives.

JOURNALIST BILL VETOED

President Menocal has vetoed the bill recently passed by Congress providing journalists and publishers be exempt from appearing before a correctional court.

MANY PENSIONS

The Cuban Congress has appropriated over \$30,000 for annual pensions to widows and orphans of state employes or veterans of the Spanish war.

CUBA'S COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

Senor Pablo Desvernine, Secretary of State of Cuba, in a recent interview is quoted as follows:

"Spain at present offers very little to us in exchange for what we give her. She will give a reduction on Cuban tobacco entering Spain, but the duty on sugar is almost prohibitive. In exchange for this she requires a reduction on Spanish wines, but if this be conceded it will mean that American wines will enter almost duty free, owing to the treaty with the United States."

PROPOSAL THAT CUBA PUT RICE ON FREE LIST

A proposal that the Cuban government put rice on the free list in view of the fact that this country will admit all sugars free of duty after May 1, 1916, under the present tariff law, will be laid before the State Department soon by senator Sheppard of Texas.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

SPANISH LEGATION.

Sr. Manuel Aristegui has been appointed Secretary to the Spanish legation and arrived recently in Havana to take up the duties of his post.

SILVER FOR NEW COINAGE

Forty bars of silver valued \$50,000 were recently received in Havana from Vera Cruz, to be used for the new Cuban coins.

PRESIDENT MENOCA CLUB WILL BE OPENED SHORTLY

The supporters and friends of President Menocal who desire to see him re-elected announce that in a short time a large club will be opened in one of the most central locations of Havana, and will be called the "President Menocal Club."—*Post*.

PROPOSE COL. MENDIETA FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

It is stated that owing to the probable deadlock between the supporters of General Gomez and Dr. Zayas regarding which of the two shall be the official liberal candidate at the next presidential election, a large party is forming for the purpose of nominating Colonel Mendieta by general consent.—*Post*.

TROOPS FOR MATANZAS

A force of three hundred cavalry men has been sent to Matanzas to form a permanent garrison for that city.

The Cuban Government has authorized the payment of \$36,229 in government bonds to the Havana Central Railroad Company in payment for the transportation of supplies.

POSTMASTER OF HAVANA

President Menocal has appointed Mr. C. M. Barnett as postmaster of Havana in place of Mr. L. S. Aranguren, resigned.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL MENDIETA

General Mendieta, Chief of the Army Staff Corps, has handed in his resignation.

HAVANA CUSTOM HOUSE

The Havana Custom House Department has moved to its new quarters at San Francisco Wharf. According to the contract with the Havana Ports Company, it has agreed to furnish suitable quarters for the Custom House in exchange for the privilege of operating the wharf. It is said that the old Custom House building will be made use of by the Cuban Postal Department.

CUBA'S NAVY

It is proposed to increase the navy of Cuba by the purchase of ten destroyers and two submarines.

The Hon. President of Cuba has issued a Decree, No. 1175, dated December 15, 1914, upon the recommendation of the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, prohibiting the re-exportation to the United States of potatoes other than those harvested in Cuba, which the Department of Agriculture announces are in first-class condition.

The reason for this order owing to the fact that there has been discovered a disease in the common or Irish potatoes, and it is for this discovery that the Department of Agriculture has taken these measures.

The Hon. President of the Republic of Cuba, has issued a Decree No. 1133, dated 23d, of November, 1914, upon recommendation of the Hon. Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, prohibiting the importation of citrus plants, pending the installation of the necessary stoves and other apparatus necessary for fumigating said citrus plants.

This order has been decreed, as the result of an epidemic which has broken out among the citrus plants in the United States, and the Cuban Government has deemed it advisable to prohibit their importation at the present time.

MODUS VIVENDI WITH SPAIN

An attempt is being made to organize the tobacco growers of the Vueta Abajo so that a concerted effort may be made to petition the Cuban government to conclude an agreement with Spain. It is thought that such an agreement would greatly benefit the tobacco industry.

Dr. Portilla, Sub-Secretary of Justice, has resigned.

CUBAN LAW—A FEW POINTS OF INTEREST

By *Augustine P. Barranco*, of the New York Bar, formerly Chancellor of the Cuban Legation at Washington

Mr. Elihu Root, while Secretary of War, had occasion to study the laws of Cuba and remarked that its substantive law, that is to say, that branch of the law which defines the rights and obligations of persons and property, was admirably clear and logical and peculiarly fitted to the people and institutions (other than political) of the Island. He advised that they be left unchanged. Well might he say so, because Cuban substantive law is based on the principles of the law of ancient Rome, and Roman law, like the Roman road, was built for all time. This system of law is called the Civil Law and obtains in nearly all continental Europe, South and Central America and some of our own states, notably Louisiana as distinguished from the Common law which obtains principally in England and the United States.

The adjective law, that is to say, that branch of the law which determines the procedure by which the rights and obligations of persons and property are to be enforced by the courts, is well suited to the people and institutions of the Island. It is less technical than the American law in matters of evidence, but on the other hand, more technical in matters of form and procedure. The presentation and decision of a case is much more speedy in Cuba than is general in the United States, because the law expressly limits the time within which the pleadings shall be presented, the witnesses heard and the decision rendered, and only under extraordinary circumstances may the court extend these periods. On the whole a body of able, experienced and upright lawyers and judges plead at the bar and administer justice in the Island.

It is not the purpose of this article to go deeply into the subject of Cuban law, but merely to single out some points that may prove of interest to Americans who may desire to live, invest or do business in Cuba.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Cuban constitution is modeled on that of the United States. It protects both foreigners and native impartially. Under it no one may be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. A fair and public trial must be had in criminal cases, before a single judge or court composed of several judges, according to the gravity of the charge, but without a jury. The defendant must be informed of the charge, and he has the right to employ counsel, be confronted with the witnesses, testify or refuse to testify in his own behalf, compel the attendance of witnesses in his defence, and to appeal. An interesting feature of such a trial is that called "careo" or a face-to-face exchange of questions and answers in court between the defendant or his witnesses and the witnesses for the prosecution. Under this searching cross-fire more than one false witness has betrayed the desire for revenge or profit which prompted his testimony. The "careo" is the privilege of the accused and he cannot be compelled to testify under it.

Neither the Government nor any corporation, such as a railroad can acquire private property without the owner's consent. They may bring proceedings in court to condemn property, but then they must prove first, that the property they seek to acquire is necessary for some public utility; and secondly, the just and fair value of it. The owner of the property may oppose the proceedings either on the ground that there is no public utility or that the price offered by the Government or railroad is less than its fair value, and present the evidence of witnesses and documents in his behalf. The court generally appoints experts to examine into the utility and the value, and after weighing all the evidence decides the case. If it is in favor of the Government or railroad it fixes the value of the property, which amount must be paid before it can take possession. An appeal may be taken to a higher court.

REAL PROPERTY

Real property is classified as rural or urban, according to whether it is located in the country or town, and improved or unimproved. Rural property is taxed only when it is improved, such as a sugar plantation. Urban or city property is taxed whether or not improved. There is no land problem in Cuba, because, while there are some large estates owned by individuals and corporations, there are innumerable small and medium sized farms and room for five times its present population of two millions.

Foreigners, both individuals and corporations, may own and dispose of real property exactly like natives. A rare, but liberal provision of the law is that where a foreigner dies leaving property in the Island, whether *real* or personal, the disposition of his estate is to be made according to the law of his own country.

The system of registering title to real property is most excellent and is modeled on that of Germany and Spain. Under it there is an office called the Register of Property, one for each municipal district (somewhat like our county) into which each province is divided and every tract of land in that district is given a number and entered in the books by metes and bounds, with the name of the owner, when and how he acquired it, mortgages and other encumbrances. Successive transfers and encumbrances are entered in chronological order. Thus there is a

complete history of the property in a public record accessible to every one. The registrar must be a lawyer versed in real estate law and undergo an examination as to his capacity and character before appointment to office. He is under heavy bond and may not record an instrument unless it is in proper legal form and gives the name of the owner and the description of the property as the same appear in the books. An appeal lies to the courts if the registrar refuses to record an instrument, when the court passes upon the form of the instrument.

There is very little litigation in Cuba (except in the special case hereafter mentioned) regarding title to land that has once been recorded. Where disputes arise as to whether the physical boundaries are in accord with the written boundaries, new surveys are made under the direction of the court and the lines marked by monuments.

During the Spanish colonial regime the expenses of drawing a deed and recording it were heavy and consequently many transfers of rural property were made by private documents and unrecorded. Property thus acquired was handed down from father to son without further formality. In the course of time these private documents were destroyed or lost and then as the locality increased in population and value, some descendant wishing to protect himself and his descendants would bring a proceeding in court and prove by witnesses that he had been in public, peaceful and continuous possession of the land for over twenty years under some color of title, and his ancestors before him, whereupon after hearing the objections, if any, of the owners of adjoining property the court would give judgment of title by *possession*. This form of title is somewhat like our title by adverse possession, and is not good against one having *dominion* title, which corresponds to our title in *fee*. This possession title was recorded in the register of property under a special class and was good against everybody except one claiming under a deed of conveyance from the original registered titleholder. Title by possession thus recorded, accompanied by continuous possession of the land for twenty years more, entitled the holder to go into court, and after satisfactory evidence being presented, the court would render judgment giving *dominion* title. There is always the danger, however, that there may have been some flaw in the court proceeding by which the second change of title was made and that someone claiming under a grant from the original holder of record may commence suit to recover the land. Fortunately there are relatively few titles affected by this, but still there are enough to make it worth while to have the point carefully examined before buying country property.

OF PERSONS

All births, marriages and deaths in Cuba are registered in an office of the municipality where they occur. If the person be a Cuban citizen they are also registered in a national office at Havana where all such entries are made in chronological order under the person's name, and even where they occur abroad they may be registered in the local Cuban Consulate which forwards a certificate to the central office at Havana. Thus the Cuban Government has the full history of its citizens on these important points.

The age of majority is twenty-three for both men and women. The father, and on his death, the mother is the guardian of the person and property of the child. Upon the death of one, the survivor may by will designate who shall be the guardian. Such guardian however must consult matters affecting the ward's property and welfare with a committee called the family council, composed of certain relations of the child, and in case of their disagreement as to what should be done in a given case, the matter is submitted to the court for determination. In order to sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of real property or certain personal property of the minor, the consent of the court is necessary.

Marriage may be by civil or religious ceremony. Such property as the wife owned at the time of the marriage, or such as she may thereafter acquire by gift or inheritance, is her separate property, but her husband becomes the manager of it, and she may not sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of it without his consent. If he refuses, she may apply to the court and if his refusal is found to be unreasonable, the court will give the necessary authority. The husband's property is his to manage and dispose of freely during his lifetime. But immediately upon marriage the law creates a conjugal partnership as to all property which the husband and wife may acquire, during marriage, as the result of their labor, savings, or business. On the death of one of them the conjugal partnership is ended, and the surviving spouse is entitled absolutely to one-half of such increment, thus establishing a true partnership between husband and wife. A parent may not disinherit a child except for cause, but as to a part of the estate either parent may dispose freely by will.

A curious provision of the law, always good to bear in mind, is that where you are left a share in an estate by will you will be liable for the debts of your "benefactor" out of your own property unless you state that you accept the inheritance or bequest "subject to inventory," which means that you want an inventory to be made first and that if you finally do accept and other debts should turn up, you will not be liable beyond the amount of property you received from the estate. The story is told of one who, while considered rich, was in reality penniless, and heavily in debt and leaving his estate to some unsophisticated enemy, the latter did not qualify his acceptance "subject to inventory" and had to pay his enemy's debt, at which the departed—but no, the story ends here.

COMMERCIAL LAW

In order to engage in business in Cuba, one must register in the mercantile register. Foreign firms or corporations wishing to establish a branch in Cuba must file a copy of their articles of copartnership or incorporation together with a certificate from the local Cuban consul in the mercantile register, and give power of attorney to their representative in Cuba.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY

The ordinary American form of power of attorney is practically worthless.

A representative who is not armed with a power of attorney can do very little in the Island. Where the agent has a general power his authority is limited, unless it enumerates every conceivable thing that you anticipate you may wish him to do. For example, you authorize him to commence a suit, but unless you specify it, he may not discontinue or appeal it. The power of attorney is an ancient and useful institution in Cuba, you can do almost anything by proxy, including getting married. Young Spaniards go to Cuba, and after they have saved enough, send for their sweethearts, first giving power of attorney to some trusted relative or friend to go through the marriage ceremony in their name, and thus enable the young wife to land without vexatious delay at the hands of the immigration authorities. So read your powers of attorney carefully before signing.

PUBLIC INSTRUMENTS

A public instrument is one executed before a notary with certain formalities. Excepting purely commercial transactions, it is advisable always where the transactions or contract is of any importance to have it in writing in the form of a public instrument. If the amount involved exceeds 1,500 pesetas (about \$300) in order to prove your contract in court, it must be in writing, and a public instrument has the advantage that it is proof of everything recited in it, unless fraud or duress be shown, and entitles you in a proper case to such provisional measures as attachment, detention, etc. All contracts relative to real property must be in a public instrument.

THE PLATT AMENDMENT

The so-called Platt Amendment which forms part of the Cuban constitution and is embodied in a permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, provides that in case the native government is unable to maintain law and order and protect life, liberty and property in the Island, the United States shall step in and restore order. That the Cuban Government has discharged its duty during the thirteen years of its existence is shown by the hundreds of millions of dollars invested there by foreigners and natives in that time and the thousands of immigrants that yearly come to its shores to make their home and fortune, and that there is little emigration, either native or foreign. But in the improbable event that there should be a breakdown in the native government, the power and enlightened policy of the United States are behind the life, liberty and property of every foreigner and native.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

"Sheet Metal," New York—A monthly trade journal devoted to the sheet metal working and the warm air furnace heating industries.

The Produce Markets Review—Published weekly, London, England.

El Nuevo Promedio, Sugar Market Review—Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Refrigerating World—Published monthly, New York, N. Y. Has Spanish section.

The West India Committee Circular, London, England.—The official organ of the West India Committee.

La Hacienda, Buffalo, N. Y.—Illustrated monthly magazine, printed in Spanish.

Agricultural News, Barbadoes—A fortnightly review of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies.

Tropical Life, London, Eng.—A monthly journal, devoted to the interests of those living, trading, holding property or otherwise interested in tropical or sub-tropical countries.

Cuba y America, Illustrated Review, Havana, Cuba.—February number contains an interesting account of the late Senor Gonzales de Quesada.

Canada West India Magazine, Montreal, Can.—Official organ of the Canadian West Indian League. The March issue has several articles in regard to the Canadian Governments prospective abolition of the Dutch test for duty assessment purposes.

The Editor and Publisher—Issued every Saturday, New York, N. Y.

Outing, New York, N. Y.—Devoted to outdoor sports.

El Agricultor Practico, Guantanamo, Cuba.—Published under the auspices of the Provincial Council of Oriente and official organ of the Cuban Horticultural Society.

El Agricultor, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico.
Sugar, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.—An English-Spanish Technical Journal devoted to sugar production.

Modern Cuba, Havana, Cuba—Monthly illustrated magazine.

Co-Operacion, Camaguey, Cuba.
Revista Dental, Havana, Cuba,
Redencion, Havana, Cuba, organsoficial del Grupo Espirita "Juan."
Boletín Oficial de la Camara de Comercio, Industria y Navegacion de la isla de Cuba, Havana.
Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases, Rome, Italy.
The International Sugar Journal, London, Eng.
Revista Bimestre Cubana, Havana
Boletín del Archivo Nacional, Havana.
Boletín de Agricultura Sao Paulo, Brazil.
Anales de la Academia de Ciencias, Medicas Físicas y Naturales, Havana.
Boletín, Estacion Experimental Agrinómica, Sanitago de Las Vegas, Cuba.
Report, 1914, Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.
Bulletin, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
The Trade Index, New Orleans, La.
El Hacendado Mexicana, Mexico City,
Revista Municipal y de Interesses Económicas, Havana.
La Política Comica, Havana.
Farm Loans and City Bonds, Chicago.
The South American, New York.
Bohemia, Illustrated Weekly, Havana.

THE SPANISH DEPENDENCIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

This important work—very timely now that we are seeking to approach more intelligently our southern neighbors—deals with the period between 1550 and 1730, and treats of the beginnings of European civilization in widely separated regions of South America. The events chronicled which represent the origins and early institutions of a new society are exceedingly valuable to all who would understand the present economic and social conditions which have developed from them in the South American republics.

First are the colorful accounts of early settlements on the Caribbean coasts directed from Santo Domingo—the founding of Panama, Balboa's discoveries, the settlement of New Andalucia, the founding of Cartagena. There is the account of the little-known settlement of Germans in Venezuela and its governing by the rich Welser Company, creditors of Charles V. The ever-absorbing actual conquest of Peru is passed over quickly, the author devoting his attention to the settling of that country subsequent to the contest and the rivalry between the Pizarros and other Spanish leaders. The tableland of Bogota and the conquest of the Chibchas by Quesada comes next, the conquest of Chile by Valdivia and Aguirre, and the settlements along the Rio de la Plata, and the founding of the cities of Buenos Aires and Asuncion.

From the first, shows the author, there was a strife between two factions—that moved by ecclesiastical fanaticism, and that which was agitated by avarice. Between the two the Indians had little to choose, though men like Las Casas, "Protector of the Indians," and

the enforcement, after much opposition, of laws made in Spain, brought about finally a more humane treatment of them. The discovery of gold, its mining, the pearl fisheries, and the agriculture of the new provinces, all required native labor, and in spite of the introduction of negro slaves the Indians bore its heavy burden. Several chapters are devoted to the introduction and practice of the Inquisition in the different countries. The negro slave trade, piracy, the beginnings of social life, the system of *encomiendas*, the ordinances in regard to trade, the Jesuit missions, the relation of the clergy to the civil government, travel and transportation, are some of the subjects which are interspersed among the records of the various viceroys, revolts, and reassertions of the Crown authority.

This book was written by Prof. Bernard Moses who has held the chairs of history and political science at the University of California since 1876. He is a member of the American Historical Association, and was a delegate to the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago de Chile and to the International Conference of American States at Buenos Aires. He is the author of a number of historical works, several dealing with Latin America.

The work is published by Harper & Bros., New York.

EXPORT TRADE

In seeking export trade the merchants and manufacturers would do well to bear in mind the following points when writing to American Consular offices:

1. If similar goods are sold, what are the prices quoted?
2. What is the import tariff?
3. In what manner should merchandise be packed? (This should be asked, for in many countries goods are transported to interior places on muleback).
4. Give rates and discounts of other competing countries.
5. Best way of transportation, with freight rates.
6. Are consular invoices needed? How should they be made out?
7. What are the fees charged by customs brokers for making entries?
8. Are there any octroi charges?
9. In what language should correspondence be conducted?
10. Is there a duty on catalogues?
11. What course of action do you recommend for the introduction of merchandise?

By giving the Consular offices this information, it will greatly assist the consul in preparing his report on the conditions of any particular market, and thus enable the American manufacturer to study more carefully the requirements of the foreign buyer.

GALVESTON IMPORTS

During the year 1914, the imports from Cuba, via the port of Galveston, Tex., amounted to \$1,550,460.

ALL AROUND CUBA

YUCATAN PURCHASES CUBAN BOAT

The Cuban tug "Theresa," formerly a Spanish gunboat, has been purchased by the junta of Yucatan, opposed to Carranza, and is to be used to carry arms and ammunition to Progreso, Yucatan.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST MISSION BOARD

The Cuban department of this body comprises 27 churches, 27 preaching stations, numerous Sunday schools, 25 missionaries, a college of 100 students at Havana, six-day schools and a number of well-constructed meeting houses.

CIENFUEGOS CONTRACT SUIT WITHDRAWN

The action brought by the Latin-American Contracting and Improvement Company of New York, assignee of Jose Antonio Frias, against Bishop B. F. Broderick of Saugerties, N. Y., and other contractors, has been withdrawn. This suit was brought to collect a commission on a \$3,000,000 contract for public works at Cienfuegos, Cuba, in 1908. The action was originally entered at Hartford, Conn., and no explanation of its withdrawal has been made.

GOVERNMENT LOAN FOR CENTRAL PINAR

The representatives from Pinar del Rio, without distinction of party, have united to try to get a government loan of \$200,000 for the establishment of a cane central in that province. Owing to the conditions of the tobacco industry it is thought that this plan would prove of great benefit to the tobacco workers.

PARCEL POST TREATY WITH ENGLAND

It is expected that a new convention with England will shortly be concluded which will permit the transmission of packages by parcel post. It is thought that this treaty, if signed, will prove of great benefit to the tobacco interests, as it will permit small packages of tobacco and cigars to be sent through the mails.

IMPORTATION OF CUBAN QUAIL

Shipments of quail from Cuba have been received in Pennsylvania to be used in increasing the native stock. The quail will be distributed in the various counties of Pennsylvania where there are game associations. Formerly quail were imported from Mexico, but recently the importation of Mexican quail has been stopped.

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY IN CUBA

The Secretary of Commerce and Agriculture has received a petition from various workers asking that a Spanish edict in force since 1888, but never put into effect, be again made applicable in case of accident to employes. Under this law in the case of death of an employe, the contractor was forced to pay to the workman's heirs and assigns the equivalent of 500 days' full pay, and there were also other provisions of the law providing for compensation in case of accident.

REFUGEES FROM YUCATAN

The Cuban cruiser "Cuba" arrived in Havana March 20, from Progreso, Yucatan, having on board a large number of refugees who left Yucatan owing to the disturbed conditions on account of the Mexican revolution.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST RATS

Every steamship or boat that is moored to a dock in Cuba must have a disk on each mooring rope to prevent the rats from using the rope as a highway. Stringent penalties are provided for non-observance of this regulation.

CONSUL GENERAL FOR SPAIN

Sr. Fernando Perez del Pulgar, formerly Vice-Consul for Spain at New York, has been appointed Consul-General for Spain at Havana. Sr. Del Pulgar is a nephew of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

SEVERE MOTOR CAR TEST

Near Santiago is the celebrated Puerto Boniato road which winds up the side of a mountain 2,000 ft. high and is considered the severest test in Cuba for an automobile. Recently a car made the ascent in six minutes, the car being driven on the second gear.

ROADS IN ORIENTE PROVINCE

In regard to the new highways projected for this district, Senor Agramonte, Chief of the Department of Public Works, is quoted to the effect that while there may be need for new roads in Oriente, he recommends that before work is begun on any new project the old roads be put in thorough repair. These repairs, he estimates, will amount to at least \$196,000.

EARTHQUAKE AT GIBARA

A slight earthquake shock occurred at Gibara, March 24th, and while it caused great alarm, no damage was done.

ALL AROUND CUBA

MEMORIAL DAY

The Havana camp of United Spanish-American War Veterans will observe Memorial Day, May 30th, in the usual manner, and also include in its observation ceremonies in commemoration of the sinking of the battleship "Maine," which service have hitherto been held on February 15th.

CONDITIONS AT KEY WEST

Cuban workmen, who are employed by the tobacco factories at Key West, have made it known that all tobacco employes have been seriously affected by the conditions of the tobacco trade, and have suffered considerably from the lack of work in consequence. Funds are being raised for their relief.

NEW ROADS IN ORIENTE

It is estimated that the projected road between Jiguani and Palma Soriano will cost at least \$400,000, and another projected road from Songo to Mayari Abajo will cost not less than \$500,000. It is hoped that the necessary appropriation of money will be made by the Cuban Government to enable this work to be undertaken.

FIRE IN SANTIAGO

A severe fire took place in Santiago de Cuba on March 23d. Several buildings were destroyed, and it is estimated that the loss of property will amount to about \$100,000. No lives were lost although there were some narrow escapes.

IMPROVED STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO CUBA

It is understood that the Royal Dutch Steamship Company are contemplating extending their service by running their steamships from Amsterdam to Lisbon, and thence to Havana, Cuba.

The Cuban aviator, Domingo Rosillo, has decided to establish himself permanently in France, as he has not found sufficient encouragement to remain in Cuba.

CONDEMNED POTATOES SENT TO CUBA

A consignment of Canadian potatoes which were condemned in New York, on the allegation that they were affected with the powdery scab have been sent on to Cuba. The Canadian government is now trying to get samples of the potatoes from Cuba for inspection.—*Pines Appeal*.



A small seventy pound Tarpon caught in the waters of Matanzas Bay. This particular kind, and much larger fish, abound in Cuban waters and affords excellent sport for the lover of deep sea fishing.

MARINE INSURANCE CAUTION

This article is written to extend a word of caution to anyone having occasion to place marine insurance, to see that the insured value of any shipment is sufficient to afford full protection in case of loss. There are many whose experience in placing marine insurance is necessarily limited and to such the insuring of their goods at factory value or, at the most, factory value plus freight, may seem all that is necessary, and any further increase of valuation merely a waste of premium.

The experienced shipper goes a step further and adds to the purchase value and freight such percentage as will bring the insured value to approximately the wholesale selling value (less duty) at destination. If shipping to a country where duties are compulsory, once documented, whether landed or not, he will frequently cover this risk at a small additional premium. In the case of Cuba, perhaps 15% added to the cost, freight and insurance premium would be a safe percentage and customs duties are not compulsory where goods are not landed or are abandoned if damaged to the extent of 10% of their value.

The importance of all this is manifested when a loss occurs, but peculiarly so when the shipment is involved in a general average and the owner is called upon to contribute a certain percentage of the value before the goods are delivered if sound or which percentage will be deducted from the reimbursement for damage or total loss. The value used in these general average computations is the wholesale selling value at destination, and if the insurance is placed for less the insuring company will pay only on the amount insured. An illustration will make the point clear. A shipment valued at \$11,000 cost and freight, and insured accordingly, may well be worth \$13,000 wholesale selling value (duty excluded) at port of destination. Suppose a general average contribution of 5% to be necessary. It is obvious the insurance company will pay but \$550 and the owner of the goods must shoulder the payment of \$100 since the total contribution is \$650.

The custom of taking the foreign value has been evolved through years of experience and by thousands of cases, and, with other customs of average adjusters has been tested in the courts and found to be sound. A moment's reflection will convince that it is in the highest degree equitable since it is based on the principle of recognizing the buyer's profit as well as that of the seller. If all shipments to one buyer were to incur marine loss, and he were reimbursed for the cost only, he could not long remain in business.

If the goods are lost under conditions which do not involve general average or are damaged, the insuring company will pay on the basis of the insured value only and the same principle—the buyer's loss of profit—appears though not of course made so apparent to the shipper as when a general average occurs and a contribution is exacted.

It is to be hoped that the caution here given will enable such of our readers as have not had these points brought home by previous experience to avoid the disagreeable necessities of pro-rating a loss or assuming the payment of compulsory customs duties.

CHANGES IN WAR RISK INSURANCE

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., announces the following rates from any ports in the United States to any ports in the world (other than those named in the special list) or vice versa (which supplants the schedule published in Commerce Reports for January 13, 1915):

Cargo; Freight and Advances.

1. Between ports of the United States, its possessions, or any non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, one-fourth of 1 per cent.
2. Between ports on the west coast of the United States and Japan, 5 cents per \$100; between ports on the west coast of the United States and China or the Philippines, 10 cents per \$100.

To non-belligerent ports other than above and not north of Havre in Europe, nor east of Sicily, in the Mediterranean, one-half of 1 per cent.

Vessel (Voyage Risks).

By voyage, meaning from port of loading to not more than two ports of discharge.

1. Between ports of the United States, its possessions, or any non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere, one-fourth of 1 per cent.
2. Between ports on the west coast of the United States and Japan or China, one-fourth of 1 per cent.
3. To other non-belligerent ports not north of Havre, in Europe, nor east of Sicily, in the Mediterranean, one-half of 1 per cent.
4. Other ports, three-fourths of 1 per cent.

Vessel (Time).

Time policies to be issued for a period of 90 days only, rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

If the insured agrees to a warranty reading "Warranted using only non-belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere," rate of five-eighths of 1 per cent.

All rates subject to change without notice and effective from the date thereof.

Dated Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1915.

Changes in Policies.

On and after February 20, 1915, the following clause will appear on all cargo policies issued by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance:

Warranted that the title to the property insured remains continuously in citizens of the United States during the term of this policy.

All these policies will have the words "to order" inserted after the name of the payee.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP DECREASED 50,000 TONS

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture made the following report on the Louisiana sugar crop of 1914:

"The sugar crop of Louisiana for the season just closed amounted to 242,700 short tons, or practically 50,000 less than in 1913. The yield per acre of the cane used for this sugar was 15 tons in 1914, or two tons less than in 1913. More sugar, however, was obtained per ton of cane in 1914 than in the preceding year, and in fact more than in any other of the four years for which this Department has made report. The 1914 season was one of a light tonnage of cane per acre and comparatively large sugar content.

"Trade conditions from the beginning of August up to the opening of the grinding season encourages the owners of factories to prepare for an active season. Prices at New York jumped in two weeks (from July 30 to August 13) from 3.29 to 6.52 cents per pound for '96 per cent test' sugar and, although a decline followed until a low price was reached early in November, there was nevertheless much encouragement, so far as prices went, when the Louisiana sugar houses began operations late in October. A subsequent decline in prices and in opportunities for selling raw sugar encouraged the making of more sugar of grades fit for consumption without further refining. Accordingly, about one-half of the 1914 output of Louisiana sugar consisted of grades above 96 per cent polarization and ready for immediate sale to the trade. In 1912 and 1913 only one-third of the total output consisted of grades above 96 per cent.

"The making of so much high grade sugar, together with unfavorable market conditions for raw sugar during the grinding season, tended to reduce the receipts of Louisiana sugar at New Orleans, and therefore to increase the amount marketed elsewhere. Ordinarily, about three-fourth of the Louisiana sugar crop reaches the city of New Orleans by the middle of March. Of the crops of 1911 to 1913 the percentage received at the city up to the middle of March ranged from 70 to 78 per cent. Of the crop of 1914 less than 55 per cent was reported to have reached New Orleans by March 12, 1915.

It is, however, to be expected that the high prices which ruled during the opening months of the war, and in particular the benefit accorded to the British Colonial and Cuban sugar manufacturers, owing to the large purchases of sugar last September by the British Government at high market prices, will have resulted in a sufficient abundance of profit as to provide capital for orders for new machinery or extensions of the factory. If this surmise is correct, then there ought to be a fairly brisk business, if not during the next few months, at any rate as soon as the war is over.

A feature of the new mills of factory equipments which have been built recently has been the increasing share taken by electricity in supplying the motive power. Electric centrifugals are of course nothing new, but the applications of electricity to other kinds of manufacturing plants has recently developed markedly, e.g., electric-driven mills, electric-driven boiler-house conveyers, electric-driven crystallizers, etc.—indeed, in several instances the complete factory has been arranged for electric drive. In some cases the power is distributed by means of separate motors for each machine, whereas in other cases of electrical equipment provided within recent date there appear to be but one or two prime motors coupled up by shafting and belts to the different apparatus. Amongst boiler-house improvements, we notice the employment in some instances of superheaters for steam generation. The advance of the superheater in general engineering practice, in particularly in its application to locomotives, has of late years shown such remarkable improvement in power and fuel economy, that it is only a question of time ere it is also applied widely to both marine and stationary engine boilers. And we anticipate that superheated steam will prove a powerful aid to the older steam motor in competing with its newer electric rival.

Amongst the countries which have been in the market the past year for large sugar plants we notice Natal, Java, Peru, Formosa, Queensland and Cuba. Smaller orders have however, come in from almost every country that produces cane sugar, and we anticipate, as we said above, that the immediate future will see even brisker trade with these cane sugar countries, in which trade no doubt the American makers will secure their share.—*International Sugar Journal.*

THE SUGAR MACHINERY MARKET IN 1914

The reports of certain of the British sugar machinery manufacturers which have appeared in the reviews of the engineering trade for the year 1914 are on the whole satisfactory, and reveal a considerable amount of activity in this branch of engineering. At the commencement of the year the prices for sugar were so low that there was not much reserve available for investments in new machinery.

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SUGAR FROM CUBA

<i>Fiscal years ending March 31</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Value in dollars</i>
1911-12.....	29,349,044	908,879
1912-13.....	34,985,299	949,072
1913-14.....	112,185,879	2,321,425

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE CANADIAN SUGAR TRADE

By Consul Henry P. Starrett, Owen Sound, Ontario

The total annual consumption of refined sugar in the Dominion of Canada amounts, in round figures to approximately \$30,000,000, based on domestic refiners' prices. There were eight sugar refineries and factories in the Dominion in 1911 (the latest year for which statistics are available), having a total capitalization of \$19,720,333, employing 2,164 persons, and producing \$21,260,011 worth of sugar. These factories were located: 1 in Alberta, 1 in British Columbia, 2 in Nova Scotia, 2 in Ontario, and 2 in Quebec. In the ten-year period, 1901-1911, the value of the output of this industry increased nearly 80 per cent. The western factories have confined their operations to beet sugar, while the eastern refineries have largely produced refined sugar.

Sources of Imports.

The total importation into Canada of sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard—which represents the great bulk of the purchases—for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1912, 1913 and 1914, were as follows:

<i>Imported from:</i>	1911-1912		1912-1913		1913-1914	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
United States	6,659,654	\$203,019	37,858,867	\$923,239	5,458,664	\$117,927
Austria-Hungary	8,702,318	324,386				
Belgium			7,762,762	166,692		
British Guiana	172,338,580	4,978,899	137,091,896	3,352,058	161,433,217	3,521,586
British West Indies	165,619,867	3,977,627	141,470,394	4,179,661	104,021,245	2,210,656
Cuba	29,349,044	908,879	34,985,299	949,072	112,185,879	2,321,425
Danish West Indies	3,279,587	77,224	9,901,777	241,411	12,290,330	259,132
Dutch East Indies	55,113,195	1,299,977	129,544,252	3,564,975	13,131,353	292,427
Dutch Guiana	872,448	24,865	3,692,668	81,965	10,421,856	205,317
Fiji Islands	5,937,716	130,304	10,867,528	268,004	11,563,544	239,180
Germany	2,161,584	85,382	13,217,012	300,914	46,950,829	999,349
Guatemala	989,200	22,993	1,505,300	39,084	2,563,923	54,595
Japan	21,361,900	480,193	11,200,000	863,986		
Peru	3,203,200	74,126	19,429,800	429,581	31,471,000	647,403
Santo Domingo	41,256,009	1,012,412	75,122,294	1,871,942	147,712,760	2,932,734
Other countries	12,124,239	290,297				
Totals	528,968,541	13,890,583	633,649,849	16,732,584	659,204,600	13,801,731

Other Grades—Trade Readjustment.

Of sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard (this classification including all refined sugars) the Dominion, in the fiscal year 1911-12, imported 23,663,109 pounds, valued at \$843,466, the United Kingdom supplying 19,125,247 pounds (value, \$680,450), Hongkong 3,709,891 pounds (value, \$132,205), and the United States 480,387 pounds (value, \$21,666). In 1912-13 these imports were: Total, 19,669,304 pounds (value, \$720,822), of which the United Kingdom furnished 13,970,151 pounds (value, \$515,176); Hongkong, 4,036,392 pounds (value, \$141,602); and the United States, 682,419 pounds (value, \$32,653). In 1913-14, the imports aggregated 10,033,576 pounds (value, \$310,969), the share of the United Kingdom in this trade being 6,065,468 pounds (value, \$176,056), that of Hongkong 3,564,476 pounds (value, \$119,081), and that of the United States 259,847 pounds (value, \$10,943).

Of raw sugar imported to be refined in Canada by Canadian sugar refiners (exclusive of that entered for consumption on which a refund of duty was subsequently obtained), the total for the Dominion was 25,396,807 pounds (value, \$629,277): in 1911-12, Belgium supplying 4,425,524 pounds (value, \$125,326) and Germany 20,971,283 pounds (value, \$593,951). In 1912-13 Canada's raw sugar imports, totaling 17,198,446 pounds (value, \$421,916), all came from Cuba; in 1913-14, when imports amounted to 35,046,850 pounds (value, \$679,831), Cuba furnished 20,386,026 pounds (value, \$410,471), and Santo Domingo 12,831,768 pounds (value, \$233,410).

The figures given above decreases in the importations from Great Britain, the British West Indies, and the United States; a practically stationary trade with British Guiana in 1913 and 1914, and very large increases in purchases from Cuba, Germany and Santo Domingo. This readjustment in the foreign trade is a direct result of the changes that naturally followed

the establishment of large Canadian refineries. Formerly much of the refined product was imported from Great Britain and other refining countries, but the development of the home industry has reduced this importation very materially, while at the same time increasing the importation of raws from producing countries.

Higher Prices Looked For.

To just what extent the war will affect this trade is uncertain, except as it may relate to prices, for domestic refiners look forward to high quotations for their raw sugar. Imports from the British West Indies and Santo Domingo are likely to be increased, for it is pointed out that no supplies can now be obtained from the continent, and it is believed that importations from Cuba will be smaller on account of an augmented American demand, due to the same cause. It is also probable that importations from the Pacific Islands and the East Indies will be greatly increased.

Canadian refiners base their domestic quotations for granulated sugar on the New York market for raws, taking into consideration freight, duty, and refining costs. The present price per 100 pounds for standard-grade granulated sugar at Toronto, a central market, is \$6.76, and for cut-loaf sugar in 100-pound packages, \$7.26.—*Commerce Reports.*

USING CANE TOPS FOR PLANTING

EXPERIMENTS CARRIED OUT FOR TWO YEARS IN THE EXPERIMENT STATION, TUCUMAN, WITH THE OBJECT OF DECIDING THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION

By Arthur H. Rosenfeld

It has already been proved at various times that the higher part of the sugar cane germinates better than the lower part, while it is also common knowledge amongst those interested in the making of sugar that this higher part of the cane contains a juice of lesser purity. In other words, one may say that, generally, on cutting any cane into pieces of two or three nodes each, extracting and analysing the juice of each piece under equal conditions, one will find that the purity of the juice diminishes the nearer one approaches the top of the cane. The custom, therefore, practised in many sugar countries—notably in Hawaii and Java—of only planting the tops of canes appears very logical.

By this method a juice is secured in the factory which on account of its high purity renders the work of the defecation, clarification, and evaporation processes comparatively easy, while planting is done with cane that is usually flung aside as worthless.

In Tucuman, as in Louisiana, it is practice to plant whole canes, and it has frequently occurred to the author of this article that this practice might very beneficially be replaced by the custom employed in other countries of using for planting purposes the parts of the cane which are usually discarded as useless. The old method entails the planting of 10 tons of sound cane, cut at the first white joint, per hectare (or 4 tons per acre). This represents an outlay of \$25, gold, (£) per acre, according to the average price of cane in the Province. This method also conduces to the degeneration of the cane fields, in that the planter is induced to sell his best cane and use inferior and diseased canes for seed in place of sound ones.

We resolved, therefore, in the winter of 1911 to make a thorough investigation of the matter. A piece of land chosen in June and ploughed with an ordinary share plough, followed by a sub-soil plough. The plot was then harrowed with a tooth-harrow, reploughed with a 26-in. disc plough, and harrowed again. About the middle of July the rows were marked out with a small share plough and deepened with a cleaning plough. Half of the lot was then planted with ordinary native cane, and the other half with cane tops taken from a consignment of leaves and tops used for feeding animals, which had been received from one of the factories. The rows were afterwards covered with small share plough.

The idea of selecting the tops from the consignment for use as food for animals was not adopted as the most practical method, but merely because an extremely drastic comparison would be furnished, in the fact that the tops planted were undoubtedly those usually considered useless. The cane was irrigated on the following dates:—15th July, 5th and 30th November.

On the 6th November the cane was cultivated with a large four-share cultivator (shares pointing inwards) passing twice in each row. In the middle of the same month the rows were weeded and dirt thrown to the cane. On 21st October the cultivation of the 6th was repeated, and the rows were weeded by spades. At the end of December the weeding was repeated, and the cane was fertilized with a mixture composed of 50 per cent. dried blood, 40 per cent. superphosphate of lime, and 10 per cent. sulphate of potash, applied in the proportion of 600 kg. per

hectare (126 lbs. per acre). The fertilizer was thrown by hand and lightly covered afterwards with a small share plough. The plot was then cultivated with the large four-share cultivator (shares pointing outwards), and some dirt was thrown to the cane with the six-disc machine. This cultivation was repeated at the end of January, save that the four-share machine only passed once. The cultivation of the plot was concluded about the middle of February by passing once with a five-tooth harrow drawn by one mule. The cane was harvested in the middle of July, 1912.

In August, 1911, there was no rain, and in September only 10mm. As it was also impossible to irrigate the cane in these months owing to lack of water, the thinner tops planted naturally dried up to a large extent. There is no doubt that had we been able to irrigate, or had more rain fallen during the months mentioned, a much better germination from the tops would have been secured. Naturally, the whole canes did not dry so easily, owing to the smaller surface exposed to evaporation and to the hardness of the lower epidermis.

Table I gives the result of the harvest.

TABLE I
Harvest of Plant Cane

Lot planted with	Kg. of cane per hectare	Average weight per stalk, kg.
Cane tops.....	21,371	0.52
Ordinary cane.....	29,066	0.57

The results of the first year were not very favorable to the new system of obtaining seed. Nevertheless, for the reasons mentioned above (the dryness of the season following the planting), and to avoid forming too hasty an opinion in the matter, we decided to extend the experiment to ratoon cane.

As ratoon cane, the lots received the following treatment:

26th September, 1912. The cane was off-barred by passing a share plough twice down the middles and once at each side of the row close to the cane. No spade work was done.

5th October, 1912. The lots were irrigated.

1st November, 1912. The lots were irrigated.

6th November, 1912. The cane was fertilized in the same manner as during the previous year.

22nd November, 1912. The large four-share (pointing inwards) cultivator was passed twice down the middles.

12th December, 1912. Dirt was thrown to the rows by the large six-disc machine.

24th December, 1912. The rows were weeded by spades.

26th December, 1912. The middles were cultivated with the large four-share cultivator (shares pointing outwards), and as the middles were very weedy, a share plough was also passed twice.

4th January, 1913. Dirt was thrown to the rows with the six-disc machine, and the four-share cultivator was passed once down the middles.

22nd January, 1913. The lots were irrigated.

24th June, 1913. The cane was harvested.

The following table gives the results of the second year's harvest:

TABLE II
Rendement of First Year Ratoon Cane

Lot planted with	Kg. of canes per hectare	Lbs. per acre	Average wght. of stalk, kg.	Lbs.
Cane tops.....	46,200	41,150	0.79	1.74
Ordinary canes.....	47,104	41,955	0.73	1.60

We find in this table that the production of both lots was greatly increased, and that the tops gave nearly as much cane as the other lot, with a higher average weight per stalk. These results have inspired us to continue the experiment, planting the cane in August instead of early in July, and we hope to be able to irrigate whenever necessary.

The result of this second series of experiments will be published in due course.

It seems, at least, that this question merits every consideration, and we would advise planters to conduct investigations in their own fields, so that a definite conclusion may be arrived at. Frequently from such investigations of seemingly small importance results of much benefit to the whole industry are obtained.—*International Sugar Journal*.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

TOBACCO MARKET IMPROVING

It is reported that the exportation of tobacco has now been resumed, and although the exports are far from normal, it is considered by growers and merchants that the worst of the depression in the tobacco market has been passed.

TOBACCO FACTORY MAY MOVE

The matter of moving the cigar factory at Galathea and Parajon from Havana to Guanabacoa is being seriously considered.

The Cuban decree of a bounty on raw tobacco and on cigars manufactured in Cuba for direct shipment to a foreign country, although promulgated on Nov. 7, 1914, has not yet been put into effect, and probably never will be enforced, according to a cablegram from the American Consul-General at Havana.

TOBACCO PROTEST OVERRULED

The Board of United States General Appraisers overruled the protest of the St. Elmo Cigar Company against the assessment made by the collector at Los Angeles on importation of unstemmed leaf tobacco from Cuba.

The appraiser returned 16 bales as wrapper tobacco, 31 bales as containing percentages (15 per cent or less) of wrapper tobacco and the remaining 163 bales as filler tobacco. The full contents of the wrapper bales were assessed with duty at the rate of \$1.65 per pound under the provisions of paragraphs 181 and 182 of the tariff act of 1913, less 20 per cent. under paragraph E of section 4, the tobacco being the product of Cuba, and the percentages of wrapper found in the 31 bales were similarly assessed, the balance of their contents being assessed at 35 cents per pound.

The protest was limited to 29 bales of which 16 were returned as wrapper tobacco, the remaining 13 bales having been returned as containing varying percentages of wrapper leaves. The contention of the importers was that the 29 bales in question contain only filler tobacco, subject to duty at only 35 cents per pound under paragraph 151.

The opinion of the board, written by General Appraiser McClelland, reads in part as follows:

"On the question of whether any of the bales contain leaves suitable for wrapper there is absolutely no variance among the witnesses testifying for protestants, while the percentages of wrapper found by the witnesses for the Government vary to a greater or less extent. The statements made by the witnesses for both the importers and the Government to the effect that they had examined the tobacco in

groups and exchanged views as to the character and qualities thereof, might furnish grounds for questioning whether the respective statements of the witnesses represented their individual judgments; but, nevertheless, taking the record as it stands and weighing the evidence from the standpoint of value, we are satisfied that by a clear preponderance thereof not only is the classification of each of the 16 bales found by the collector to contain wrapper tobacco abundantly sustained, but in addition a finding is equally justified that each of the 13 bales involved classified by the collector as containing percentages of wrapper tobacco ranging from 6 to 15 per cent of wrapper leaves, do each actually contain more than 15 per cent of wrapper leaves of sufficient size, having the requisite color, texture and burn for wrappers, and that therefore the entire contents of said 13 bales should have been assessed with duty as wrapper tobacco. The protest is overruled."

CUBA AND THE CANARY ISLANDS

Emigration to Cuba.—Although local newspapers frequently publish articles about the large emigration from the islands, there is, under normal conditions, only a highly desirable free flow of labor. It is estimated that no less than one-fifth of the people have been, at one time or another, in Cuba or Argentina. Since the war began, agriculture has been languishing here and flourishing in Cuba, with the result that the number of country people going to that island has largely increased. About 4,000 persons left the islands in 1914, practically all for Cuba. The total was less than for 1913, as the River Plate countries attracted no emigrants last year. The Canary Island peasantry are highly skilled, are intensive cultivators, accustomed to irrigation and heavy fertilization, and are reasonably frugal and have no inclination to seek city employment.

Tobacco.—All tobacco produced in the Canaries is grown on the Island of La Palma. It is estimated that at least one-fifth of the male inhabitants of this district have worked, at one time or another, on Cuban plantations, and are more or less skilled in the processes of growing and curing tobacco. The seed used is of Cuban origin and the product resembles that of the Remedios district, but is locally considered to be of better grade, though the quality varies greatly according to the season and the care used in curing.

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED FROM CUBA

	1913	1914
Cuba	256,098	242,321

—Commerce Reports.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

Earnings of the Cuba Railroad

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of February and for eight months ended February 28th compares as follows:

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
February gross . . .	\$522,586	\$488,121	\$465,147	\$367,375	\$315,921	\$254,598
Expenses	234,742	239,121	235,673	183,097	166,647	132,259
February net	\$287,843	\$249,000	\$229,473	\$183,468	\$149,273	\$122,339
Charges	72,308	66,791	66,791	65,125	59,625	36,666
February surplus . .	215,535	182,208	\$162,681	\$118,343	\$89,648	\$85,672
Eight mos. gross . .	3,073,936	3,139,875	2,874,421	2,318,512	1,893,640	1,530,657
Net profits	1,472,173	1,468,384	1,304,675	1,060,035	818,369	596,629
Fixed charges	564,622	534,333	534,055	491,000	339,250	288,543
Eight mos. surplus	\$907,551	\$934,051	\$770,620	\$569,035	\$479,119	\$308,085

Earnings of the United Railways of Havana

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week end Feb. 27 . .	£50,108	£47,148	£49,056	£42,081	£42,987	£44,159
Week end, Mar. 6 . .	53,165	51,244	51,001	43,740	42,875	43,986
Week end, Mar. 13 . .	52,308	51,055	50,093	41,216	42,765	41,370
Week end, Mar. 20 . .	52,074	48,749	48,058	43,604	43,041	38,608

Earnings of the Havana Electric Railway

<i>Weekly receipts :</i>	1914	1913	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week. end. Feb. 28 . .	\$49,504	\$52,533	51,715	\$48,384	\$48,976	\$42,893
Week end, Mar. 7 . . .	53,186	54,841	55,140	51,297	48,631	41,969
Week end, Mar. 14 . .	47,821	53,232	53,670	49,102	46,785	40,290
Week end, Mar. 22 . .	50,358	52,909	51,714	49,408	44,190	38,591

Earnings of the Cuban Central Railways

<i>Week ending:</i>	1915	1914
March 6th	£23,168	£20,818
March 13th	23,412	20,104
March 20th	23,343	22,103
March 27th	20,791	21,721

Earnings of the Western Railway

<i>Week ending:</i>	1915	1914
March 6th	£5,740	£5,414
March 13th	5,703	5,487
March 20th	5,704	5,273
March 27th	5,223	5,280

EARNINGS SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

	1915	1914
February gross	\$36,073	\$35,638
February net	17,226	17,754
January gross	40,180	37,501
January net	19,205	17,812

HAVANA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The members of this exchange, and the public in general, are informed that in accordance with an agreement taken on the 10th of the present month, all sales made at this exchange, after the 1st of April, 1915, must be made exclusively in official gold coinage.

ENRIQUE R. MARGARIT.

President.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

Quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co.*, New York

	<i>Bid.</i>	<i>Asked.</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds.....	90	91
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944.....	96	96½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949.....	93	94
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½% Bonds of 1949.....	85	87½
Havana City 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	103	105
Havana City 2d Mortgage 6% bonds.....	102	103
Cuba RR. Co. Preferred Stock.....	95	100
Cuba RR. 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952.....	96	98
Cuba Company 6% Debenture Bonds.....	95	100
Cuba Company 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.....	100	105
Havana Electric Ry. Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	86	89
Havana Electric Ry. Co. Light & Power Company Preferred Stock.....	92	95
Havana Electric Ry. Light & Power Company Common Stock.....	75	79
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bond Participation Certificates.....	100	103
Cuban American Sugar Co. Coll. Trust 6% Bonds of 1918.....	96½	97¼
Cuban American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock.....	92	95
Cuban American Sugar Co. Common Stock.....	58	61
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	95	96

All prices of bonds are quoted on an and interest basis.

HAVANA ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO.

The power plant of the Havana Electric Light and Power Company, at Tallapiedra wharf, which has been in the course of construction for some time, will shortly assume the burden of furnishing the electric power for the city of Havana, including light and power and street car service. Several of the engines and generators are already installed and have been working for the past few days, owing to the increased demand for power and lights demanded by carnival festivities and increased street lighting.

As soon as the complete plant of machinery is installed, which will not require much more time, the old power houses on San Lazaro and Colon Streets, and the one in the Vedado will be put in the reserve list, although the latter may be continued at work more or less for some time to come.

A large force of electricians sent to Havana by the Westinghouse Company are installing the new machinery, which is of the most modern type, comprising all together one of the most complete and up-to-date power plants in the world.

Increase in the business of the Havana Electric line, extension in street and suburban mileage, increased number of cars, and extra amount of light and power demanded by the various industries of the city, have made the installation of the new plant necessary.

Since Mr. Frank Steinhart has assumed the management of the Havana Electric more extensions and improvements than ever before have been made in city transportation. Improvements of every kind tend to increase the efficiency of the service, to accommodate the public and furnish light and power for the various industries of the city. The

Havana plant now ranks well with the best cities of the world.

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

The common stock of this company has shown considerable activity recently, and there has been a sharp advance in price. Traders have attributed this upward movement to anticipated large profits of the current year. It is thought that the profits for the year 1915 will show a substantial increase over those reported for the twelve months ended September 30, 1914. Rumors have been in circulation that the common stock had good prospect of earning dividends, but nothing definite has been intimated by the management as to this, and it is not thought probable that the matter will be considered at this time. There are back dividends due on the preferred stock which amount to about 7%, and the matter of paying these back dividends in the near future will probably be discussed at the meeting of the Board of Directors in May.

CUBA DISTILLING CO.

It is reported that this company will be consolidated with the United States Industrial Alcohol Company. The Distilling Company of America controls both of the above companies through majority stock ownership. In 1914 the Industrial Company purchased 20,000,000 gallons of molasses from the Cuba company and it is estimated that the consumption in 1915 will amount to 30,000,000 gallons. The matter of the consolidation was considered informally at the annual meeting of the U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co., but no final action was taken.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

In a recent communication the British minister at Havana, calls the attention of British manufacturers to the conditions of the Cuban market and his remarks are of equal interest to American exporters. The most important points of the report are as follows:

"United Kingdom manufacturers trading in Cuba are advised by H. M. Minister at Havana to push the articles they at present make, but they should vary and extend their ranges of goods as much as possible in order to have articles which, though not copies of German and Austrian goods, might serve to meet the demand caused by the failure of the latter supply. This recommendation has the advantage of being a lesser strain on the financial resources of the factories and, at the same time, its adoption would tend to change the nature of the Cuban demand.

In Cuba the tendency is towards long credits, and three months, six months, or even longer terms are conceded. Apparently German firms have used the concession of longer credits as a means of obtaining business. The fact that the principal product of the island is sugar, and that the sugar crop is made once a year, must always have a bearing on terms of credit and on business in general.

With the exception of tinplate, which, to a certain extent, is manufactured locally, there are no hardware factories in Cuba. The principal articles of hardware imported in 1913 were:—Table cutlery, other cutlery, nails, tinplate manufacturers and miscellaneous hardware. There will undoubtedly be short supplies in various lines. Probably one of the principal shortages will be in enamelled hollow ware of the cheaper grades, including kitchen utensils; this ware is generally white inside and blue outside, and, though it does not seem to wear very well, it finds a ready sale. A large proportion of these goods is of Austrian origin. There is a good sale also for scissors, razors, cheap grade household and furniture hardware, trade tools and builders' hardware. In recent years the number of electric light and other electric plants in Cuba has steadily increased, and the demand for sockets, switches and other electrical hardware is steadily advancing. In scissors, as in many other lines of steel goods, japanning, nickelling, and any other device to prevent rusting should be used as much as possible in goods for the Cuban market. In packing it is desirable that the small cardboard boxes which ironmongers keep on their shelves should be marked in Spanish, and that the packing used should be moisture proof. Six months is the common period of credit given in this trade.

In miscellaneous manufactures of leather the British imports in 1913 amounted to a value of £9,360 and German to £11,232. A great many leather belts are worn. For the Cuban market this article should be smart in appearance as waistcoats are not generally

worn and the belt is always visible. A most varied assortment, both as regards the leather and buckles, is shown by the shops in Havana. There is a fair demand for coin purses and also for pocket-books to carry paper money.

Small articles of leather may well be carded for shop window display where their nature admits of it. The lettering on cards should be in Spanish, as should also any descriptive names stamped on the article itself, though probably it would be better to leave the article unstamped unless it is intended to register the name of brand.

The only line in which the Germans have a large hold is in cotton knitted goods (e.g., socks and stockings of intermediate quality). The trade would probably repay attention from British manufacturers. The class of goods required is light in texture, of small sizes, and of somewhat showy patterns.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY

Notice has been given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company will be held on Thursday, May 20th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the company, No 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, registered with the Registrar and Transfer Company, for the purposes of electing three directors each to serve for three years, of considering and voting upon all contracts, acts and proceedings by the Board of Directors and by the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed from April 25th, 1915, to May 20th, 1915, both inclusive.

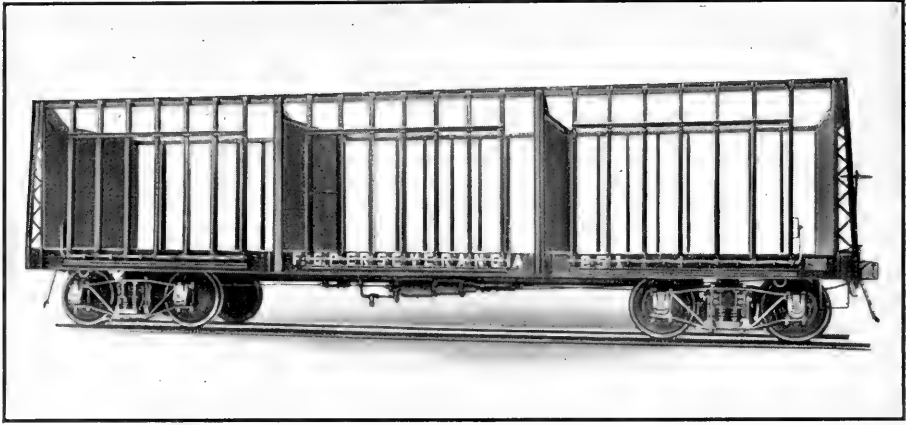
A semi-annual dividend of \$3.00 per share on the preferred stock and a dividend of \$2.50 per share on the common stock will be paid on May 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 24th, 1915.

ENAMELED WARE FOR CUBA

Owing to the European conflict American manufacturers of enameled ware have been receiving inquiries from Cuba. Hitherto the Cuban market has been supplied by German and Swedish manufacturers. It is hoped that American manufacturers will realize the possibilities of this trade and make good use of the opportunity offered. Enameled ware is made by using a mixture of quartz, feldspar and several other harmless ingredients on pressed steel forms, and is largely used for kitchen utensils.

PLANTATION CARS OF ALL KINDS

ALSO THE PARTS FOR SAME



No. 1000-E (Palabra de clave ZPYGV)

El grabado enseña uno de nuestros carros, todo de acero, para caña.

Tenemos otros tipos de capacidades varias y hemos fabricado un gran numero de carros para caña para uso en Cuba, Puerto-Rico, América-Central y México, que tienen jaulas de acero o de madera y construidas para los distintos tipos de carga y descarga de la caña.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY, NEW YORK, E. U. A.

Dirección telegráfica: NALLIM, New York.

Producción annual de más de 100,000 carros.

Representante para Cuba: OSCAR B. CINTAS, Oficios 29-31, Havana.

ROAD WORK SUSPENDED

Work on the new road between Jaruco and Tumba Cuatro has had to be suspended because sufficient funds have not been appropriated to continue the work. This road was commenced during the government of General Magoon.

EGYPTIAN TOBACCO

It is thought that the new status of Egypt under the government of Great Britain will result in an increased cultivation of tobacco. Under former conditions Lord Cromer in 1890 limited the area allowed for the growth of tobacco in Egypt to 1,500 zeres, and subsequently forbade tobacco-growing altogether.

The soil of Egypt is well adapted to the growing of tobacco, but it is not at all to be assumed that the nature of the Egyptian soil would interfere with the tobacco crop of Cuba, as it is the soil, not the type of tobacco plant, which makes the difference between tobaccos, for instance Cuban and Egyptian.

The workmen at the tobacco factory "Los India," at Manzanillo, have been on a strike recently, and have created some disorder because the factory had purchased some cigars from an outside source in order to complete an order.

SUGAR EXPERIMENTAL STATION

The Secretary of Agriculture has received a petition asking that a model experimental school be established for the purpose of the study and instruction of the latest and best methods of extracting sugar from sugar cane. It is thought that the various centrals on the Island of Cuba would support such an enterprise and would probably contribute to its support if they were convinced that it would be properly conducted.

CATTLE DISEASE

An outbreak of cattle disease at La Gloria, Camaguey, has caused the loss of thirty-seven oxen, and the local veterinary surgeon was unable to tell what the disease was. It is probable that a government expert will be sent to La Gloria to investigate.

ROAD IMPASSABLE

The main road between Guanajay and Cabañas is in such bad condition that it can hardly be used. The Secretary of Public Works has been requested to take prompt action.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL

CUBAN WALNUTS

In regard to walnuts and promoting the cultivation and sale for them, a writer on the subject says:

"The Cuban walnut is a very interesting species, of which we have heard for several years, but have never had the pleasure of seeing until recently when an excursion was made under the auspices of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station, in the interests of horticulture.

"The nuts are found in the mountain region north of Taco-Taco, where there are apparently only a few trees scattered along the river beds. The habits and general contour of both the tree and the nuts resemble very much those of the black walnut of the United States; the botanical differences, however, are many.

"The horticultural value of the Cuban walnut is intrinsic and it promises to be of economic importance to the country, principally as a stock on which to graft imported varieties of walnuts, pecans, etc.

"The nut, in its wild state, compares favorably with the black walnut; the kernel is much more mild in flavor than that of the American species. One of the most encouraging features about the Cuban walnut is that it covers a wide field of variation in size and shape of the nut; also in the thickness of the shell. This matter of variation shows that the species may easily be improved by selection.

"As a timber tree, the Cuban walnut grows to an immense size; we have seen specimens from two to three feet in diameter and eighty or more feet in height. The wood is fine-grained and is in demand for cabinet work."

MODEL CHICKEN FARM

It is reported that a large chicken farm will be started on President Menocal's property at El Chico. It is intended to make the new chicken farm a model in every respect, and to demonstrate to Cuban farmers that chicken farms can be made a profitable investment.

CUBAN PINEAPPLES

Although Cuba is the leading source of fresh pineapples sent to the United States, it is stated that the quantity shipped from Cuba does not increase, and that while the consumption of pineapples is rapidly growing in the United States, it is thought that Hawaiian and Porto Rican pineapples are being more largely used.

HOG CHOLERA

There has been a severe outbreak of hog cholera at San Jose de Las Lajas. Energetic efforts are being made by the Department of Agriculture to stamp out the epidemic.

THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF CUBA

The forest areas of the island are mainly in the Santiago district, and although during the last decade immense areas have been cleared for cultivation, it is estimated that about one-seventh of the cultivable area of Camaguey and Oriente Provinces yet remains in primeval forests. While undoubtedly there still exists in the Cuban forests much valuable timber, they have been depleted to a great extent of those valuable woods for which there is a demand in foreign markets, especially cedar and mahogany. The Government exercises control over the forests, whether of public or private ownership, and no timber can be cut for any purpose without a permit being obtained from the chief of the Bureau of Forestry of the district in which the timber is situated. Notwithstanding the stringent laws and regulations adopted to prevent the cutting of timber on lands by persons who have no right thereto, the forests on lands belonging to the State have been robbed, and in great measure, stripped of their most valuable products. Much of the land classified as forest or timberland has long since been stripped of all timber of marketable value, and at the present rate, with no effort at renewal, it will not be long until no merchantable timber will be found in the island.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*, London.

SERUM IS DISTRIBUTED ALL OVER THE ISLAND

Dr. Crespo, veterinary surgeon attached to the Department of Agriculture, has given out a statement on the steps which are being taken to combat hog cholera and foot and mouth disease in this island. He said that 130,000 grammes of serum had already been prepared and that 102,000 grammes have already been distributed among different farming centers.—*Post*.

FRUIT GROWERS

It is reported that the growth of the citrus fruit industry in Cuba has affected Florida growers. The increased capacity of the transportation lines from Cuba and the Isle of Pines to the United States has enabled the West Indian growers to more successfully compete with the Florida growers than has been the case hitherto.

CITRUS TREE REGULATIONS

The Department of Agriculture of the United States has notified the Cuban Government that until further notice the importation of citrus trees or seeds from Cuba is prohibited in order to prevent the spread of citrus canker in the United States.

PRESS COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

THE HIGH COST OF FREE SUGAR

A curious sidelight on the policy of discouraging the home production of sugar and the stimulation of imports by the suppression of duties is afforded by recent figures issued by the Department of Commerce. It appears that in the calendar year 1914 the importation of sugar from foreign countries amounted to 2,261,771 long tons, with a value of \$119,217,053. Deducting the export of 14,334 tons, worth \$772,198, the net amount bought abroad was 2,227,434, and \$118,444,855 was paid for it.

The sugar people have taken these figures and set over against them the year's exportation of wheat, 173,861,944 bushels, with a total money value of \$187,184,100. The price averaged the highest for wheat in ten years, \$1.07 a bushel, yet even at this price some 63 per cent of the total shipment, or about 110,696,126 bushels, was needful to pay for the importation of sugar.

Now it is argued that to grow this quantity of wheat at the average yield of the last ten years required 7,806,500 acres, or one-eighth of the normal wheat acreage of the United States. The amount of sugar imported could have been raised on approximately 1,800,000 out of the 278,000,000 acres of land in the country suitable to bear this crop.

Apart from the immediate economy of raising the sugar crop at home and exchanging our surplus wheat for commodities we cannot produce, there is the remoter consideration that whereas the wheat crop is enormously exhausting to the soil the sugar crop is so in a much less degree. The wheat crop needs 25 per cent. more nitrogen than the beet crop and the nitrogen is exported with the grain, whereas the sugar contains no nitrogen whatever and that necessary element is returned to the soil through the decay of the refuse or its use in feeding stock. The loss to the soil is rated at 100,000 tons on nitrogen annually as between producing a domestic sugar supply and buying it abroad with wheat.

It seems as if the attitude of blind cocksureness which has prevailed of late regarding the beneficence of free sugar might have something to learn if it were capable of learning anything.—*New York Evening Sun.*

CUBAN PORTS COMPANY AFFAIRS

There has recently been a revival of agitation among the British investors, and efforts have been made to induce the Cuban government to modify its position with the view to protecting a certain number of investors who are dissatisfied with their treatment. The *London Observer's* comment states:

"As regards the Cuban Ports position, rumor has it that some definite official news is not unlikely to be published within the next week or two. But whether matters have pro-

gressed very far remains to be seen. Personally, we rather doubt it. There is a rumor to the effect that the President is only awaiting the sanction of Congress before issuing a bill to deal with the matter. That stage was, however, reached months ago, when a bill was promised. Then some insignificant Indemnity Bill was introduced, connected with a feud between a couple of members, and the Cuban Ports measure was shelved. Not long ago the British and American Foreign Offices were able to bring pressure to bear on the Cuban Government, a slight technical inaccuracy giving them the opportunity. Little importance attaches to any decision in Cuban courts in regard to the Cuban Ports position because appeal follows appeal. The Government itself must act, and until legislation is carried through there is little reason to expect satisfaction. Unfortunately, the old difficulty still exists, there being a strong faction opposed to the settlement and these people have influence with the President."

The *London Financier* and *Bullionist* says: "The Bill which is about to be introduced into the Cuban Congress will give the President a free hand in the matter of settling the claims of the Cuban Ports Company. Holders of the company's securities are not without hope of an adequate settlement, even at this late stage, though it must be remembered that Cuba, in common with the rest of the world, has been considerably incommoded by the war, and the Government may not be in a position to grant any too generous terms. The common stock recently changed hands at 28¼ but it is quite impossible to say whether that represents its true value."

The *London Times* article is more vigorous in tone in stating the following opinion:

"The Cuban Ports affair, which has many disgraceful features, seems not much nearer settlement than ever it was. On Thursday we recorded the statement of Mr. E. H. Cuthbertson, who has just returned from Cuba, made to the Shareholders' Committee, which statement was to the effect that "he had had very friendly conversations with President Menocal, and the late President, and other influential Cuban gentlemen, that he felt assured that the authorities now recognized the injustice which the Government's action in declaring the concession invalid inflicted upon holders who had made *bona fide* purchases of stock in the open market, and did so on the strength of the agreement made with the Government. All of them had expressed their sympathy with the shareholders, and had assured him that their legitimate claims would be satisfied." The Cuban Minister in London now informs us that the Cuban Secretary of State, Senor Desvernine, has cabled to the effect that "there is no ground for this statement of Mr. Cuthbertson in so far as it refers to declarations attributed to the Cuban authorities."

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO., 1914

The past year was marked by unprecedented conditions in the world's sugar markets. In the beginning of the year the outlook was for a low range of prices for both raw and refined sugar. Crop conditions throughout the world promised sufficient production to more than supply the world's requirements, and in the United States and its usual sources of supply, the estimated crops justified a belief in a low range of prices for the entire year. Cuban producers sold freely at or near the cost of production, and domestic beet sugar producers entered into contracts for future delivery at prices showing but moderate profits. Owing to the prospective reduction in the tariff, which took place March 1st, business in refined sugar was much restricted, and after that date, owing to the heavy accumulation of raw sugar in Cuba, prices were low. Until the latter part of July conditions were such as to indicate that prices would continue at a low level throughout the year.

The unexpected developments in Europe, followed by a declaration of war on the part of Germany, first against Russia and afterwards against France, caused Germany to immediately prohibit the exportation of sugar and turned England, which had a light stock on hand, to the cane sugar countries for its supply. That country, in its zeal to make certain of its requirements bought heavily in Cuba. As this Island ordinarily furnishes over one-half of the requirements of the United States, the entrance of England into that market on a large scale, forced prices to abnormal levels. Between August 4th and 13th the prices of raw sugar advanced from 3.29 cents to 6.52 cents per pound, and sales were made to speculators at from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per pound higher than these figures. It is estimated that England bought from other countries in all about 900,000 tons of sugar to provide for the portion of her supplies formerly obtained mainly from Germany and Austria. Added to the buying of England there was heavy speculative buying of both raw and refined sugars.

Prices became so abnormal that a reaction soon occurred, and by August 19th the market had turned and there was a steady decline for some weeks until raw sugar reached 3.50 cents per pound, or nearly the point from which the advance began. During this latter period, the trade in refined sugar was paralyzed, and speculative interests re-sold their purchases of refined sugar below refiners' prices. This condition caused a material curtailment in production and heavy shrinkages in values of stock on hand.

It should be borne in mind that this company is not a producer of its raw material, and therefore does not necessarily share in the profits on an advance in the raw product. Engaged as it is in the refining sugar, it is dependent upon other countries for its supplies, and must sell its refined sugar as the country requires it against its purchases of raw sugar, and, unlike the Beet Sugar Companies, which contract for their supply a year in advance, the refiner cannot know the cost of his raw material until actually purchased.

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1914

Assets.

Real estate and plants, including refineries, warehouses, cooperages, wharves and stables with their machinery and equipment, timber and other lands owned in fee or through ownership of the entire capital stock of constituent companies, at cost less depreciation.....	\$48,477,038.20
Investments, general.....	20,968,070.13
Investments, fire insurance fund.....	8,000,000.00
Investments, pension fund.....	800,000.00
Merchandise and supplies, including raw and refined sugar, syrup, material in process of manufacturing, boneblack, cooperage, horses, wagons, harness and other stock and supplies on hand.....	15,431,099.02
Prepaid accounts, insurance, taxes, etc.....	254,864.81
Loans.....	5,137,275.00
Accounts receivable.....	4,350,167.16
Accrued income, interest earned and dividends declared but not yet collected.....	480,123.55
Cash with trust companies, in banks and on hand.....	19,110,779.61
Total.....	\$123,009,417.48

Liabilities.

Capital stock.....		\$90,000,000.00
Sundry reserves:		
For fire insurance.....	\$8,000,000.00	
For improvement of plants.....	1,034,399.73	
For pension fund.....	800,000.00	
For contingencies.....	654,401.84	10,488,801.57
Accounts and loans payable.....		3,894,895.45
Dividends declared, including that payable January 2, 1915, and former dividends unclaimed.....		1,594,926.00
Surplus:		
Balance, December 31, 1913.....	\$18,229,425.02	
Less amount transferred in 1914 from profit and loss account.....	1,198,630.56	17,030,794.46
Total.....		\$123,009,417.48

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1914

Credits.

Profit from operations.....	\$2,714,623.00
Additional profit from operations of former years.....	17,214.93
Balance of former reservations remaining after adjustment.....	59,212.14
Interest on loans and deposits.....	934,330.45
Income from investments.....	1,627,650.31
Net profit realized from investments.....	786,359.13
Total.....	\$6,139,389.96
Add amount of appropriations for improvements of plants expended in new construction during 1914 and offset in depreciation on plant and equipment below.....	707,178.50
Total.....	\$6,846,568.46

Debits.

Depreciation on plant and equipment.....	\$821,112.63
Appropriations as follows:	
For improvement of plants.....	\$718,283.54
For contingencies.....	205,830.85
	924,114.39
Dividends declared during 1914.....	6,299,972.00
	8,045,199.02
Amount deducted from surplus of former years.....	\$1,189,630.56

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

There has been set aside the sum of \$34,535, equal to 25% of the total dividend declared on the preferred capital stock, for the sinking fund. On April 1 the Central Trust Co. of New York, the trustee, will apply this sum for the purchase in the open market of ten-year six per cent collateral trust gold bonds at not exceeding 105 per cent and interest.

NEW SUGAR CENTRAL

A new sugar central, to be known as La Guasimal, is rapidly approaching completion at Sancti Spiritus, and is expected to begin grinding in a short time.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AUTHORIZED

Senores Maristany and Estrada have been granted permission by the Cuban Government to install an electric light plant at Campo, Florida, Havana Province; Senores Pollo and Herrera have been authorized to install a similar plant at Coliseo, Matanzas Province; and Senor Cuesta has been authorized to install a similar plant at Arroyos de Mantua, Pinar del Rio Province. In each of these cases it is specified that the concession will be void if each plant is not in working order within one year.

COTTON DUCK IN CUBA

Owing to the conditions in Europe, the demand for cotton duck in Cuba has increased.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

CANE AND BEET SUGAR

It has been repeatedly stated that in highly refined sugar, such as cubes, there is no difference, analytically, between that made from cane and that made from beet. From other standpoints than those of chemical analysis, however, it is claimed that there is a difference, and a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*, in commenting on the subject, quotes the following old verse:

From sugar that's beet I advise you abstain,
It's rightly so-called, being beat by the cane;
But if you want sugar deliciously sweet,
Remember cane sugar can never be beat.

SUGAR FREIGHT \$1.00 PER BAG

A recent cargo of sugar from Sagua to New York brought the highest rate of freight that has ever been known in the sugar trade, the rate being \$1.00 per bag.

THE CULTIVATION OF SUGAR CANE IN VUELTA ABAJO

A technical commission has been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to study the conditions of the soil of Vuelta Abajo with the view of ascertaining its adaptability for the cultivation of sugar cane.

NEW SUGAR CENTRAL

According to press reports, it is planned to erect a large sugar central at Artemisa, Pinar del Rio. It is understood that the new sugar factory will be named "Nueva Era."

JAPAN PURCHASES SUGAR FROM CUBA

It is reported that a representative of the Japanese Government has purchased in the Cuban market 15,000 tons of sugar for the Japanese Government, a proceeding which has been without precedent hitherto.

FIRE AT SUGAR MILL

A recent fire occurred at the Central "Mercedita," Melena del Sur. About 10,000 arrobas of cane were destroyed. The fire was of incendiary origin, and two men were arrested charged with the crime.

CENTRAL IN PINAR DEL RIO

A new central is projected near Guane, and it is thought that Ex-President Jose Miguel Gomez is backing the enterprise.

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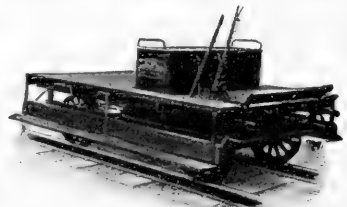
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ALL AROUND CUBA

A SENSIBLE CUBAN OFFICIAL

President Menocal of Cuba is an advocate of a single term, not in theory alone, but also in practice, and therefore he gives early announcement that he will not be a candidate for re-election. This stand in a country where the acts and motives of party leaders and men in high office are always under suspicion, is highly creditable to him.

For it would certainly be charged against him, if he were to consent to stand for another term, that he was building up a personal machine and using the patronage of his office to further his own ambitions. This would certainly be charged and there might be an element of truth in it. The very fact that he has been an excellent President and that his administration has been of credit to himself and of benefit to Cuba would be used to discredit him.

However, President Menocal has spiked the guns of the opposition by taking himself out of the running. And yet Cuba is not so over-run with men of his standing and ability that it will be easy to secure a satisfactory successor. The time for the Presidential election is approaching, and the course of events will be watched with interest by the United States.—East St. Louis (Ill.) *Journal*.

CUBAN RAILWAYS

At length the railways serving the Island of Cuba are beginning to enjoy some sort of deferred prosperity. Bad weather was responsible for damage both to the sugar and tobacco crops, and also caused considerable delay in getting these crops ready for shipment. Apparently these drawbacks are being overcome, even though the crop may not be so heavy as it promised to be earlier in the season; while, on the other hand, the trade of the Island must benefit owing to the high prices ruling for sugar. This week the United Railways of the Havana has been able to secure a record traffic of £53,165, the largest in the history of the line, while the Cuban Central, with an increase of £2,350, has been able to turn its aggregate takings into a modest increase of £57. The United Railways' aggregate falling off has now been reduced to £47,066, and the Western Railway of Havana's to £9,705.—*Morning Post*, London.

BRANCH BANK IN CUBA

It is reported that the Vice-President, Mr. H. R. Eldridge, of the National City Bank, of New York, will leave shortly for a trip to Cuba. It is understood that the object of Mr. Eldridge's visit is to look over the Cuban field with reference to the establishment of a Cuban branch of the National City Bank.

FIR FOR CUBA

A trial shipment of Douglas fir from British Columbia to Cuba will be made shortly.

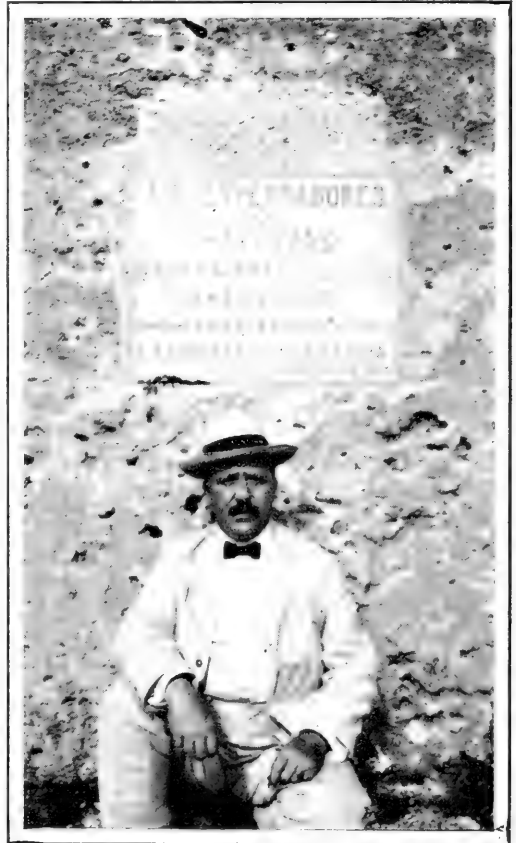
GENERAL FARMING IN CUBA

Roger W. Babson, a statistician of note, who is writing a series of newspaper articles on conditions in the West Indies, has this to say in regard to Cuba:

"The way to make money in this world is to do what others are not doing.

"Every farmer in Cuba is raising fruit and other tropical products. Hence I should raise general farm products, with a few pigs, cattle and other animals.

"For diversified farming is the most profitable in the long run, whether in Cuba or elsewhere."



The above slab, placed by the Society, "The Explorers of Matanzas," along the road to the Monserrate, overlooking the beautiful Yumuri Valley, near Matanzas, marks the spot where seventy-six Cuban patriots died for the freedom of Cuba during the War of Independence.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for *The Cuba Review*, by Willett & Gray, New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated March 9th, 1915.

At that date, centrifugal sugar 96° test was quoted at 3 11-16c. cost and freight (4.70c. duty paid) for Cubas and 4.64c. per lb. for Porto Ricos.

The present quotation for 96° test centrifugal sugar is 3 19-32c. c & f, 4.61c. duty paid. Up till to-day, however, the quotations had been well sustained, the decline since April 6th being from 3.77c. to 3.61c. per pound or 5-32c. per pound.

There were strong periods to the market at times. On March 11th purchases were made at 3 23-32c. c & f (4.74c. duty paid), at which time it was reported that the British Government would probably remove its embargo against imports about May 1st.

This report led to a further advance on the 12th to 3 7/8c. c & f (4.89c. duty paid).

A liberal disposition to avail of this quotation to sell upon was followed on the 16th by business at a concession to 3 13-16c. c & f (4.83c. duty paid), and on the 17th to 3 3/4c. c & f (4.77c. duty paid), at which decline liberal purchases were made by refiners, and sellers asked an advance, which was granted on the 20th by purchases made of Porto Ricos at 4.83c. per pound and of Cubas for April shipment at 3 7/8c. c & f (4.89c. duty paid).

About these days reports from Cuba of remarkable heavy rains or even cyclones, as sometimes reported, caused surprise and anxiety to buyers, and as much as 3 15-16c. c & f (4.95c.) was paid on the 24th to secure future supplies. Speculators also awoke to the situation and added to the buying, which also included April and second-half April shipments at 4c. c & f (5.02c. duty paid).

The advance stopped, however, without reaching 5.02c. for the market quotation for 96° test centrifugals, but for futures only.

On March 26th the market eased off a little to 4.92c. and 4.95c. for futures of April.

The turn downward had begun and 4.89c. was quoted on March 27th, 4.86c. on March 30th and 4.77c. on the 31st. The Easter Holidays intervened and closed the market from April 1st to the 5th, the quotation remaining nominal at 4.77c. without business until the 7th, when 4.70c. became the quotation, and to-day, the 8th, as stated above, 3 19-32c. c & f (4.61c. duty paid) becomes the market quotation.

The principal influence for the decline is the increased Cuban production shown by Messrs. Guma-Mejer's figures to April 1st, 1915, showing only 193,584 tons less than that to the corresponding date last year.

The entire absence of demand thus far in April for new business with Great Britain and France, when it had been looked forward to has a depressing influence on holders for the advance. This demand will no doubt come to some extent at least when Great Britain removes its embargo against imports. Purchases of refined sugar in the United States may be expected and possibly some buying in Cuba, in addition to the about 130,000 tons already waiting shipment to Great Britain, to complete past purchases. Great Britain, however, has recently increased its future supplies by purchases of 200,000 tons from the next Java crop for shipment from June to September.

The following table of the British supplies may be of interest just now.

Total purchases Cubas last fall	150,000
Shipped to March 15 (Himely)	55,000
(Shipment since March 15 considered afloat)	
Afloat and to be shipped	95,000
Cubas (additional bought March 1-5, April-May shipment)	60,000
Javas recently purchased	155,000
	200,000
	355,000
Stock in United Kingdom March 15	450,000
Total supply	805,000

The consumption per month is about 125,000 to 150,000 tons, so that the above supply is about sufficient for 5½ months, or until September 1st.

Some disappointment is felt here that the large contracts for delivery by refiners to jobbers throughout the country have not resulted in more prompt actual shipments than they have. The withdrawals of refined for consumption are so much less than expected, making the accumulated stock of refined still in refiners' hands undelivered, although sold, that all refiners are quite urgent for shipping orders, which buyers are holding back from necessity. Thus new business with refiners is almost none and their requirements of raw sugars are not at all urgent.

All things considered, it is possible to say that the coming thirty days do not hold out as much inducement to expect an improvement in the market as may come later on, when the British embargo is actually removed and British merchants are free to buy here and sell there in competition with the Government-owned sugar.

As regards European beet crops for the coming season, from our latest advices the situation in Germany when boiled down is that growers can sow as much seed for as large a crop as they wish, and, if they do not produce as many beets as is necessary to fulfill their contracts already existing with sugar manufacturers, the Government has ordained that the growers need not deliver more than 75% of the amount required by their existing contracts, and the sugar manufacturers are likewise not obliged to live up to their contracts for more than 75% of same—a case of moratorium applied by the German Government to the sugar situation. The amount of the next German Beet Crop is therefore quite in the hands of the growers as to whether it shall be 25% less than last season or quite as much as last season, which is somewhat different from the former understanding that the German Government had restricted the crop sowings 25% from last season.

The main feature of interest in our local market and upon which the course of prices will depend is the weekly receipts of sugar at the Cuban shipping ports from now forward.

New York, April 5th, 1914.

WILLETT & GRAY.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 9 de marzo de 1915, en cuyo período el azúcar centrifugo polarización 96° se cotizaba a 3 11-16c. costo y flete (4.70c. derechos pagados) por los azúcares de Cuba y 4.64 c. la libra por los azúcares de Puerto Rico.

Al presente la cotización del azúcar centrifugo polarización 96° es 3 19-32c. c y f (4.61c. derechos pagados). Sin embargo, hasta hoy las cotizaciones han estado bien sostenidas, siendo la baja desde el 6 de Abril de 3.77c. a 3.61c. la libra, o sea 5-32c. la libra.

En ocasiones hubo fuertes períodos en el mercado de azúcar. El 11 de marzo se hicieron compras a 3 23-32c. c y f (4.74c. derechos pagados), en cuya ocasión se informó que el Gobierno Británico probablemente levantaría el embargo contra las importaciones hacia el primero de mayo. Este informe condujo a mayor alza el día 12 a 3 3/8c. c y f (4.89c. derechos pagados).

La buena predisposición para aprovecharse de esta cotización para la venta fué seguida el día 16 por transacciones con una concesión de 3 13-16c. c y f (4.83c. derechos pagados), y el 17 a 3 3/4c. c y f (4.77c. derechos pagados), a cuya baja tuvieron lugar bastantes compras por los refinadores, y los vendedores pidieron un aumento en los precios, que les fué concedido el día 20 por compras hechas de azúcares de Puerto Rico a 4.83c. la libra y de azúcares de Cuba para embarcar en Abril a 3 7/8c. c y f (4.89c. derechos pagados).

Por esas fechas a veces se recibieron informes de Cuba de grandes lluvias y hasta de ciclones, lo cual causó sorpresa y ansiedad a los compradores, y se pagó hasta 3 15-16c. c y f (4.95c. derechos pagados) el día 24 para asegurar cargamentos futuros. Los especuladores también comprendieron la situación e hicieron compras, que incluyeron también embarques para Abril y la segunda mitad de Abril a 4c. costo y flete (5.02c. derechos pagados).

Sin embargo, cesó el alza sin llegar a 5.02c. de la cotización del mercado por los azúcares centrifugos polarización 96°, sino solamente para embarques futuros.

El 26 de marzo mejoraron algo los precios del mercado a 4.92c. y a 4.95c. para entregas en Abril.

Había empezado el cambio hacia la baja, y el 27 de Marzo el azúcar se cotizó a 4.89c., el 30 de marzo a 4.86c., y el 31 a 4.77c. En esto intervinieron las fiestas de Semana Santa y cerró el mercado desde el 1 al 5 de Abril, permaneciendo las cotizaciones normales a 4.77c. sin efectuarse transacciones hasta el día 7, en que las cotizaciones fueron 4.70c., y hoy, día 8, como ya se ha expresado, las cotizaciones del mercado son 3 19-32c. c y f (4.61c. derechos pagados).

La causa principal de la baja es el aumento en la producción en Cuba mostrada por las cifras de los Sres. Guma-Mejer hasta el primero de Abril de 1915, que indican solamente 193,584 toneladas menos que la cantidad en la misma fecha el año pasado.

La falta absoluta de demanda hasta ahora en Abril por parte de la Gran Bretaña y de Francia, cuyo demanda se había estado esperando, ha ejercido una influencia desanimadora en los tenedores de azúcar respecto al alza. Esta demanda indudablemente llegará por lo menos en cierto grado cuando la Gran Bretaña quite su embargo contra las importaciones. Los compradores de azúcar refinado en los Estados Unidos es de esperarse y es posible que hagan algunas compras en Cuba, en adición de unas 130,000 toneladas que ya están dispuestas para ser embarcadas a la Gran Bretaña, para completar compras pasadas. Sin embargo, la Gran Bretaña ha recientemente aumentado sus existencias para el futuro comprando 200,000 toneladas de la nueva cosecha de Java para embarque de junio a septiembre.

La tabla siguiente de las existencias Británicas no dejará de ser interesante a la sazón:

	Toneladas
Total de compras de azúcares de Cuba el otoño pasado	150,000
Embarcadas hasta el 15 de marzo (Himely)	55,000
(Embarque desde el 15 de marzo considerado a flote).	
A flote y para ser embarcado	95,000
Cubas (adicional comprado marzo 1-5, embarque abril-mayo)	60,000

	155,000
Javas compradas recientemente	200,000

	355,000
Existencias en la Gran Bretaña en 15 de marzo	450,000

Total de existencias	805,000

El consumo por mes es próximamente de 125,000 a 150,000 toneladas, así es que las existencias antedichas vienen a ser suficientes para cinco meses y medio, o sea hasta el primero de septiembre.

Aquí se deja sentir alguna contrariedad a causa de que las grandes contratas para entregas de los refinadores a los comerciantes al por mayor por todo el país no han resultado en envíos más pronto de lo que han sido. El retiro de azúcar refinado para el consumo es en cantidad mucho menor de lo que se esperaba, haciendo que las existencias acumuladas de azúcar refinado estén aún en poder de los refinadores y sin entregar, aunque vendido, y que todos los refinadores están bastante deseosos por recibir órdenes para el embarque, lo cual los compradores están demorando por necesidad. Así es que las nuevas transacciones con los refinadores son casi ningunas y sus requerimientos de azúcares crudos no son urgentes en modo alguno.

Considerando todas las cosas, puede decirse que los próximos treinta días no prometen mucho aliciente para esperar tanta mejoría en el mercado como puede suceder más tarde, cuando el embargo Británico se haya verdaderamente eliminado y los comerciantes británicos puedan libremente comprar aquí y vender allí en competencia con el azúcar del Gobierno.

Respecto a las cosechas de remolacha para la temporada venidera, según nuestro último parecer la situación en Alemania bien considerada es que los plantadores pueden sembrar semilla para una cosecha tan grande como les plazca, y si no producen la cantidad necesaria de remolacha para completar sus contratos ya existentes con los fabricantes de azúcar, el Gobierno ha dispuesto que los plantadores no necesitan entregar más de un 75 por ciento de la cantidad requerida para sus contratas existentes, y los fabricantes de azúcar de igual modo no están obligados a cumplir sus contratas en más de un 75 por ciento—siendo esto un caso de moratorium aplicado por el Gobierno alemán en vista de la situación del azúcar. Por tanto, la cantidad de la próxima cosecha de remolacha alemana está en manos de los plantadores, respecto a si será un 25 por ciento menos que la última estación o justamente en tanta cantidad como en la última estación, lo cual es algo distinto a lo que se dijo anteriormente de que el Gobierno alemán había limitado las siembras de remolacha a un 25 por ciento de lo que fueron la última estación.

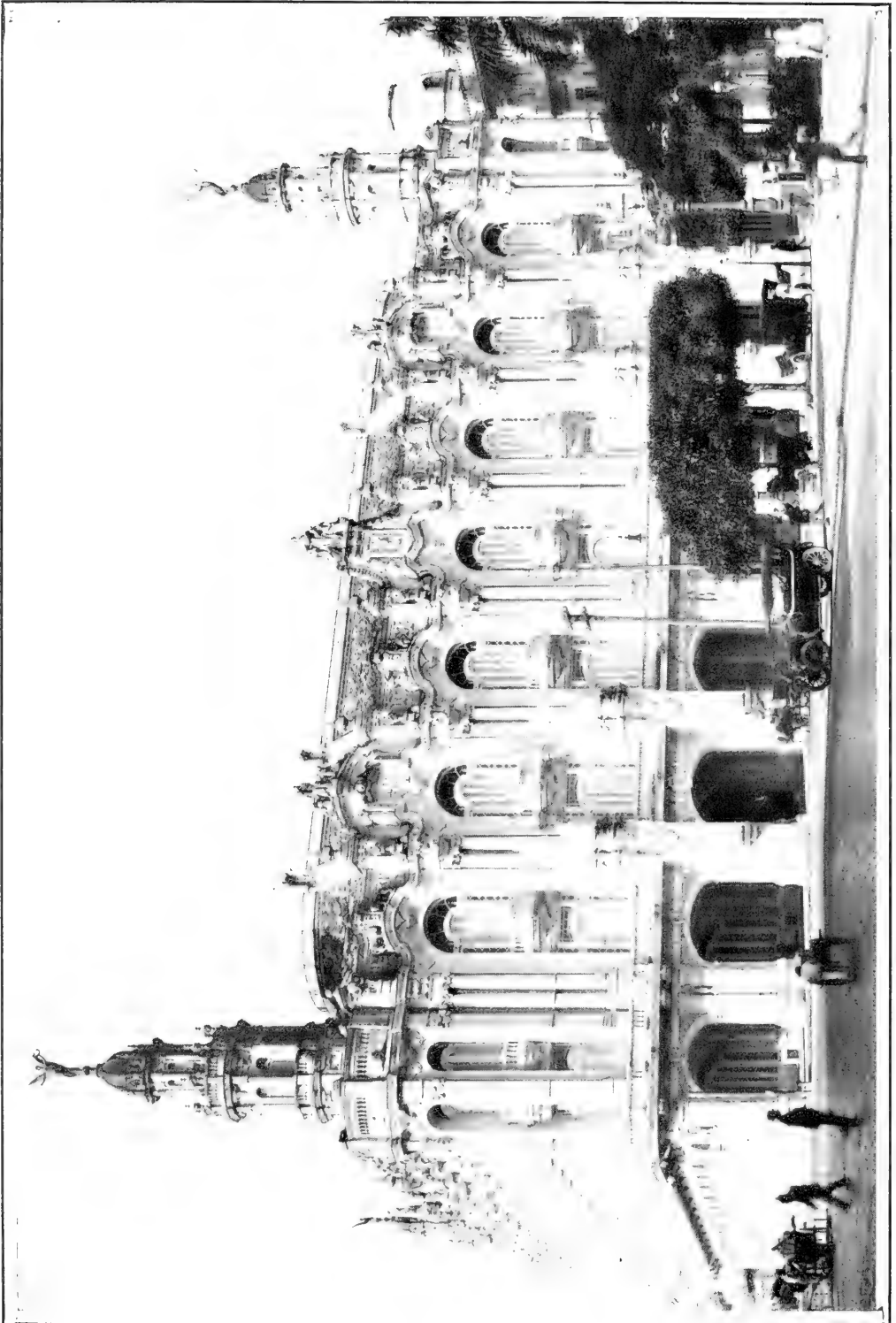
El asunto principal de interés en nuestro mercado local y sobre el cual dependerá el curso en los precios, es los recibos semanales de azúcar en los puertos de embarque de Cuba de ahora en adelante.

Nueva York, Abril 8 de 1915.

WILLETT & GRAY.



Owing to the unprecedented rains the sugar central and the sugar fields are inundated and the Cuban is seen cutting sugar cane with the assistance of an umbrella.—*La Política Comica*, Havana.



The National Theater of Cuba, recently opened in Havana, cost \$4,000,000, and seats 3,200 persons; the interior furnishings cost \$184,000.

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CORRESPONDENTS:

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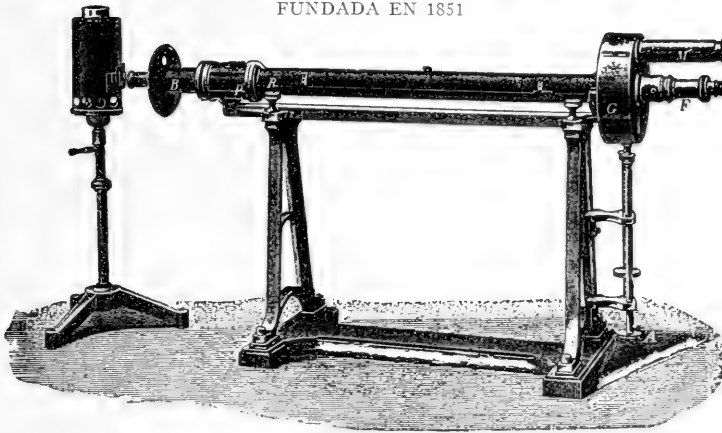
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ADVANTAGES OF THE ELECTRIFICATION OF CANE SUGAR FACTORIES

By G. Lobo

After several years of experience with cane sugar factories which are operated by electricity to a greater or less extent, opinions can now be safely expressed as to the many advantages to be obtained by this method of drive. The first and greatest is the lower initial cost of the plant, and the lower cost of operation; but this great saving can only be entirely realized in the case of a new factory, designed in advance for complete electric drive. Up to the present time no such factory has been erected, to the writer's knowledge, although one or two have been completely designed to be so equipped.

When there is a complete installation, the main place must be given to those of the electrically driven grinding mills which are driven independently, each one by its own motor.

The list of advantages found in actual practice are as follows:

(1) It is possible to vary the speed of each set of rolls relatively to the others and independently of them, in accordance with the percentage of fibre in the cane and the quantity of maceration water.

(2) It is possible to stop or start or handle in any desired way any one of the various mills, should it slide or get blocked, without affecting at all the operation of the others.

(3) It is possible to continue to work with the rest of the plant, should by accident one of the mills be broken or otherwise disabled.

(4) There is less danger of breakage, as neither the inertia of the moving parts nor the power of the motor, which is only of sufficient size for one mill, will be enough to cause breakage should a sudden resistance be accidentally encountered. The inertia of the moving parts is considerably decreased, as in the case of motor drive no heavy flywheel is necessary.

(5) There is a large saving in the quantity of men required to look after the engines—to start, to stop them, etc.—as the motors require no attention whatsoever and the occasional starting and stopping can be attended to by a few men, and if the controlling apparatus is installed in a convenient platform perhaps only one man need be used for the complete control of the grinding mills.

(6) The gear wheels and pinions are all the same size, making the keeping of spares cheaper and the repairs and replacements much easier and more economical.

(7) Only one motor of moderate size need be kept as a spare for the replacement of any one of the driving motors in case of accident.

(8) There is greater reliability of operation, as it has been found that with electric motor drive there are fewer stoppages by reason of hot bearings, leaky valves, worn or defective eccentrics, and the many other weaknesses of the engines.

(9) The consumption of lubricating oils and greases is decreased.

(10) The exhaust steam is free from oil.

(11) The cost of operation is decreased, as will be shown later at more length.

(12) There is complete freedom from large steam mains, exhaust pipes, drain pipes, etc.

(13) There is considerable economy in the amount of live steam required, and consequently reduced consumption of fuel. This statement has been doubted by some of our colleagues, and we will endeavour to show its correctness.

With 70 to 80 lbs. initial steam pressure and about 8 lbs. exhaust, as is usually the case in Cuba, and with other conditions as are met there, the best mill engines used at the present time consume about 45 lbs. of steam per brake H. P. per hour. A steam turbine of the type installed in the Central Amistad consumes about 29 lbs. per brake H. P., per hour under the same conditions. By actual test it has been found at this Central, in spite of the temporary and inefficient nature of the installation, that the actual loss between the turbine and the motor was only 16 per cent., thus giving an efficiency of 84 per cent. This statement we can confirm as follows: Efficiency of generator, 94 per cent.; efficiency of transmission, 97 per cent.; efficiency of motor, 92 per cent. and combined efficiency equals $0.94 \times 0.97 \times 0.92$ equals 0.8388.

If it is assumed that there is an additional loss of 4 per cent. in the initial or extra set of gears, the total loss will be 20 per cent.—that is, an efficiency of 80 per cent.

The total steam consumption, therefore, required for the development of one H.P. on the shaft of the first mill pinion; that is, on the shaft of the gear wheel to which is geared the motor shaft, 29.8 equals 36.25 lbs., thus showing a saving of 9 lbs., or 20 per cent. over the former method.

This additional amount of high pressure steam is rendered available for heating purposes, and there is a consequent reduction in the total amount of fuel consumed.

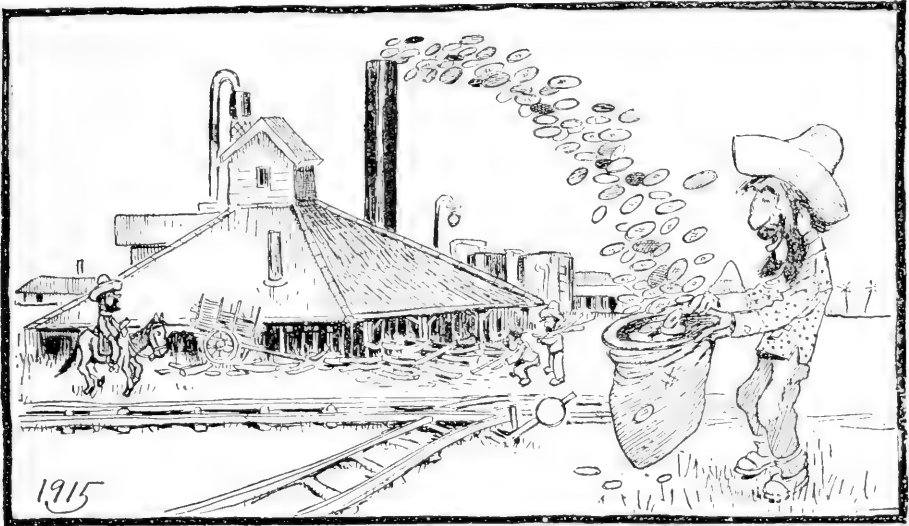
In other parts of the plant, the advantages may be summarized by the statement that increased efficiency, greater cleanliness, besides greater ease of operation, of control, and of supervision are everywhere obtained. These advantages are especially realized in the case of the many pumping units operated throughout the factory where there are now installed electrically driven centrifugal and triplex pumps, which raise a water horse-power with a steam consumption of 40 to 50 lbs. per H.P. hour, whereas with the steam pumps used hitherto a consumption of 150 to 200 lbs. of steam for each horse-power of water raised is everywhere considered the normal.

In regard to the comparative cost of operation it may be said that considerable saving is shown in the following items: Cost of manufacture; maintenance; depreciation and interest.

At the Amistad factory, Cuba, electrification has been carried out almost completely, although the equipment has been gradually and tentatively installed. The last step, that of the electrification of the grinding mills, was only attempted for the last season, and so

little was the confidence of the owners in the success of the scheme that they would only consent to its installation provided the engines were left in place so that they might be used again at any time should the need arise. In

spite of the temporary nature of the installation, the success was such that this year the engines have been completely removed, and special heavy castings to carry the shafts and gearing are being put in place.



The bad weather has gone and the price of sugar has gone up and the sugar central is making money.
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ISLE OF PINES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

At a recent meeting held in Neuva Gerona the Isle of Pines Chamber of Commerce was formally organized. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and furthermore an executive committee consisting of the following gentlemen (were selected), who will in due course elect the officers:

For three years—W. J. Mills, T. M. Swetland,
L. C. Giltner, C. S. Alden,
E. L. McCune.
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P. Breckenridge
For one year— H. D. Babbitt, J. F. Atehi-
son, W. A. Marsh, W. F.
Pack, Charles Kilmington.

U. S. IMPORTS FROM CUBA

Month of Feb.	8 mos. ended with Feb.
1914.... 9,225,406	1914..... 68,056,210
1915.... 13,191,900	1915..... 86,917,813

U. S. EXPORTS TO CUBA

Month of Feb.	8 mos. ended with Feb.
1914.... 4,846,911	1914..... 43,141,044
1915.... 5,608,746	1915..... 48,461,891

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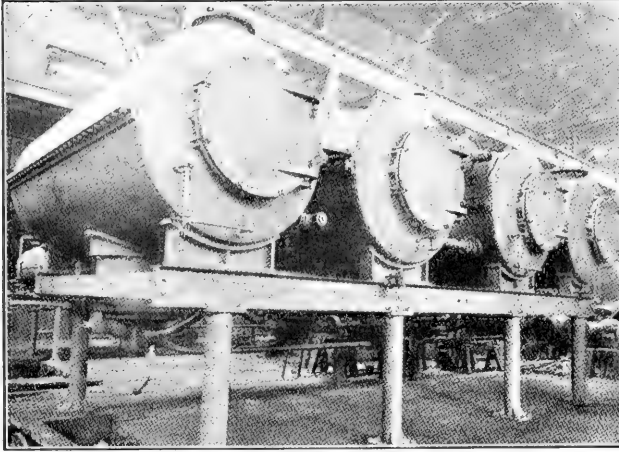
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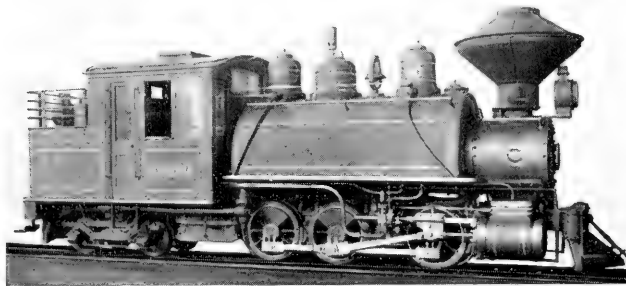
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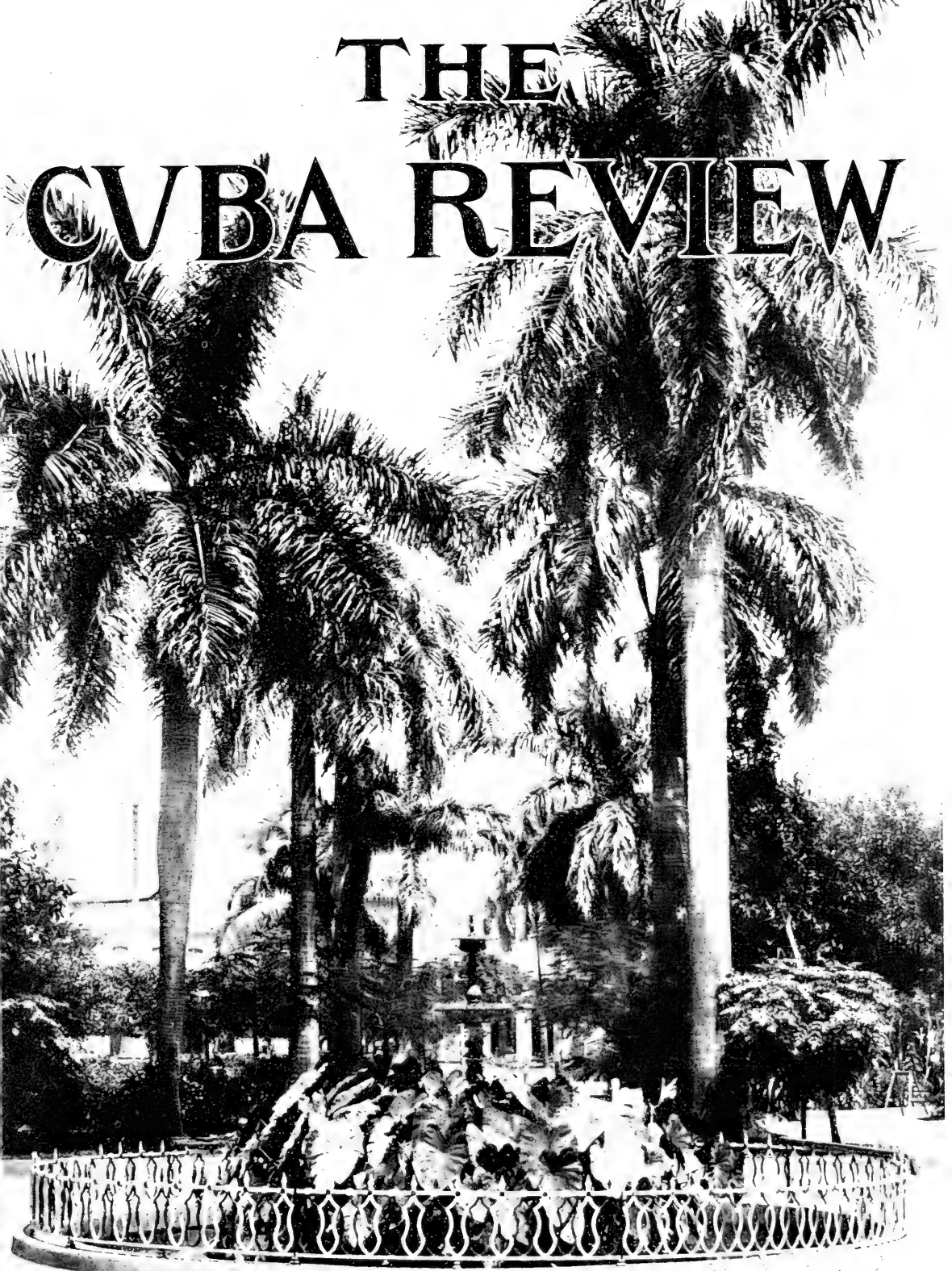
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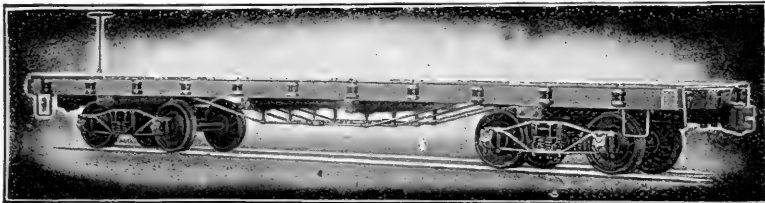
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ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FOR FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS

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be traced in many cases to a faulty system of accounting. In the new system, described by the Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 225, "A System of Accounting for Co-operative Fruit Associations," an envelope system is substituted for the sale book as being more flexible. In these envelopes all records and papers are held from the time the fruit is received until payment is made by the person to whom a carload of fruit is shipped. There is thus one envelope for each carload shipment. After the car has been paid for, the difference between the amount received and the various charges connected with the shipment constitutes the balance due to the grower.

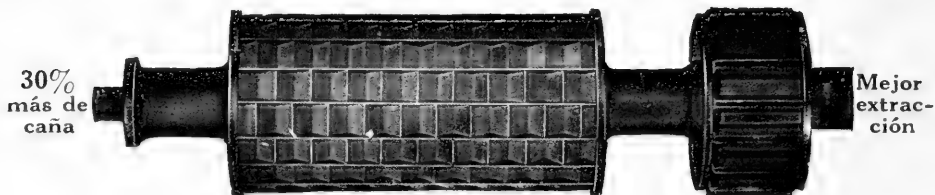
Those who desire further information on this subject are requested to apply to the Department, which, through its Office of Markets, is endeavoring to assist in every possible way co-operative associations in solving their various accounting problems.

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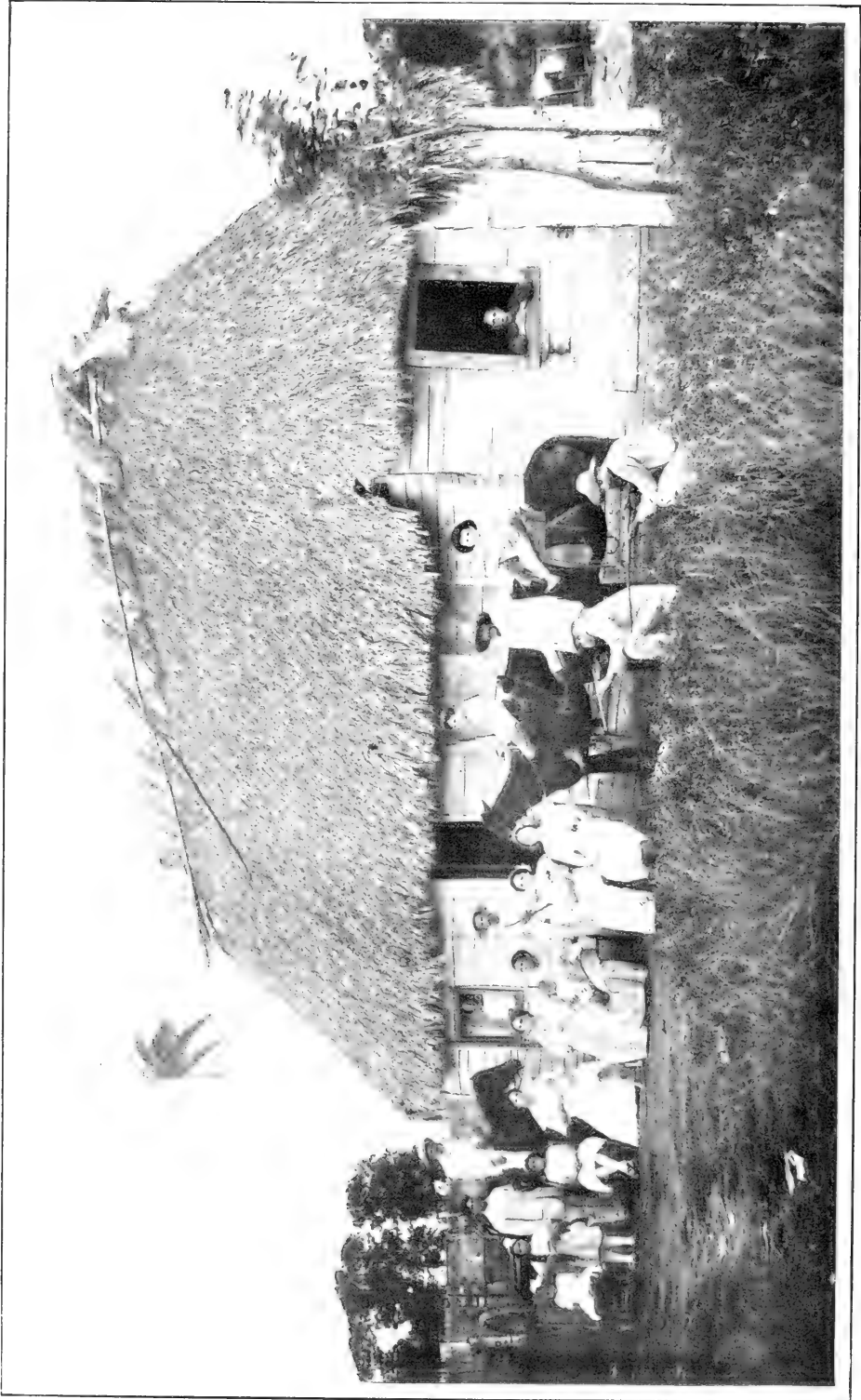
Vol. XIII

MAY, 1915

No. 6

Contents of This Number

	Page
The Cover Page—Colon Park, Havana.	
Frontispiece—A Cuban Country House, Camaguey Province.	6
Accounting System for Fruit Associations	3
Agricultural and Horticultural Matters:	
Cuban Fruits.	37
Cultivation of Malanga.	37
All Around Cuba:	
Bishop of Matanzas.	13
Boy Scouts.	14
Church Treasures.	13
Cuban Time.	13
Matanzas Bay.	14
Museum at Santiago.	15
New Bank Building.	22
New Bridge at Santa Clara.	15
Santiago Drinking Water.	15
Whale Island.	13
Cuban Commercial Matters:	
Havana Electric Railway Report.	25, 26, 27, 28
Havana Glass Works.	30
New Chamber of Commerce.	30
Prevailing Prices of Cuban Securities.	24
Report of the Royal Bank of Canada.	29
Traffic Receipts of Cuban Railroads.	23
Cuban Government Matters:	
Army Horses.	9
Colored Immigrants.	7
Counterfeit Money.	8
Cuban Inventions.	10
Cuban Stamps.	10
Dry Farming.	10
Experiment Schools.	8
Military Review.	8
Naval Orders.	9
Panama-American Conference.	10
President's Message.	7
Scientific Congress.	9
Veterinary Surgeons.	9
Workers' Protection.	7
Green Ebony—Specially Written for the <i>Review</i> .	11, 12
Press Comment on Cuban Affairs:	
R. W. Babson on Cuban Trade.	16, 17
Sugar Industry:	
Deterioration of Cut Cane.	18, 19
New Units—Weights and Value of Cuban Sugar.	18
Sugar Trade of the United Kingdom.	20, 21
Sugar Review (English).	33
Sugar Review (Spanish).	34
Tobacco Industry.	23



Country House, Camaguey Province

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XIII

MAY, 1915

NUMBER 6

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

PRESIDENT MENCAL'S MESSAGE

Referring to the financial situation of the country, President Menocal points out that this is necessarily bad, owing to the European war, which has brought about sensible changes all over the world, but that as matters now point, Cuba will be the least sufferer from it.

Concerning foreign relations, the President says that the most cordial intercourse has been maintained.

The reforms carried out concerning the army reorganization is discussed at length and benefits to be derived from it are set forth. Among these are included the increasing of the mounted forces which will not only serve to give the army more efficiency as far as the needs in this country are concerned, but also of the aid that these mounted soldiers offer the country for the purpose of policing the island.

Recommendations to the effect that further appropriations for the establishment of postal routes in Oriente Province, the annual cost of which will be \$9,000 is suggested.

Congress is urged to approve the creation of a postal saving bank and a system of telegraphic money exchange, and the collection of accounts through the postoffice service. The reduction of the rates for the interior parcels post is also suggested.

An appropriation of \$55,000 to repair the government telegraph lines in the six provinces is also suggested.

The financial statistics presented by the President demonstrates a decrease of \$3,558,-393.38 for the semestre ending Dec. 31, mainly from the custom duties, and is attributed to the fall in the importations due to the European war. The internal revenue which covers the principal and interest of the \$35,000,000 loan, show a general decrease of \$315,216 for the fiscal year.

The economical balance for the last six months of 1914 shows a fall of \$5,000,000 in round numbers. Notwithstanding this there was a difference of \$9,000,000 in the value of exports in 1914 as compared with those of 1913, owing to the increased price of sugar.

The President takes up the question of revenues as compared with the expenses which have to be borne between now and the end of the fiscal year, and announces that a deficit of \$5,000,000 is expected to result, and in this sense a policy of retrenchment is suggested.

DISCUSS BILL TO PROTECT WORKERS

Srs. Enrique Nuñez, Cristobal de la Guardia and Emilio Nuñez, secretaries respectively of sanitation, justice and agriculture, have recently held a conference for the purpose of drawing up some form of employers' liability bill to replace a Spanish law which dealt with this subject, but which has been allowed to lapse.

A proposal for a bill has been framed, and it is stated that this will be brought before the consideration of the cabinet.

TOO MANY COLORED IMMIGRANTS

Dr. Enrique Nuñez, Secretary of Sanitation, has received a communication from the chief of the Immigration Department at Santiago, informing him that in the last few months there has been a very great increase in the number of immigrants from Jamaica and Hayti and that though they all have the \$30, without which they would not be allowed to land, he believes that many of the men are either worthless or criminal, and will be a detriment to Cuba. This letter has been handed to Dr. Frank Menocal, inspector of immigration.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

MASSACHUSETTS HONORS CUBAN COMMISSION

The Cuban Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition was especially honored at a dinner and reception in the Massachusetts building, with the Massachusetts Commission as hosts.

The invitations were issued in the name of Governor David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts.

Nearly a hundred guests were charmingly entertained.

Dinner was served in the antique room of the splendid pavilion. The decorations consisted of a profusion of flowers, with roses predominating, and Cuban and American flags.

FALSE CUBAN DOLLAR IS IN CIRCULATION

Though it is but a short time since the Cuban national money was put in circulation, it is learned that already a passably good imitation of the dollar piece has been passed on the unwary. It is stated that the base coin is slightly smaller than the legitimate one, and also not being composed of silver, it rings false. Samples of the counterfeit are in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the secret police, and efforts are now being made to discover the coiners before they have time to scatter their base dollar through the island.

AUTOMATIC STREET SWEEPERS ARE TO BE TRIED IN HAVANA

The Secretary of Public Works is about to try some automatic street sweepers. There are six of these machines in all; two of them have gasoline engines as their motive power, while the remaining four are worked by horses or mules.

FINE ARTS EXPOSITION

Sr. Mario Kohly, minister of Cuba, Spain, has forwarded to the Secretary of State, a formal invitation to be present at an exposition of fine arts, which is to be held next year in Madrid as part of the festivities in honor of the tercentenary of the birth of Cervantes.

THREE EXPERIMENT SCHOOLS

At a meeting held at the Department of Agriculture, between Sr. Cruz, inspector general, and Srs. Van Herman and Lora, it was arranged to start three experimental schools in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana, divided according to the nature of the soil. On a small scale the farmers will be shown how to obtain good crops at a minimum of cost, using the most modern implements and commercial fertilizers.

INVITE MERCHANTS TO PANAMA EXPOSITION

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued a circular letter to all the leading manufacturers and merchants of the island, inviting them to take part in the Panama Exposition, which is due to open on July 4.

The letter states that while the actual exposition only lasts six months, there will be a permanent exhibition of Cuban goods and products on show there, as the Cuban government has spent \$45,000 in erecting a pavillion for this purpose, and the government of Panama has generously donated the land on which it stands, and some surrounding acres to Cuba.

CONGRATULATE GEN. NUNEZ ON RECENT SUGAR DECREE

General Nuñez, Secretary of Agriculture, has received a letter from the Conservative Party Assembly of Ceiba del Agua, and signed by its president, Señor Rodolfo Ariet, congratulating him on the decree recently issued substituting the use of national money for the old Spanish real in making sugar quotations, and also ordering that all weights should henceforth be calculated in pounds instead of in arrobas as has hitherto been the universal custom.

The assembly considers these measures worthy of the highest praise as they are considered to be of great importance to the sugar industry.

Señor Ariet, who is also provincial delegate of the conservative party, stated that the conservatives and even those of other parties are very well satisfied with the able way in which the secretary is attending to the affairs of the Department of Agriculture.

INVITE CUBA TO ATTEND CONGRESS OF ENGINEERS

The Government of the United States has forwarded to the Cuban Government through its legation, an invitation to be present at an international conference of engineers which is to be held at San Francisco next September, and which will be attended by representatives of the leading nations.

The Society of Cuban Engineers have met to consider this invitation and it was unanimously voted to accept. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. It is thought that those who will attend will leave Cuba September 8th.

BIG MILITARY REVIEW

A decree has been issued by Col. Hevia, Secretary of Government, that a review of all the available naval and military forces of the republic shall be held on May 20th, the national holiday, and that arrangements should be made accordingly.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBAN GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE
RACING

It is reported that the Cuban Congress will shortly pass a bill appropriating \$16,000 for an annual stake race at Marianao track, the object of which will be to increase interest in the sport of racing there. President Menocal is a racing enthusiast. He often visited Saratoga while a student at Cornell University, and it is thought that he will sign the bill when it comes before him. The measure has been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Cuban Senate. The stake will be for Cuban-owned horses, the winner to receive \$10,000 and the second horse \$4,000, with \$2,000 to the horse finishing third.

CUBA INVITED TO ATTEND SCIENTIFIC
CONGRESS

The Secretary of State has received through the United States legation, an invitation to be officially represented at a Pan-American Scientific Congress, which it is proposed to hold in Washington during the present year. A similar invitation has been issued to all the South American and Central American countries. It is said that subjects of scientific interest, and especially of interest to all Americans, including in this term all those dwelling on this continent.

NEW RULE REGULATING VETERINARY
SURGEONS

The Secretary of Sanitation has issued a circular to the licensed veterinary surgeons of the island, prohibiting that any one of them to have charge of more than one establishment, and that each of them must have only one professional address.

This step has been taken in the interests of the stock, as hitherto it has been customary for one veterinary to have several small hospitals which he visited in turn, leaving a more or less unskilled employee in actual charge.

WILL BUY ARMY HORSES ON ISLAND

It is stated that some time ago General Nuñez, Secretary of Agriculture, presented to Colonel Hevia a petition he had received from the stock raisers of the island, asking that when in future it was necessary to buy horses for the army or rural guards, that instead of purchasing them in the United States, as has hitherto been the custom, that the local men should not be forgotten, as they claimed to be able to supply the state with just the horses they needed.

This petition has now been acted on, and President Menocal has signed a decree authorizing the purchase of horses, at an average price of \$150 per head, from the various local stock raisers.

NEW NAVAL ORDER

Colonel Hevia, Secretary of Government, with the approval of the President, has issued an order dividing the coast of the island into ten divisions, each of which will be patrolled and guarded by certain units of the naval forces of the republic.

DEFENDING CUBA ABROAD

Sr. Mario Kohly, Cuban minister at Madrid, has forwarded to the Secretary of State a copy of a journal called *Cuba in Europe*, published in Barcelona, which is waging a campaign in favor of Cuba and refuting the bitter attacks which have been made on it in several important papers published both in Madrid and Barcelona.

HONOR CUBAN VETERAN

The President has signed a decree ordering that full military honors be accorded Sr. Carlos de Cespedes, who died in Havana at an advanced age. The deceased man was a colonel in the revolutionary army of 1868, and did good service in the cause of Cuban liberty at that time.

CUBANS AT KEY WEST

Reports from Key West indicate that there are many more destitute Cubans who would like to be repatriated, the actual number is said to be between four and five hundred. Conditions there are said to be worse than ever, if possible, and it is hoped that the Cuban Government will decide to send another relief expedition.

BULLFIGHTS STILL PROHIBITED

The Secretary of Government has drawn up a letter which will be sent to all governors of provinces and municipal mayors, reminding them that the law against bullfights is still in force.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS FOR PINAR
DEL RIO

It is stated that a bill is shortly to be produced in the Senate authorizing a credit to be spent in the town of Pinar del Rio in order to bring it more into line with the other capitals of provinces in the island. The bill will propose a new system of drains, which is known to be badly needed, the water supply will also be attended to, and the no less important work of street paving be begun.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

OLD ISSUES OF CUBAN STAMPS

President Menocal issued a decree ordering that all unused stamps which still remain in the post office and its branches, and which were of the old model, which has now been replaced, be destroyed. This decree also applied to postal cards and inland revenue stamps. The reason for this action was to have uniformity in all the stamps in use, and the latest issue of Cuban stamps was considered to be the best. The estimated face value of the stamps to be destroyed was reported to be \$1,200,000. Before this decree was carried into effect, it was necessary that all the old unused stamps, etc., be carefully counted before being burned. The work of counting proceeded, and it was proposed as soon as the counting was completed to place all the stamps in metal tanks, which were to be heated until they were red hot, and the old issues thus destroyed.

The whole matter, however, has been reconsidered, and the stamps will not be burned until the matter has been definitely decided.

Aside from any question of their face value, it is thought that the stamps might have an actual value of several thousand dollars to stamp collectors. In this connection it may be interesting to stamp collectors to know that some of the old issues are very valuable. There was one issue of 1873, made by the Revolutionists, and the stamps consisted of only one denomination, 10 centavos. This particular stamp is extremely rare. In 1896, the Cuban Junta in New York issued a series of stamps similar in design to the issue of 1873. The denominations were 2, 5, 10 and 25 centavos. This particular issue has never been recognized as having the backing of an established government. It will be interesting to know just what issues were included in the lot of stamps that it is proposed to destroy. Doubtless the matter will have the thorough investigation of the Cuban Government.

SPARROWS NEEDED IN PORTO RICO

The Mayor of Ponce, Porto Rico, has sent a request to the Mayor of Havana asking that one hundred pairs of sparrows be sent to Porto Rico. The sparrows are wanted in Porto Rico to act as insect-destroyers. The Mayor of Havana handed the request to the Inspector-General of Wild Birds and Animals with a view to granting the request if possible.

EXPERT FOR ISLE OF PINES

It is reported that H. A. Van Herman of Santiago de las Vegas, who is an expert horticulturist, has been appointed to direct horticultural work on the Isle of Pines, and that he will enter upon his duties shortly.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE

On May 24th, delegates from eighteen Latin-American countries will meet in Washington, D. C., at the invitation of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department. This conference is of great importance, as it will be one of the most representative gatherings of American financiers which has ever assembled on the Western Hemisphere. The Republic of Cuba will be represented by Dr. Pablo Desvermeine, the Secretary of State of Cuba, Porfirio Franco, Director, National Bank of Cuba, and Octavio Zayas.

DRY FARMING

United States Minister Gonzales of Havana, has presented an invitation to the Secretary of State of Cuba to be officially represented at the International Dry Farming Congress, which will be held in Denver, Colorado, on September 27th.

FUND FOR CUBAN INVENTIONS

The President of Cuba has been asked to use his influence to have a credit of \$20,000 voted by Cuban Congress, this sum to be used to aid Cuban inventors, so that when a patent is taken out by a Cuban, if he has not sufficient capital, he may be able to secure the required sum, provided the invention is considered of sufficient value.

ROAD REPAIRS

The sum of \$4,000 has been requested for the repairs on the main road between Sagua and Quemados de Guines. The road is in very bad condition.

THE ISLE OF PINES

The American settlers of the Isle of Pines have again revived the question of annexation. A new petition has been forwarded to the Government of the United States asking that the Isle be annexed. At the same time the petitioners sent a copy of their request to the Secretary of State of Cuba, who promptly made the matter public. This agitation has been made from time to time since 1905, but the United States has never shown any disposition to encourage the project.

RETRENCHMENT

It is being considered as a means of effecting economies to discontinue the Cuban Legations in Holland, Belgium, Chile, Brazil, and Columbia. A saving of \$100,000 would result, and it is believed Cuban interests would not suffer.

GREEN EBONY OR COCUS WOOD

Green ebony is a confusing term. It is one of the trade names given to a wood that bears no relation to the true ebony of commerce. Green ebony belongs to the bean family, and is closely allied to our black locust, while the true ebony is practically the same as our persimmon, a member of an entirely different family of plants. Like many other woods of great commercial importance, the botanical source of green ebony remained unknown for a long time after its introduction into the European and American markets. Swartz first described the tree botanically in 1756, and named it *Amerimnon ebenus*, but later the celebrated French botanist, De Candolle, referred it to the genus *Brya*. Botanists have now accepted the name *Brya ebenus*. The name *Brya* is from bryo, meaning to sprout, so named on account of the germination of the seed commencing while on the tree, and the specific name *ebenus* means ebony, alluding to the hard and dark-colored wood, which resembles somewhat the true ebony.

In the trade, the wood is known also as brown or West Indian ebony, coco, cocus, cocas, cocos cocoa, grandilla, torchwood, and less often as greenheart ebony. Green ebony is the term now in general use, though greenheart ebony is perhaps more appropriate, because it is only the heart wood of this tree that is dark green. The origin of the name cocos, is not definitely known, though there are some who say that it is an abbreviated form of the words cocoloba and cocobola. These writers likewise argue that cocobola is a mere corruption of the term cocoloba, which is the name of a small tree growing in southern Florida and the West Indies. While such an abbreviation and corruption might seem plausible to the uninformed, this is far from being the case, for the cocos, cocobola, and cocoloba are now known to be three entirely distinct trees and can not be easily confused.

It is very probable that the name cocas, or cocoa, as it was originally spelled, was derived from kokra, the name of an Indian tree botanically known as *Aporosa dioica*. This tree, which grows chiefly in the province of Bengal, India, and in British Burma, yields a wood that closely resembles the so-called cocos wood of the West Indies. Kokra was occasionally imported into England before green ebony, and naturally, when the West Indian product first arrived in London chiefly as dunnage, it was called kokra, which was soon corrupted into cocoa and later into cocos. Grandilla is the Spanish American name applied to this tree, but it should not be confused with the well-known grandilla or African black wood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*) of tropical Africa, a timber now highly prized in Germany for making walking sticks and as a substitute for ebony generally. Torchwood is another local name for green ebony, because the wood possesses a good deal of oily or resinous substance and is said to burn like a torch.

Green ebony is a well known tree and grows relatively abundantly on all of the islands of the West Indies and on the mainland from Tampico in Mexico southward to Colombia and Venezuela. It is most abundant in Cuba and Jamaica. There is very little of it left in Porto Rico. Haiti and Santo Domingo may have a good deal of this wood, but there is no authentic information in reference to its occurrence and distribution on this island. Little is known in regard to the distribution of green ebony in Mexico and Central America, but undoubtedly a good deal of this valuable timber can be made available in southern Mexico alone. The forests of Panama and Costa Rico have been pretty thoroughly culled of the best trees. Colombia still has vast areas where green ebony has never been cut.

The green ebony tree is usually small, seldom over 50 feet high and about 18 inches through near the base. Like that of the logwood and a number of other closely allied trees, the trunk is short and somewhat fluted, supporting a relatively large and somewhat spreading, open crown. The branches are slender and often drooping, the twigs have many small spines and small pinnately-winged leaflets. The tree can be readily distinguished by these characters in the forest. The clear length of the bole is rarely over 12 or 15 feet and is usually more or less crooked. Similar to all trees with hard wood, green ebony grows very slowly, even in the open. It is believed that trees 8 inches in diameter are over 100 years old.

The heartwood, which is the only portion used varies from a light yellowish brown, streaked, when first cut, with hazel and darker brown, but upon drying, changes to a deep brown or sometimes almost black; the sap wood is thick, of the color of beech wood, and is covered with a thin, rather rough bark. The wood is very hard, heavy, strong, tough, durable, very closely-grained and susceptible of a high polish. It contains a water-insoluble resin, which renders the wood so durable and inflammable; the Indians use the wood for burning as torches, and it is, therefore, called torchwood by the natives. Its great strength, toughness and elasticity make it suitable for riding whips and walking sticks. Although the wood is hard, it can be worked with moderate ease, and being usually straight-grained, splits readily. After thorough seasoning, the wood seldom shrinks or warps.

Green ebony has been exported from many parts of tropical America from the earliest times and is now found in all the important lumber markets in Europe and in the United States. It is imported in the form of rough logs from 2 to 18 inches in diameter and from 4 to 10 feet long. Although the bark and sap are never used, they are not removed before shipment, because the heartwood is said to season more uniformly in this condition. The bulk of the

logs now cut goes to England, Germany, France and the United States. Practically all of the green ebony cut in Jamaica goes to England, averaging about 300 tons annually. This timber is plentiful in Jamaica, and there is no probability that the forest producing it will be destroyed for many years to come. Moreover, the Jamaican green ebony is considered inferior to that from other parts of its natural range of growth, and it is believed that this wood can be procured in Jamaica after the supply is exhausted in Cuba, Haiti and Mexico, where the best material is now being obtained. The Cuban growth is the best and brings from \$20 to \$30 per ton in the New York markets. The annual imports and consumption of this wood amount to about 500 tons, which is likely to increase rather than to decrease in the near future. There is a good demand for the Cuban wood in the American markets.

Green ebony has a good many uses, both in this country and in Europe. It is particularly valuable for inlaying and for making musical instruments on account of this dark-greenish color, beautiful veining, strength and elasticity. It was formerly used in England in parquetry, but the wood is now considered too expensive for that purpose and latterly has been employed for that purpose only in fine residences. The waste in converting the logs into parquetry blocks is very great. It is used at present to a certain extent as a substitute for cocobola and true ebony. When the wood is particularly well marked, it is one of the most attractive kinds used for making backs of hair brushes, tool and knife handles, rulers, jewelry boxes, walking sticks, umbrella handles, riding whips, pin trays and small articles of furniture. It is much used for turnery of all kinds and for flutes. It is excellent for eccentric turning, and, in that respect is next to the African black wood. During the days when wooden ships were used more than at the present time, green ebony was preferred for tree nails and pins in all parts of the ship. It also served for purposes similar to *lignum vitae*, to which it bears some resemblance, only it is more handsomely colored.

What boxwood is to engravers, green ebony is to musical instrument makers, at least to the makers of wind instruments, such as flutes, clarinets, etc. No good substitute has yet been found for green ebony, the fine close grain and the metallic ring being as yet undiscovered in any other wood. Green ebony has been used as a substitute for the common boxwood, but for this it has several bad points; its dark-brown color is bad, both for drawing and engraving, as its deep olive brown color makes it difficult to see the lines of the drawing, and even to know when the lines are cut. Moreover, the surface of the block always feels greasy or resinous and this makes its preparation somewhat difficult for drawing. The resinous substances in the wood also resists glue, so that the wood preparers cannot conveniently make it up, and when made up, the glue is not apt to hold. The blocks are also more liable to split in the press than those of boxwood.

Note.—This article was written by an expert who was formerly in the employ of the Forestry Department of the United States Government. In our June issue there will be another article entitled "The Timber Resources of Cuba," and we expect to have further articles in regard to the timbers of Cuba which will appear from time to time.

UNITED STATES AND CUBA

An Englishman, who knew the facts, remarked to an American, not long ago, that the history of the world failed to record any other example of altruism on the part of one people towards another, so splendid in its effects and so consistent in its freedom from sinister acts, as the reconstruction of Cuba by the United States.

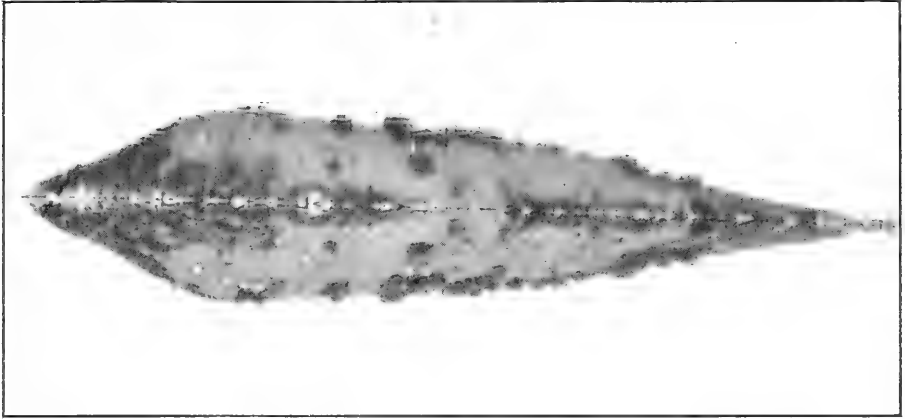
Havana was one of the pest-holes of the world. Yellow fever and many other dread diseases were always there, most of the m endemic and some of them frequently and flagrantly epidemic. And the other towns and villages of Cuba were little, if any better. To-day Havana is one of the healthiest cities in the entire world, and Cuba as a whole is counted in the very foremost of communities and nations in the matter of a low death rate. In helping Cuba we have helped ourselves, inasmuch as New Orleans and our southern cities are now safe from yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, and other infections.

Keeping all its quaintness and character as an old Spanish town, Havana is rapidly growing as a beautiful and well-kept modern city. The Government of the United States made a covenant with the Government and people of Cuba as regards several matters, three of which were as follows: (1) The Cubans must

maintain the good sanitary conditions created by the medical experts of the United States army; (2) the Cubans must govern themselves as a republic by orderly processes, and must not indulge in chaotic and destructive civil violence; (3) the Cubans must show financial efficiency and good faith in dealing with foreign bondholders and creditors, so as to give no outside nation excuse for intervention.

All of these conditions are of the utmost advantage to the people of Cuba who care for their own welfare and that of their marvelous island. There are phases of our American public life that cause us anxiety and lead us to feel that we come far short in the business of governing ourselves. We note many instances of inefficiency, extravagance, political corruption, the use of public power for private ends.

It helps, however, to clarify our views and to revive our courage, when we consider certain positive achievements such as this recent carrying through of the great opium agreement, the sanitary and educational progress of Porto Rico and the Philippines under our auspices, and the firm foundations we have laid for the welfare and prosperity of Cuba.—*Meriden (Conn.) Journal*.



One of the three Whale Islands, Nuevitas Bay, taken by George L. Parker, Tufts College, Mass.

CUBAN TIME

Cuba is the one place where its system of time and money can be mentioned as on an equal basis—there being so many varieties of each.

In Havana there is but the one time, "Havana Time," but as one travels towards the eastern end of the island your troubles begin. In Camaguey, for instance, there are three kinds of time, viz., Havana or RR.; New York; Local.

It keeps one busy, and it is very annoying to plan by one's own time, and perhaps the hotel time, for a train and learn, when it is too late, that the train leaves by a third or railroad time.

It is suggested that a standard time be adopted at the 80th meridian. Santa Clara happens to be located on this meridian, and is also the terminus of the two principal or most important railroad lines. By having standard time at Santa Clara, which is the central part of the island, at either end of the island the greatest difference would be about equal, which would be figured at 20 minutes.

BISHOP OF MATANZAS IS INSTALLED WITH POMP

Monseñor Severiano Sainz was installed as Bishop of Matanzas, May 2, before a large gathering of the leading ecclesiastics of the island. Among those taking part in the ceremony were the Bishops of Havana, Pinar del Río and Cienfuegos, also Monseñor Triehler, Archbishop of Merida, Yucatan and Monseñor Mejias, Bishop of Fina.

The day was regarded as a general holiday and crowds lined the streets and every other point of vantage to see the procession of the church dignitaries pass to the cathedral.

CHURCH TREASURES TO BE SOLD

The American Art Galleries in New York, have been visited by many art lovers who viewed with great interest the Church treasures belonging to the Dominican order of the Catholic Church in the Province of Cuba. The antiques were placed on exhibition preliminary to the dispersal of the collection at private sale later on. Of the forty-six pieces a large crown originally used to adorn the statue of the Holy Virgin of the Rosary in the Convent of Santa Cruz, in Granada, Spain, is regarded as the most valuable.

Sr. Julian de Ayala, for the last five years Cuban Consul General at Liverpool, Eng., was a passenger on the ill-fated *Lusitania* and was one of the survivors. Sr. de Ayala was formerly on the editorial staff of the *Diario de la Marina* of Havana.

CHINESE VISITORS FROM CUBA

A delegation of Chinese merchants, representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Cuba, will come to New York to spend a week observing business conditions here. To welcome and entertain the visitors a citizens' committee has been appointed and has been announced at City Hall.

ANOTHER FERRYBOAT

It is stated that owing to the success of the ferryboat, "Henry M. Flagler," the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship line intends to build another of the same class, but of greater tonnage, than the original ferryboat.

ALL AROUND CUBA



View of Matanzas Bay by Moonlight.

BOY SCOUTS

The organization of camps of Boy Scouts is making great progress in Cuba. It is proposed to form new branches at Santi Spiritus and Manzanillo.

BAD STORM AT BARACOA

The Mayor of Baracoa states that a tremendous rain and wind storm has visited that locality, and that it rained for 18 hours without intermission, 502 milimeters of water falling according to the official measurement.

The rivers all overflowed their banks, and the loss to crops and also in livestock is said to be enormous.

RULES TO PREVENT SPREAD OF RATS;
THROUGHOUT CUBA

Dr. Guiteras, director of public health, has issued a note to the local chiefs of sanitation throughout the island, giving instructions as to the method to be employed in unloading cargo, proceeding from Havana, or any other port of the island.

The principal point is to see that no rats are concealed in any of the sacks or merchandise that arrives, and with this end in view, cargos may only be discharged between the hours of sunrise and sunset, and at all times goods must be closely examined.

ALL AROUND CUBA

TO NAME NEW BRIDGE FOR GEN. MONTEAGUDO

Senor Emilio Coya, Mayor of Santa Clara, has addressed a petition to the president of the ayuntamiento, asking that the name of the bridge now under construction in that town, which will be declared open to the public on May 26th, may bear the name of General Montegudo, in honor of the Cuban patriot whose death occurred a few months ago.

CUBAN MONEY TO EUROPE

The Spanish steamer "Reina Maria Cristina" which left Havana for Coruña and Bilbao, took with her collections of the new Cuban money to the value of about \$30,000. This money has been ordered by European bankers and others who are interested in Cuba, and will probably be placed on exhibition in various foreign banks.

SANTIAGO WANTS MUSEUM

There is a proposal on foot to secure a proper building for a museum in which national relics of the war of independence, and also earlier times, can be properly sorted. There is such a collection at present, but it is stated that the building where it is stored is in bad condition. The mayor is opening negotiations with the Bank of Fomento for a new and suitable museum.

FRUIT

The Cuban grape fruit crop this year has been a fair yield and late, and there will be a surplus, but owing to the large production in the States and the resulting low prices, the shipments will be light as compared to former years, and the growers cannot see that it would pay to ship north to any extent.

STRIKE IS SETTLED

The Secretary of Government has received intelligence from Alquizar that the strike among the workmen at the Central La Fortuna has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties and that grinding has recommenced.

CUBAN GOLD

The Chamber of Commerce of Santiago de Cuba has addressed a resolution to the Government asking that a law be passed prohibiting the exportation of national gold money, and

also that national silver be accepted at the custom houses and in full payment of all states taxes on a par with gold.

HEAVY RAINFALL

The Governor of Oriente has advised the Secretary of Government of the heavy storm which has recently visited Banes. Between 12 and 3 p. m. exactly seven inches of rain fell. The Governor states that about thirty houses have been washed away and that the loss to crops will be heavy.

MEASURE RESTRICTING SLAUGHTER OF CALVES

As one of the measures in the campaign for the betterment of agricultural conditions, General Nuñez, Secretary of Agriculture, has drawn up a decree which he will present to the President for his signature, prohibiting the slaughter of calves less than seven months old.

VETERINARIAN TOUR

Dr. Crespo, of the Veterinarian Department, is to visit all the centers which have been afflicted with hog cholera. A large supply of serum will be taken and demonstrations of its use and efficacy will be given to the cattle owners.

BAD CATTLE EPIDEMIC

Senor Francisco Fonseca of the Central Sofia, in the township of Veguita, has reported to the Secretary of Agriculture that cattle are dying in that district from some unknown disease. The secretary has appointed one of the veterinarians of the department to proceed to Veguita to investigate.

BIG PINEAPPLE YEAR

The pineapple growers state that the present year's crop will be larger than that of last year and that from all indications the quality will also be superior.

SANTIAGO DRINKING WATER

The Secretary of Public Works has received a telegram from the local chief of sanitation at Santiago de Cuba, informing him that great alarm is being felt concerning the drinking water of the city, which is of a peculiar green tint, and though they do not at present know just what the water contains, it does not look inviting. The water is being subjected to a chemical analysis, and till the results of this is known, nothing will be done.

PRESS COMMENT ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

ROGER W. BABSON ON CUBAN TRADE

The most important country of Central America or the West Indies is Cuba. It is the largest inhabited island in the Western Hemisphere. It is nearer to the United States than any foreign country except Mexico, and probably has the most stable government. Does the average person realize that here is an island more than 750 miles long, with a population of 54 persons to the square mile, as compared with 5 to the square mile in the average South American country? Does he realize that the imports for the fiscal year ending June 1913, were \$132,350,000 for a population of 2,500,000, or \$52 per capita, as compared with South American imports (before the war) of about \$1,000,000,000 to 35,000,000 people, or \$28 per capita? The balance of trade in favor of Cuba during this period was \$32,663,000, a per capita balance of \$13.

It is interesting to note that Cuba's annual sugar crop exceeds \$120,000,000, that her annual yield of tobacco of \$32,000,000, that her citrus fruits and vegetables are produced at the value of \$10,000,000, and that pineapple, cacao, honey, asphalt, iron, hennequen, mahogany, cedar, etc., yield \$10,000,000. It is a fact, moreover that Cuba's exports have increased 140 per cent in 10 years, and her imports \$2 per cent. in the same length of time, and that there are on the average 22 steamers a week to the United States, which is more than four times as many as to South America.

The opportunities in Cuba presented to the the people of the United States may be roughly divided into two classes; first, those existing to manufacturers who wish to extend their foreign trade and to whom Cuba offers an excellent market; secondly, to men of moderate means who desire to take up the growing of staple foodstuffs.

Control of Cuba's Market

In the first place, it must be remembered that the United States already controls half of Cuba's imports and nearly 85 per cent. of her exports. This means that many keen United States business men have already availed themselves of this market. In other words, Cuban imports from the United States already amount to \$17 per capita, and Cuban exports to the United States already amount to \$20 per capita. The chances for increased trade, moreover, are growing steadily, and the recent opening of the ferry service between Havana and Key West inaugurates an era of greatly augmented trade possibilities.

Cuba has a very delightful winter climate, and is said to rank as the second healthiest country, per capita, in the world. The death rate is 12.69 per thousand; while that of Australia, which alone is lower, is 12 per thousand. The extreme low winter temperature is 60 degrees. The mean average temperature of

January is 70.3 degrees. The rainy season is in summer, the dry in winter. There are 1,246 miles of magnificent shaded automobile roads and driveways, extending all over the island, and the beach roads on the north shore are as fine as those of Florida. The suburbs of Havana are unsurpassed. The scenery is picturesque, the hotels all that could be wished for, and the people are courteous and friendly.

Suggestions to Manufacturers

With these attractions it would seem that manufacturers should get busy and place even more of our products in Cuba. To these manufacturers I would, however, speak a few words of advice. First of all, in seeking to increase your trade, send a representative to Cuba who will visit Havana, Matanzas, Santiago, Cienfuegos and all the other important cities. Don't let him be content with visiting Havana. He should study the wants and customs of the Cubans which, from climatic and other reasons, are necessarily different from ours. He will have to learn that he cannot force any kind of an article on the Cuban. When he comes back to your factory, he is very likely to impress on you that you cannot acquire and hold the trade of a foreign people while you continue to send out fabrics in American lengths and widths which do not suit these Cuban people.

I might say, in this connection, that the American manufacturer is very set, as a rule, in his methods of foreign trading. He says to himself that the foreigner must accept his styles, measurements, weights and systems of credit. This is where he is very wrong, and it is precisely for this reason that European manufacturers have been able to step in under our nose and carry off a valuable percentage of the trade.

I wish again to impress upon the manufacturer the necessity of sending his own man to Cuba, for he must bear in mind that the expenses of a trip to Cuba is nowhere near as much as for the South American journey.

Not only are transportation costs much less, but it is cheaper to line in Cuba than in South America. In selecting a representative in Havana we should get a good man who speaks Spanish fluently, pay a good salary, and give him full liberty to work out the business in Cuba. This will be cheaper in the long run.

As to the second class of opportunities, the Cuban Government has expended a considerable sum to encourage immigration of the man of moderate means, who will take up the vocation of raising truck and garden produce. In this connection it has sent out reliable information, particularly as to agricultural advantages. This work has been greatly needed, as for many years irresponsible firms have been sending out to all parts alluring and misleading literature concerning Cuban opportunities, especially in regard to citrus fruit growing.

The secret of successful farming in Cuba lies in the growing of staple foodstuffs and truck, and not in fruit-growing. The man who will forget citrus fruit-growing, and who will intelligently buy and cultivate a small patch of land, should be rewarded by a comfortable subsistence and secure an income here more easily than in almost any other place.

Land such as is generally considered very satisfactory for farming purposes in our agricultural States, and which is within possible reach of a port, may be purchased in Cuba for \$25 per acre, and the price in many cases ranges down as low as \$10. Of course, such soil is not adapted to the cultivation of oranges or tobacco, and therefore the land has escaped the fancy prices demanded by the owners of citrus land, where prices often run from three to five times as high. Moreover, by growing ordinary garden truck, the farmer is avoiding the high cost incident to establishing and maintaining a citrus grove; he is meeting with very little competition; and he is assured of a good market for his produce, not only in Cuba, but in the eastern markets of the United States.

Industries in Cuba

It is noteworthy that although Cuba raises considerable amounts of wheat, corn, rice, beans, potatoes, etc., yet it imports these commodities in large quantities from the United States. As I show below, Cuban imports of corn last year from the United States were valued at \$1,700,000; potatoes, \$900,000; oats, \$460,000; beans, \$430,000; wheat, \$50,000; onions, \$30,000; while imports of rice fluctuated from \$250,000 in 1912 to about \$30,000 in 1913. I am of the opinion that the island of Cuba deserves considerable study, not only on the part of the manufacturer with a view to increasing his trade, but more particularly on the part of those who desire to make a moderate investment of money and labor where a good return is promised.

In a talk which I had in Havana with our consul, Mr Springer, I learned that the merchandise imported by Cuba for the fiscal year 1912-13 totaled \$132,000,000, or \$58 per capita. Of this total 53 per cent was supplied by the United States. Of the more important imports received during that year the greater part of \$6,800,000 worth of iron and steel came from the United States; yet Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium supplied a share which should hereafter be available to the United States. Considering the fine iron mines in Cuba, these imports seem largely unnecessary.

Of \$4,200,000 worth of chemical products, the United States supplied the larger part; nevertheless a good quantity of salts, pharmacy products, vegetable oil and soap material came from the United Kingdom, France and Spain. These last three maintained a long lead over the United States in cotton manufactures and mixed woven goods, the value of which was \$12,000,000, and Ireland and the United Kingdom supplied virtually the entire amount of fine linen fabrics. Ship-

ments of \$3,600,000 worth of lumber came almost entirely from the United States. Of \$1,700,000 in paper and cardboard, one-third came from countries other than the United States. The leather goods, including boots and shoes, were valued at \$5,000,000, \$900,000 of which came from Germany and Spain. Of \$4,700,000 vegetable fibers, including sugar sacks, the United Kingdom furnished the greatest part, the amount coming from the United States being less than \$1,000,000.

The general machinery imports from the United States, United Kingdom and Germany were valued at \$11,000,000. Of \$4,500,000 sugar machinery, Germany and Belgium supplied \$1,800,000. Of the meat products imported, valued at \$12,000,000, a large quantity of salted pork and \$6,000,000 in lard came from the United States, and tasajo, or jerked beef, from Argentina and Uruguay. Here again, with the great opportunities for cattle raising in Cuba, these imports seem wholly unnecessary.

Codfish was supplied by Canada, the United Kingdom and Norway. The bulk of canned fish came from Spain. The United Kingdom supplied \$1,100,000 of milk as against \$800,000 furnished by the United States. Denmark furnished \$200,000 in canned butter, and \$300,000 in cheese was supplied almost wholly by Holland. The value of cereals imported was \$16,000,000. Of \$7,700,000 in rice, \$3,200,000 was supplied by Germany, \$3,800,000 by the United Kingdom and British India. Vegetable and garden produce imported was worth \$5,500,000. Of \$1,500,000 in onion, Spain and the Canary Island furnished more than half. Of \$1,000,000 in sweet peas, slightly over one-half was supplied by the United States and the remainder by Mexico. Mexico, Germany and France furnished more than half of the beans valued at \$1,500,000.

Potatoes came largely from the United States and Canada. Spain supplied nearly the entire consumption of canned vegetables, the \$1,000,000 worth of this article and olive oil being double that which Cuba exported to that country. The coffee consumption in Cuba was \$3,800,000, of which nearly all came from Porto Rico, and the rest from the United States. There were \$1,200,000 of United States eggs, which retailed seldom below 48 cents a dozen, and double that amount could have been used to advantage.—Philadelphia (Pa.) *Public Ledger*.

JAVA'S SUGAR PRODUCTION

	1912	1913	1914
Short tons(2,000 lbs.)	1,532,935	1,606,417	1,580,092
Equivalent to long tons....(2,240 lbs.)	1,368,745	1,434,286	1,410,797

IMPORTS OF CUBAN SUGAR—GREAT BRITAIN

	1 mo. end. Mar. 31.	3 mos. end. Mar. 31
1914....	38,458 tons	1914.... 65,430 tons
1915....	11,407 tons	1915.... 31,715 tons

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

NEW UNITS OF WEIGHT AND VALUE FOR CUBAN SUGAR

(Consul General James M. Rogers, Habana)

The Department of Agriculture of Cuba has declared that on and after May 1, 1915, all quotations and operations dealing with weights and values of Cuban sugars shall be expressed in pounds and cents instead of in arrobas and reales, which has been the old Spanish custom. This decree has been well received by those in the sugar business, inasmuch as it does away with the necessity of a cumbersome and artificial method of book-keeping. The Spanish arroba of 25 pounds has become a confusing quantity in the public mind, and the use of the real as a unit of value equivalent roughly to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent has been subject to such variations on account of the fluctuations of silver and gold as still further to complicate business. The institution of the Cuban national coinage and of its declared parity with the American dollar will receive very strong support from this decree.

Some confusion, however, will arise during the present crop season if this decree is put into full force, and representations to this effect are now being made to the Government by the sugar planters, their request being that the full operation of the decree be suspended until after the close of this season, in order that present settlements may be made under the old basis. It is probable that some such extension will be granted.

SUGAR PLANT BEGINS OPERATIONS AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

St. John, N. B., has the distinction of securing the largest and most important industry which has located in Canada for some months. The Atlantic Sugar Refineries which commenced operations a few days ago, has been two years under construction. The plant is located on the water front, and can receive its raw material from ocean-going vessels and tranship the finished product either by rail or water to all part of the country. The plant, which is the very latest in sugar manufacturing concerns has a capacity of one million pounds per day, while the output will go out to the consumer known as "Lantic" sugars.

CANE TANK EXPLOSION AT PALMARITO

A serious explosion took place at the ingenio Palmarito, when, without the slightest warning, a huge tank which contained about 170,000 gallons of juice, burst, scattering its contents and the sides of the tank in all directions. It is also believed that the concrete foundation of the tank has been destroyed.

By extreme good fortune no one was standing near the tank at the time, so there are no fatalities to report.

CHAPARRA AND DELICIAS BOTH GRIND MUCH CANE

Some interesting information has been given out concerning the result of this year's grinding at the two great centrals, Chaparra and Las Delicias. It is calculated that each central will elaborate 950,000 bags of sugar, reckoning a bag at 13 arrobas.

For next season great improvements and enlargements have been planned, and it is estimated that Las Delicias will be able to increase its output by 50%, while Chaparra is expected to grind at least 1,200,000 bags.

New land to the extent of 400 caballerias will be planted, making a total of 2,800 caballerias in all.

The present season is reported to have been an excellent one in spite of the bad start, owing to the heavy rains.

It is estimated that constant employment has been found for 5,000 men in the cane fields, apart from those directly employed at the mills.

CANE CUTTING STOPPED

The recent heavy rains have completely paralyzed the cane cutting. The ingenious Pilon, Media Luna, Calixto, San Ramon, Ceiba Hueca and Dos Amigos have had to lay off their employees.

THE DETERIORATION OF CUT CANE

By H. Pellet

In a recent number of the *International Sugar Journal*, we have noticed an article relating to the deterioration of cut cane, giving the conclusions of experiments made by the Department of Agriculture of Barbados. A large number of canes were cut and divided into three lots, which were treated as follows: (1) Exposed to the sun and air in the open; (2) covered with trash, and left in the open; and (3) covered with trash, and sprinkled with water daily. The results found were variable, and showed that the first lot altered most rapidly, the second was next and the third was the least affected. Simultaneously with the deterioration, there was an increase of reducing sugars, and a decrease of weights the extent of which differed according to the conditions under which the cane were preserved.

Factors influencing deterioration.—We have also made a large number of experiments in the same direction, and have found that the loss of weight (all other conditions being equal) varies with: (1) the size of the cane; (2) the density of the heap; (3) the temperature of the atmosphere; and (4) the force of the wind. With the same lot of straight canes, the largest (that is those having the smallest surface for evaporation) lose least in weight. If,

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

however, the canes are not quite straight, but are somewhat curved, or are much curved, the quantity of cane contained in a unit of volume is so much less than when the canes are much bent, in which case the loss of weight is greater. So that if the weight of a wagon fully charged with very straight canes is 5,000 kg., in the case of another wagon of the same capacity fully charged with very bent canes, the figure would only be 2,800 to 300 kg. It will also be easily understood that when the temperature is very high, and the wind very strong, that the loss of weight is greater than when the temperature is relatively low and the air calm.

Yet the loss in weight is not always in proportion to the degree of deterioration. That is to say, a lot of canes may lose considerably in weight without being much changed in composition, so that indeed the sucrose content might even appear to increase to a certain extent, though the coefficient of purity would have diminished to a more or less extent.

Influence of the variety of cane.—But there is a point to which we would call the attention of those interested, which is that the deterioration of canes preserved under the same conditions varies very much with the variety used in the experiment. In fact we have had occasion to compare five or six very different varieties of canes, in order to ascertain their relative degree of resistance to deterioration under the ordinary conditions of working; that is to say, leaving them on the ground for greater or less lengths of time after cutting, and afterwards placing them in wagons also during variable periods of time, while parallel experiments were made when conveyance by water in boats was employed.

Now we demonstrated that certain varieties are hardly altered even 48 hours after cutting, whereas others undergo a very appreciable deterioration after only four or five hours. It was also noticed that while one variety loses but little in purity, another shows a comparatively great decrease, namely, 5°, 6°, and 7°, the loss of eight in both series being about the same, and the conditions under which they were exposed being also similar.

When, therefore, one is examining the question of the best cane to propagate in a certain district, it is necessary not only to know the yield per acre, and the sucrose content and the purity of the juice, but also to determine their keeping qualities. Such an examination must be made at different intervals of the period of working, especially if grinding lasts 4, 5 or 6 months, during which time there may be atmospheric variations of heat, wind, etc., that are often considerable.

For it is possible to have two kinds of cane, one of which is distinctly richer than the other at the time of cutting, but both of which are of the same quality at the mill, the

first having altered considerably less than the second. And the one which had the lower sucrose content at the time of cutting, and which has shown greater resistance to deterioration, would be preferred to the other, since a juice having a purity of 83°, and not having undergone much alteration, would be more readily worked up than a juice having a purity of 85° to 88°, but which had lost a few degrees of purity by deterioration.

Experimental errors in cane investigations.—Consequently, experimenters operating on canes of different varieties may arrive at very different conclusions, due solely to the variety of cane used in the experiments and also to the atmospheric conditions prevailing during the tests. It is therefore important in such investigations to state *all* the conditions, namely: (1) the variety of the cane; (2) the maximum and the minimum temperatures and (3) the atmospheric conditions, that is the velocity of the wind, and whether the material was preserved in the sun or the shade. Naturally (as indeed was done in the experiments made at Barbados), precautions must be taken to procure average samples by analysing a large number of lots, thus avoiding those differences which are sometimes considerable and may lead to quite erroneous conclusions.

For example, it is known that if 100 canes are taken, and made *au hazard* into 10 lots of 10 canes each, it is possible to find differences in the sucrose content amounting to 2 per cent. and to 4° to 6° of purity. Therefore, the experimental error is reduced by increasing the number of canes analysed, and the number of samples comprising a series. It should also be indicated whether the canes have been attacked by frost at a certain moment. Because in some countries the cane may be subjected to the effects of a more or less intense freeze, and frozen canes have a tendency to deteriorate more rapidly than canes not so affected, and the more so, the higher the subsequent rise in temperature.

Frozen Cane.—It is easy to recognize frozen cane. After being submitted to frost for a few days, deterioration in the upper part commences, and to detect it the stalk is cut a little below the first two or three nodes from the top, the leaves being then removed. The piece of stalk thus cut is split longitudinally into two sections, and the point where the stalk and the foliage commence is examined. If the cane has been affected by frost there is a more or less brown coloration, and sometimes when a cane has been strongly attacked the coloration is dark brown or even black for a length of 10 to 12 cms. (4 to 4¾ in.), the central portion being already decomposed. These evidences of deterioration increase gradually until the purity of the cane is much lowered. And it has been noticed that cane attacked by frost shows no further signs of development, neither of weight nor of quality.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Returns (taken from the official figures) of the quantities of all kinds of sugar imported to and exported from the United Kingdom, together with the consumption of the country for the month ending December 31, and for the 12 months ending December 31:

	Months Ending Dec. 31, 12		Months Ending Dec. 31			
	1912	1913	1914	1912	1913	1914
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Refined	95,427	111,349	119,400	810,842	922,545	901,930
Raw	102,597	107,056	155,478	906,734	1,046,714	1,132,436
Molasses	16,000	19,151	19,766	195,087	163,061	169,622
Totals	214,024	237,556	294,644	1,912,663	2,132,320	2,203,988
Home Consumption:						
Refined	88,965	100,124	35,656	808,037	899,327	784,883
Refined (in bond) in the U. K.	50,788	50,134	57,918	714,471	715,661	731,658
Raw	8,801	9,574	18,478	130,505	116,942	165,377
Molasses	16,228	19,088	17,207	186,710	158,162	165,009
Molasses mftd. (in bond) in U.K.	7,289	6,495	5,766	68,070	85,584	79,289
	172,071	185,415	135,025	1,907,793	1,975,676	1,926,216
Less Exports:						
British Refined	2,035	1,558	336	29,738	23,271	15,026
Totals	170,036	183,857	134,689	1,878,055	1,952,405	1,911,190
Exports:						
Refined, foreign	65	25	89	1,778	761	937
Raw	140	104	20	11,408	3,764	7,983
Molasses	29	17	60	404	357	217
Totals	234	146	169	13,590	4,882	9,137
Total deliveries	174,340	187,119	135,530	1,951,121	2,003,829	1,950,379

—*Produce Markets Review*, London.

BRITISH SUGAR MARKET IN 1914

The year opened in a very quiet manner, there being a general feeling that stocks were more than sufficient and were likely to be so throughout the summer. The value of Continental beet was at a price which presented no attractions to the growers, while cane sugar was also depressed by the prospect of an enormous Cuban crop. The immediate effect of these low prices was, however, that holders both of beet and cane withdrew from the markets of the world as much as possible, or at least did not exert any special effort to sell, and set to work to find fresh outlets for their goods. For example: Cuban sugar found its way to Japan and other unusual directions. So January and February passed quietly enough in spite of reduced estimates of the beet crops in the convention countries, and suggestions of a moderate reduction in the extent of the next sowings. At this period considerable sales of Cuban centrifugals were made to the United Kingdom for near delivery, being obtainable at prices which were relatively cheaper than beet. The entry of March was signalized by the reduced American Tariff coming into operation, and record weekly receipts of sugar in the Cuban ports throughout the month in question. In spite

of this and the slow diminution of the visible supplies, only small fluctuations occurred in the value of beet, which remained obstinately above 9s per cwt. In the following month of April, the tone of the markets showed distinct improvement on further purchases of Cuban sugar both for the United Kingdom and France. The value of Beet in this month rose to 9s 5d per cwt., and this advance was continued in May, when 9s 8½d was reached. During this period a marked improvement was seen in the American markets and large purchases of Cuban sugar at advancing prices, were made by American operators for shipment at their option to the United States or to the United Kingdom. Later and revised estimates of the beet sowings on the Continent which were now complete were now published, and indicated a general increase in the area, particularly in Russia. The close of the first six months of the year was chiefly noticeable for a sharp fall in the value of beet, owing to the heavy liquidation of August commitments, while the value of cane in New York also showed a decline with some recovery at the finish. From now onwards the market, which remained generally quiet until July 21, became affected by the unsettled state of Continental politics, and soon after speculative beet became disturbed by the anxiety of

"bears" to cover themselves, as by now considerable tension between Serbia and Austria existed. For these reasons can sugar become steadier, while a cargo of Java was also sold afloat for Europe. As being the last official figures available it is noteworthy that the German stocks on July 1 were 790,000 tons, and in Austria-Hungary on the same date 429,700 tons. The first day of August saw a panic on the speculative beet market, heavy tenders being made, partly on enemy account, the result being that the value of August beet fell rapidly from 8s 6d to 5s 3d per cwt., but new crop was little affected. On the 4th of the month, however, war having been declared between France, Russia and Great Britain against Germany, beet value were fixed by the Clearing Committee and speculation terminated. The value of sugar on the spot rose many shillings, while British refiners' goods were soon unobtainable owing to the Government requirements. It was also discovered about this time that the stock of sugar in the public warehouses was much smaller than stated, and represented about six weeks' consumption. The appointment, however, of a Royal Sugar Commission and the fixing of the retail prices had the effect of staying the panic and checking a further rise in values. The Government also made extensive purchases of raw and refined cane from Cuba, Java, Mauritius, Manila, Demerara and the West Indies, and also of American granulated, so that although there was a great scarcity of stock, more confidence in the future was shown. During August it was computed that the Government's purchases reached 500,000 tons of all kinds.

The month of September opened with the report of further Government purchases of raw sugar for refining and manufacturing purposes, including 100,000 tons of Mauritius crystals, one million bags of Cuban for shipment between January, March, 1915, and further business in Javas. On the spot, however, the scarcity of many transactions were consequently limited. Fresh arrivals, with the exception of a cargo of Java and a steamer from Cuba were conspicuously absent, while in addition, the high price of refined in the United States checked further business for the time being. By the middle of the month the imports of raw showed signs of increasing, but this again was nullified by the falling off in the imports of refined, while the British refiners were also unable to cope fully with the demand. An addition to our sources of supply, however, was provided by the authorization by the Italian Government of the export of 25,000 tons to Great Britain, while a fair quantity of white sugar from Spain was also received. Again, later in September, the British Government made further large purchases of American granulated and Java sugar for shipment in October, December, and with these last important items buying by the State was suspended. Government sugar now began to arrive in considerable quantities, but the deliveries from stock were also large and the latter was only half that of

1913 at the same period. Steps were now taken by the Netherlands' Government to check exports, and the British Government put a stop to the import of German sugar *via* Holland. On September 27, the capture and destruction of the "Tymeric" from Java for the United Kingdom was reported.

Early in October another steamer with 6,000 tons of Peruvian was reported captured and sunk, but the market remained quiet and easy though British refined was still short of the requirements of the trade. This unwanted position was not, however, singular to this country, as owing to the depredations and destructiveness of the German troops in the beet fields of Northern France, it was necessary for that country to provide itself with American granulated and to purchase a cargo of Java. In the closing days of October the British Government prohibited the import of all sugar, having provided themselves with about 900,000 tons.

In November France was again a large purchaser of 50,000 tons of American granulated, causing a firmer tone in New York, while in the United Kingdom stocks mounted rapidly without depressing the market in any way. Government prices showing no further reduction beyond the 2s 6d per cwt. taken off in October.

In the concluding period of 1914 the market retained its steadiness during the first half of December, but later on a concession of 3s per cwt. was made in the price of Mauritius crystals, and this naturally depreciated the value of similar sugar held independently of the Government. During the month various estimates of the new Cuban crop appeared, all pointing to a slight increase over the preceding record crop. As a final item of interest it may be mentioned that in this month it was decided to start trading in speculative sugar futures in America.

That the year 1914 would witness a rise of 100 per cent. in the value of sugar and that Great Britain would suddenly be deprived of the imports of European beet was entirely unforeseen. The crisis, for such it was, which consequently occurred this autumn has, however, emphasised the insecure position which the United Kingdom has long held as regards her sugar supplies. Fortunately the action of the Government prevented the entry of wild speculation, but at the same time they have themselves been compelled to pay prices for sugar, which at other times would be re-would be regarded as extravagant and unjustifiable. A famine has, however, been avoided, thanks to the world's large production of cane sugar and the present highly remunerative prices should give an incentive to a further extension of cane planting. In British India and in Cuba there are vast territories awaiting the influx of capital, and perhaps State assistance in the former country, and while it is believed that European beet cannot be further cheapened in its manufacture, the same argument does not apply to the manufacture from cane, although stern competition has resulted in many economies

in the latter. It is evident from the large and increasing European beet crops that the industry can survive a lengthy spell of unremunerative prices, and the present rates made for sugar shipped to this country, coupled with the devastation in the beet fields of certain of the European belligerents, should stimulate the production in other parts of the world.—From *The Produce Markets' Review*, London.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN SPAIN

Consul Robertson Honey, of Madrid, reports that statistics of sugar production in Spain for the period from July 1, 1914, to February 28, 1915, show that there were 812,113 tons of beets on hand in the factories of that kingdom as contrasted with 1,462,105 tons in 1913-14, and that 110,721 tons of sugar were packed against 179,158 tons in the corresponding months of the preceding crop year.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE FROM SUGAR CANE

The Department of Industries of India has been giving much attention to the possibility of greatly extending the crop of sugar cane. It seems that in certain districts in India, the sugar consumed was produced from palms. It is thought that the soil and other conditions of these districts were admirably suitable to the cultivation of sugar cane. The palm sugar that is now used does not furnish molasses, so if cane sugar were cultivated, the question of the disposal of the molasses would have to be considered.

The prices of gasoline in India is high and bound to continue to be more expensive. The object of these investigations was to produce a liquid fuel that could be used instead of gasoline. Ethyl alcohol could be distilled from molasses. It would, however, have to be denatured, and the best method of doing this would be by addition of methyl alcohol, which is one of the products of wood distillation.



New Bank Building at Camaguey

The National Bank of Cuba has contracted with the Purdy Henderson Co., of Havana, for the construction of a new bank building in Camaguey, at Cisneros and St. Ignacio Sts. This will be of a similar type of building architecturally as all other buildings constructed by this company and will represent an investment of \$60,000 including all improvements. The building will be ready for occupancy in six months and will give the National Bank a home of its own with the required additional space for enlarging their banking facilities at this point.

CUBAN RAILROAD MATTERS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The reports of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of March and for nine months ended March 31, 1915, compare as follows:

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
March gross.....	\$588,628	\$585,739	1,460,740	\$404,344	\$334,366	\$291,486
Expenses.....	242,188	266,063	226,979	186,098	\$169,112	136,750
March net.....	\$346,440	\$319,675	\$233,761	\$218,245	\$165,253	\$154,736
Charges.....	72,308	71,575	66,791	65,125	59,675	36,666
March surplus.....	274,132	\$248,100	\$166,969	\$153,120	\$105,578	\$118,070
Nine months' gross.....	3,662,564	\$3,725,614	\$3,335,162	\$2,722,856	\$2,228,006	\$1,882,142
Net profits.....	1,818,613	1,788,060	1,538,436	1,278,281	983,622	751,364
Fixed charges.....	636,930	605,908	600,847	556,125	398,925	325,210
Nine months' surplus.....	\$1,181,683	\$1,182,152	\$937,589	\$722,156	\$584,697	\$426,154

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending April 4th....	\$46,435	\$55,095	\$55,785	\$50,381	\$47,649	.....
Week ending April 11th....	51,274	53,132	52,268	50,382	44,661	42,606
Week ending April 18th....	49,415	53,043	52,451	49,553	44,040	40,623
Week ending April 25th....	48,715	52,502	51,359	48,305	43,756	40,463

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending March 27th....	£48,399	£52,260	£46,120	£44,788	£37,916	£37,080
Week ending April 3d....	49,685	51,754	50,221	40,393	31,604	40,178
Week ending April 10th....	46,042	39,836	50,454	39,276	31,683	37,730
Week ending April 17th....	55,668	35,023	48,337	43,440	28,400	36,418

EARNINGS OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

<i>Week Ending:</i>	1915	1914
April 3d.....	£19,248	£21,588
April 10th.....	19,129	15,742
April 17th.....	22,004	16,656
April 24th.....	23,509	28,402

EARNINGS OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY

<i>Week Ending:</i>	1915	1914
April 3d.....	£5,609	£5,714
April 10th.....	5,738	5,047
April 17th.....	6,277	6,615
April 24th.....	6,738	6,458

NEW RAILROAD INCORPORATED

The American-Cuban Estate Corporation of New York has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capital of \$600,000 to construct, maintain and operate railroads in the Island of Cuba. The incorporators are Alexander F. Garbe, New York; Arthur A. Oakley, Robert A. Van Voorhiss, Pearl River, N. Y.; Cornelius A.

Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; H. A. Burham, Cedarville, N. J.

NEW SUGAR MILL

In the Province of Camaguey, East of Moron, a new sugar mill has been contracted for by Sr. J. M. Tarafa and Senator Vidal Morales, near the line of proposed Caibarien & Nuevitas Railroad, with a capacity of 100,000 bags annually.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

Quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co.*, New York

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	89	91
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	97	97½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	90½	94
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½% Bonds of 1949	85½	93
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	102	107
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	102	105
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	93	97
Cuba Railroad 1st Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952	97½	100
Cuba Company 6% Debenture Bonds	93	98
Cuba Company 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	100	105
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952	89	89½
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock	97	98
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co. Common Stock	81	85
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bonds Participation Certificates	100	104
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds of 1918	98	99
Cuban American Sugar Co., Preferred Stock	96	99
Cuban American Sugar Co., Common Stock	58	60
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co., 1st Mortgage 6% Bonds	93	96

All prices of bonds quoted on an "and interest basis."

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

The directors of the Cuban Central Railways, Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 5s 6d per share (234 per cent.), less income-tax, on the Cumulative Five and a Half per cent Preference shares in respect of the year ending June 30th.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS

The custom house returns at Santiago for the past month were \$4,623 more than they were in April of 1914. This result is thought to be very remarkable considering the fact of the European war.

TREASURY BONDS ISSUED

The Secretary of the Treasury has signed the receipt of Series B and C of the bonds emitted by the national treasury in accordance with the law for economic defense. The first of these series is of bonds of \$5,000 each, to the total value of \$250,000, and the other for bonds of \$1,000 for the same total.

CUBAN TONNAGE PORT OF TAMPICO, MEXICO

Cuban vessels entered, year 1914, 15; tonnage, 30,869. Cuban vessels cleared, year 1914, 13; net tonnage, 28,115.

CENTRO GALLEGO GETS LOAN

The Banco Español has agreed to make a loan of \$1,000,075 to the Centro Gallego Society at a rate of 7 per cent per annum, the principal being secured by the assets of this great association, valued at two and a half million dollars.

The bonds will be issued in various denominations from \$10 to \$500.

The Havana Auto Cab Company has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware. Capital, \$1,000,000.

CUBA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH

The directors of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company, Ltd., recommend a final dividend in respect of the year to 31st December last of 5s per share, free of tax, on the ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend, 5 per cent., free of tax.

The report of the Company for 1914 states that the total receipts were £38,244, while the expenses amounted to £16,702, leaving a balance of £21,542, to which has to be added £7,848 brought forward, giving a total of £29,391. The sum of £3,000 has been placed to the reserve against loss on investments, £2,500 to the pension fund and £2,000 added to the general reserve fund, which now stands at £100,000.

PROMISE LOWER FREIGHT RATES

The managers of the different railway companies of Cuba are holding meetings at Havana to discuss the proposed reduction in tariff for vegetables and garden truck. It was announced that the matter had been arranged in conformity with the views of the Government.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

THIRD REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1914

At the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the company, duly held on the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and with the consent of the holders of 98,424 shares of Preferred Stock, it was resolved that the Board of Directors be authorized to issue at such time as to them might seem fit, the Company's Mortgage Bonds, for a total amount not exceeding twenty-five million dollars, in order to consolidate in whole or in part the outstanding bonded and floating indebtedness of the company, to provide funds for the acquisition of other properties, for the future extension of the business and properties of the company, for the completion of its lines of railway and other properties under construction for the purchase of additional rolling stock and for other corporate purposes, and at a Special Meeting held by the Board of Directors on the twenty-fourth day of July, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and with the specific consent of the holders of more than a majority of the Preferred stock of the company, it was resolved that the General Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds be issued and used for the following purposes:

Four million dollars, face amount of said bonds, for general corporate purposes.

Six million dollars, face amount of said bonds, in exchange for or to acquire the six million dollars par value outstanding six per cent. General Consolidated Obligations or Bonds of the Compania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana;

Six hundred thousand dollars, face amount of said bonds, in exchange for or to acquire the (English) mortgage bonds issued by the Compania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana;

Seven million five hundred thousand dollars, face amount of said bonds, in exchange for or to acquire seven million five hundred thousand dollars face amount of the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the Havana Electric Railway Company;

Two million five hundred dollars, face amount of said bonds, or so many thereof as may be necessary to assist the Company in refunding the General Consolidated Obligations or Bonds, the English Bonds and the Havana Electric Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; and

Four million four hundred thousand dollars, face amount of said bonds, together with all the bonds other wise reserved and not needed or used for the purposes for which they are reserved, are to be issued at the rate of not exceeding seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, face amount, per annum for betterments, improvements and acquisition of new property and to be issued only for an amount of principal equal to eighty per cent. of the cost thereof.

The past year has witnessed more construction work and greater development of the physical plant than any other in the history of the property.

The Consolidated Power Plant, for which ground was broken in 1913, was substantially completed and carrying three quarters of the total load at the end of 1914. The rest of the load will be taken up by this plant and all the old power plants will be permanently shut down as soon as the cable connections to the electrical distributing system can be furnished, which will be early in 1915.

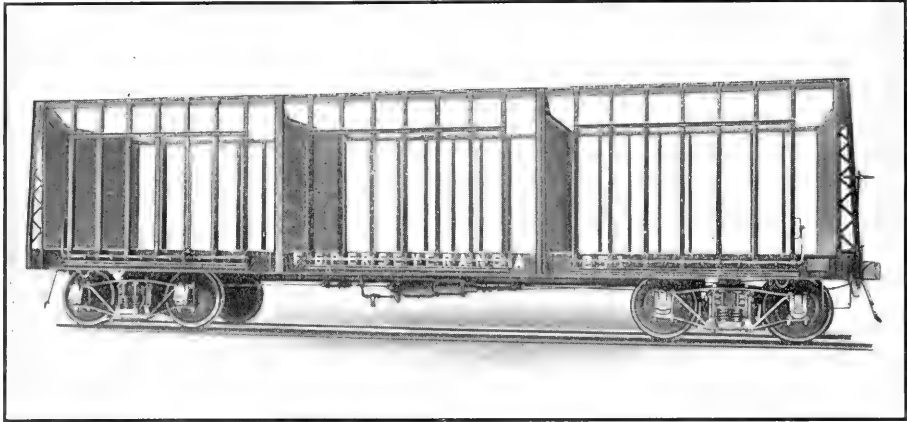
The new power plant is situated in a part of the property known as the Tallapiedra Tract, bounded by Alambique, Diaria and Aguila streets and the bay of Havana, 8¾ acres (35,000 square meters) in area and with a frontage of 600 feet on the harbor. The plant building is placed so as to leave open spaces all around it for passage and for fire protection and between these and the streets, room for warehouses, shops and other buildings. The track is crossed by the zone of communication, 25 meters (82 feet) wide, containing the double track surface and elevated lines of the Havana Terminal Railroad. Along the entire water front a very substantial reinforced concrete wharf is being constructed and a complete track system is being laid for the service of the power plant, the wharf, store houses, etc., connected to the tracks of the company and those of the Havana Terminal Railroad.

The new power plant starts with a capacity of 37,500 kw., equivalent to 50,000 electrical h. p., in three steam turbine generators served by twenty-four 600 h. p. water tube boilers with automatic stokers. There is a complete equipment to receive coal from lighters or ships at the private wharf of the plant and deliver it into the furnaces and to remove the ashes and load them into railroad cars, all without hand labor. The electrical equipment is prepared to deliver current directly to the railway and the lighting and power systems, formerly supplied by the three old separate generating plants. The building is thoroughly adapted to the needs of the plant which it houses and contains space for additional capacity and provision for extensions as far as the needs thereof can now be foreseen. The architecture is in a high degree artistic and worthy of its importance to the company and to the community it serves.

During the latter part of July the general offices of the Company were all assembled for the first time, in the building at Monte, No. 1, which has been refitted to that end. It is now

PLANTATION CARS OF ALL KINDS

ALSO THE PARTS FOR SAME



No. 1000-E (Palabra de clave ZPYGV)

El grabado enseña uno de nuestros carros, todo de acero, para caña.

Tenemos otros tipos de capacidades varias y hemos fabricado un gran número de carros para caña para uso en Cuba, Puerto-Rico, América-Central y México, que tienen jaulas de acero o de madera y construidas para los distintos tipos de carga y descarga de la caña.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY, NEW YORK, E. U. A.

Dirección telegráfica: NALLIM, New York.

Producción anual de más de 100,000 carros.

Representante para Cuba: OSCAR B. CINTAS, Oficios 29-31, Havana.

modern in all its appointments, well adapted to the exigencies of the climate of Havana, and affords a convenient and practical headquarters for the direction of the varied activities of the company and the reception of its many patrons.

A new stable, with a capacity for 500 mules, was added to the equipment of the omnibus Department in place of the Concordia, San Jose and Principe stables, the leases of which expired during the year. This is a sanitary and fire-proof steel and concrete structure of the same type that has proved successful in the Cerro stable built in 1912. All of the rented stables in Havana which were taken over with the Omnibus Company have now been dispensed with.

In the Electric Lighting Department the overhead lines were extended 17,350 meters (56,908 feet) to reach new customers, and in improving existing overhead lines 15,840 meters (51,983 feet) of new and larger cables were employed. The underground line extensions amounted to 4,456 meters (14,616 feet) in high tension (6,000 volts) and to 594 meters (1,944 feet) in the secondary 3-phase 220-volt lines.

The electric arc lighting has been increased and greatly improved. One hundred A. C. series 10-ampere enclosed Westinghouse flame arc lamps were installed along the Gulf front from Luz Caballero Park to Cruceiro del Vedado on ornamental and combination trolley steel poles fed with underground cable, replacing the old A. C. series 6.6 ampere enclosed arc lamps.

The process of manufacture of carburetted water gas continued as heretofore, and the new installation made by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia has enabled us to improve the quality of the gas, which was impracticable with the old generating sets. The illuminating and heating values of Havana gas during the year have been gradually brought up to the quality or standard which is furnished to the large communities in The United States, and this improvement of our service will assist towards a more general use of gas, and the new business department is making very good progress in this direction.

During the year 13,300 meters (8.28 miles) of new track were added to the system, which was included almost entirely in the project first developed in 1911 for the extension of the 32d Street and Principe lines over the high level bridge of the Almendares River to the Playa de Mariano. This is intended to open a very large tract of land lying on the slope between Camp Columbia and the sea, which is the best vacant territory for residences of moderate cost available within easy reach of the business district of Havana. The part of the extension built in 1914 comprises the second track in 23d Street and a double track line from the Almendares Bridge to within 1,600 meters (one mile) of the Playa. The remaining new track, aggregating about one mile, consists of a number of small extensions of main track and yards in various parts of Havana.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1914

<i>Assets</i>		
Properties		\$51,934,100.26
Insular Railway Company		633,050.06
Stage Lines		174,424.56
Cash on Hand and Balance at Banks		527,456.30
Securities Owned		5,028.19
Material and Supplies		1,104,122.28
Prepaid Insurance and Taxes		71,574.55
Sundry Debtors		9,524.08
Deposits with Government Authorities		53,843.00
Municipality of Havana		130,782.99
Government Offices		39,938.59
Due from Consumers		199,422.21
Capital Stock reserved for conversion of unexchanged shares of Havana Electric Railway Company and Compania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana		107,627.82
		<u>\$54,990,994.89</u>
<i>Capital Stock:</i>		
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Common stock authorized and outstanding	\$15,000,000.00	
Less in Treasury	51,354.00	
	\$14,948,646.00	
Preferred Stock authorized and outstanding	\$15,000,000.00	
Less in Treasury	23.00	
	\$14,999,977.00	
		<u>\$29,948,623.00</u>
<i>Funded Debt:</i>		
Havana Electric Railway Company Consolidated Mtge. 5% 50-yr gold bonds of 1902	\$9,383,111.09	
Less in Treasury	104,429.98	
	\$9,278,681.11	
6% Consolidated Income Obligations of the Compania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana, redeemable at option of Company		6,000,000.00
6% 50-yr. Gold Mtge. Bonds of the Compania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana of 1904		3,998,000.00
5% 37-yr. English Mtge. bonds of the Compania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana of 1906 (£133,700)		650,481.50
6% 2-yr. Gold Coupon notes, dated September 1, 1914, secured by deposit with Trustee of \$4,000,000 5% 40-yr. General Mtge. Sinking Fund Gold bonds, dated September 1, 1914		2,000,000.00
		<u>\$21,927,162.61</u>
Interest due and accrued		372,953.19
Unpaid Dividends		20,909.68
Insular Railway Company, Undivided Profits		4,338.34
Accrued Taxes		59,368.52
Consumers' Deposits		228,467.74
Sundry Creditors, inc. reserves for accrued and contingent liabilities		177,984.25
Shares Havana Electric Railway Company unexchanged		36,890.00
Shares Compania de Gas y Electricidad de la Habana unexchanged		70,737.82
Special Reserve		668,162.26
<i>Surplus:</i>		
Sinking Fund Reserve	\$96,840.66	
Profits applied in the Redemption of Havana Electric Railway Co. Consolidated Mtge. Bonds	87,000.00	
Profit and Loss Account	1,291,556.82	
		<u>\$1,475,397.48</u>
		<u>\$54,990,995.89</u>

CONDENSED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1914

Gross earnings from operation.....	\$5,396,713.78
Operating Expenses and Taxes.....	2,595,321.59
Net Earnings from operation.....	\$2,801,392.19
<i>First Charges:</i>	
Interest.....	1,094,139.97
Net Profits from operation.....	\$1,707,252.22
<i>Miscellaneous Income:</i>	
Interest on Deposits, Rents, Exchange and other miscellaneous income..	102,119.18
Net Profits from Operation and miscellaneous income.....	\$1,809,371.40
Surplus as at January 1, 1914.....	1,313,457.38
	\$3,122,828.78
<i>Dividends Paid:</i>	
On Preferred Shares:	
3% May 16, 1914 on \$14,999,927.....	\$449,997.81
3% Nov. 14, 1914, on \$14,999,977.....	449,999.31
	\$899,997.12
On Common Shares:	
2½% May 16, 1914, on \$14,948,721.....	\$373,718.03
2½% Nov. 14, 1914, on \$14,948,646.....	373,716.15
	\$747,434.18
	\$1,647,431.30
Surplus carried to Balance Sheet.....	\$1,475,397.48
Profit and Loss Account—Balance.....	\$1,291,556.82
Profits applied in the redemption of Consolidated Mtge.	
Bonds of Havana Electric Ry. Co.....	\$7,000.00
Sinking Fund Reserve.....	96,840.66
	\$1,475,397.48

CALENDARS AND LITHOGRAPHIC GOODS
FOR CUBA

(Consular Agent Dean R. Wood, Nuevitas)

There is apparently a good opportunity in Cuba for American manufacturers of calendars and lithographic goods. Many of the merchants in Cuba are in the habit at the beginning of the year of distributing calendars among their customers and friends. On account of partial suspension of trade with Europe there has been a scarcity of calendars in Cuba this year. Calendars, lithographic goods and maps are imported into Cuba to the value of about \$160,000 in the course of a year, coming from Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland. Only about 7 per cent of the total is imported from the United States. The German goods are manufactured of embossed cardboard and are gaudy in color. They cannot compare with the beautiful lithographic articles generally used for calendars in the United States. Most of the calendars used in Cuba are daily with a leaflet to be torn off every day, but the monthly calendars such as are manufactured and used in the United States would be acceptable. Calendars for Cuba should be in Spanish.

NUEVITAS

The Electric Co. at this place will begin the installation of a modern telephone system at an early date. At present there is no telephone service for local use except a few private wires connecting the Custom House with shipping offices which was installed at their own expense.

NUEVITAS

A company has been formed to clear the land at Santa Lucia and San Miguel along Nuevitas Bay and make charcoal for the Cuban market. It is reported the company has a deal on for three schooners of 200 tons to carry the charcoal to Havana and return with necessities. They have also arranged for a daily service between the shore and Nuevitas by gasoline launch.

It is also understood that they have contracted to bring 300 German families to this property early in the summer to locate and build homes.

EXPORT COTTON PIECE GOODS—GREAT
BRITAIN TO CUBA

1913.....	55,497,400 yards
1914.....	38,696,100 yards

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

The Royal Bank of Canada, which has branches in Cuba, has issued its annual report for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1914.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER, 1914

Assets

Current Coin.....	\$12,995,483.75
Dominion Notes.....	12,688,371.25
	\$25,683,855.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	2,000,000.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	578,000.00
Notes of other Banks.....	2,525,205.79
Cheques on Other Banks.....	5,752,485.25
Balance due by other Banks in Canada.....	4,351.82
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Can.	3,144,502.41
Dominion and Provincial Govt. Securities not exceeding market value.....	1,158,568.75
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	2,185,062.60
Railway and other Bonds, Debenture and Stocks, not exceeding market value	13,557,741.12
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	8,574,058.06
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	6,080,847.19
	\$71,244,677.99
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	84,585,972.95
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	15,002,488.08
Overdue Debt (estimated loss provided for).....	568,198.87
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	600,000.00
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	5,861,180.37
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	1,481,717.92
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	59,818.18
	\$179,404,054.36

BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER, 1914

Liabilities:

To the Public:

Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$13,505,255.49
Deposits not bearing interest.....	31,224,129.64
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement..	104,827,078.59
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	256,072.53
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	2,280,629.08
Bills Payable.....	744,389.55
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	1,482,717.92
	\$154,319,272.80

To The Shareholders:

Capital Stock Paid In.....	\$11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	12,560,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	614,062.25
Dividend No. 109 (at 12% per annum, payable Dec. 1st, 1914).....	346,800.00
Dividends Unclaimed.....	3,919.31
	\$179,404,054.36

In addition to the above financial statement, the report includes a great deal of valuable information in regard to the Dominion of Canada. Very interesting statistics are given of Canada's resources, export trade, etc., and also in regard to Canada and the European War, in regard to tariff amendments, war taxes, prohibited exports, contraband of war, and valuable information in regard to trading under present conditions.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

NEW MINE NEAR NUEVITAS

It is announced that a new iron mining company will develop the property called "Caracanisá" in the Cubitas Mts., not far from the peak called "Old Baldy." Samples of the ore obtained have been sent to the U. S. and showed a high percentage of iron. It is intended by the company to own their own boats and build a gravity railroad from the mines to a deep water point in Nuevitas Bay.

HAVANA GLASS WORKS

The leading local breweries, the International and Polar Companies have added facilities to their already large establishments for the manufacture of their glass bottles. This includes the regulation blow glass works from a sand substance, which has proven to be a success from every standpoint. The consumption of beer bottles in Cuba is enormous, one of the above companies alone selling 50,000,000 bottles last year, from which it can easily be figured the economy resulting from the manufacture of such a necessary part of the business.

CAIBARIEN SPONGE FISHERS

As a result of the war the sponge fishers of Caibarien are in a state of destitution. Previous to hostilities there were about 300 fishing boats devoted to this trade, which supported over 2,000 persons. The fishing this season has been very good, but unfortunately buyers do not appear. It is said that there are at present well over 50,000 sponges in the warehouses.

MOTOR BOAT SERVICE

The motor boat "Paquete" has been put in service, carrying passengers between Batabanó and Jucaro, Isle of Pines; sailing from Batabanó Tuesdays and Saturdays, and from Jucaro, Mondays and Fridays.

FERRY BOAT TO MAKE DAILY TRIP

The ferry steamer "Henry M. Flagler" of the P. and O. Line, plying between Havana and Key West, will, during the pineapple season, make the run daily with the exception of Sundays.

EXPORTS TO CUBA FROM NEW ORLEANS, LA.

1911.....	\$5,513,830
1912.....	6,581,053
1913.....	7,522,083
1914.....	8,299,050

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CUBA

(Consul *Richard M. Bartleman*, Cienfuegos)

On March 28, 1915, a chamber of commerce, industry and navigation (Camara de Comercio, Industria, y Navegacion) was organized in Cienfuegos, Cuba. It is suggested that American catalogues and trade journals be sent to the new organization at 115 Arguelles Street.

NEW WIRELESS PLANT FOR HAVANA

It is stated that a new wireless plant is soon to be installed at the Morro Castle station, and that Colonel Charles Hernandez, director of communications, is taking steps to have a much more powerful generator substituted for the one in present use. The current is to be generated at Casa Blanca, and it is believed that not only will the radius of the apparatus be greatly increased, but that the operating cost will be reduced.

SPRINKLING CARTS

The mayor and citizens of Guines, have asked the Secretary of Public Works to supply them with some method of washing the streets. They say that they have to depend entirely on the rainfall. They would like a few sprinkling carts and also a few hundred feet of hose to water the park and public walks.

IMPORTS OF RICE

The English steamer Dewa arrived at Santiago from Rangoon bearing 39,000 bags of rice consigned to various parts of the island; the steamer Den of Crombie, is due from the same port with a cargo of 39,000 bags of the same product. Before the end of May about 200,000 bags of rice are due to arrive from British India.

U. S. IMPORTS FROM CUBA

Month of March	9 mos. end. with Mar.
1914.....\$15,035,443	1914.....\$83,091,653
1915.....25,561,908	1915.....112,479,721

U. S. EXPORTS TO CUBA

Month of March.	9 mos. end. with Mar.
1914.....\$5,186,445	1914.....\$53,327,48
1915.....6,554,230	1915.....55,016,121

IMPORTED AT LIVERPOOL, ENG.

	1911	1912	1913	1914
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Cuban mahogany	6,655	7,076	6,009	715

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SUGAR PRODUCED BY WHITE LABOR

(From the London Correspondent of *The North Queensland Register*).

The whole of the work in the cane fields throughout Queensland is now done by white men, some 4,500 being employed. At one time some 10,000 Polynesian Islanders or kanakas were employed, but they were gradually deported when the policy of a White Australia was adopted by the Federal Government until, with a few exceptions, there are none now remaining. The white man has shown that he can do the work, and do it well, even within the tropics. The cane-cutters earn good wages, and those who cut by contract frequently bank £100 at the close of the season, which lasts from June till January. The fact that every year cane-cutters from the cold climate of Tasmania make their way to the far northern cane fields and work in the cane-brakes in the middle of summer is sufficient proof that the climate of the north is not so oppressive as it has been described by those who have been actuated by sinister motives. It has now been clearly demonstrated that the white man may embark in the cultivation of sugar-cane, even in the tropics, and perform his own labor without having recourse to black labor.

AUGUSTINE P. BARRANCO

Counsellor at Law

Laws of Spanish-American Countries

76 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

NEW CENTRAL AT GUIRA

The fine new Central at Guira was opened, many prominent people having attended the ceremony, including ex-President Jose Miguel Gomez and his wife, and Mr. Robert Orr, Gen'l Mgr. of the United Railways of Cuba.

Grinding is expected to begin at once and the yearly output will be upwards of 30,000 bags.

JAMES S. CONNELL & SON SUGAR BROKERS

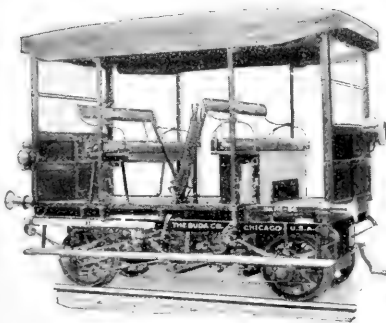
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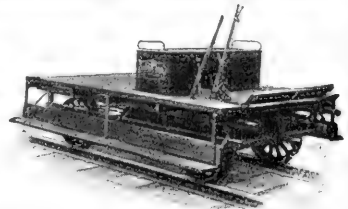
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EXPORTS OF CIGARS FROM HAVANA

	Cigars
Great Britain.....	2,285,515
United States.....	852,812
Chile.....	77,000
Portugal.....	62,700
Canada.....	52,250
Argentine Republic.....	40,600
Australia.....	30,450
Norway.....	24,000
Denmark.....	19,350
Panama.....	18,000
Dutch West Indies.....	17,550
British Africa.....	10,381
Brazil.....	10,000
Honduras.....	7,500
Costa Rica.....	3,850
Venezuela.....	2,300
United States of Colombia.....	600
<hr/>	
Total from Apr. 1 to Apr. 15, 1915.	3,514,858
Total from Apr. 1 to Apr. 15, 1914.	5,943,357
<hr/>	
Dec. dur. first half of April, 1915..	2,428,499
<hr/>	
Total from Jan. 1 to Apr. 15, 1914.	43,616,924
Total from Jan. 1 to Apr. 15, 1915.	27,669,299
<hr/>	
Dec. dur. first 3½ mos. of 1915...	15,947,625

Decreases by countries, during the first half of April, 1915, as compared with the same period of 1914:

	Cigars
United States.....	723,038
Great Britain.....	563,048
Canada.....	384,775
Germany.....	330,908
Australia.....	181,646
Spain.....	115,700
Chile.....	97,520
Argentine Republic.....	83,720
Spanish Africa.....	51,500
<hr/>	
Total.....	2,531,855

The only increase of importance, during the above period, was Portugal with 54,300 cigars.

CIGAR BOX CEDAR FROM CUBA

Cuba, cedar, cigars, Cadillac—that's an odd combination of words beginning with the letter "C," which came to light today in a talk with Thomas F. Fitzsimmons, of the Cadillac Cigar Box Co., 1011-1013 St. Aubin avenue. The finest tobacco for cigars comes from Cuba, so does the cedar from which cigar boxes are made by the thousands yearly in the plant of the Cadillac Cigar Box Co.

"Very few persons," said Mr. Fitzsimmons, "are aware of the many interesting phases of the cigar industry. One goes into a cigar store for a cigar, picks out his favorite brand, after a glance at the label on the thrown-back cover, lights the weed and goes out.

"We use more than a million feet of lumber annually in making cigar boxes, and we can turn them out at the rate of 4,000 daily. All the cedar for the boxes comes from Cuba and is sawed up in the big lumber mills in the southern part of the country and shipped here. There is about a foot and a quarter of lumber in each box, and the pieces are 5-32 of an inch in thickness. A box goes through about 15 hands before it is completed. It takes five operations for the nailing alone, and all are done by machinery that works with startling rapidity. These machines are operated by men. When the sides and bottom of the box are complete, the top is nailed on temporarily. The box then passes through the hands of several girls, who paste on the cotton hinge attaching the cover and the several labels inside and outside of the box. Then there is the printing, some in black and some in gold, not only on the box itself, but on the labels.

"Cedar is the best wood for making cigar boxes because of the oil in the wood, which gives to the cigar an aroma that it obtains from no other wood. Thousands of boxes are used by the cigar factories of Detroit yearly, and the industry is one that plays an interesting part in the prosperity of this big city."—Detroit (Mich.) *News*.

TURKISH TOBACCO

It is estimated that there is now stored in London warehouses sufficient Turkish tobacco to last three years.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER FOR THE VULTAE
ABAJOR

Dr. Luis Cuervo, acting for Sr. J. Rovira, has presented to the Secretary of Public Works the plans for vast public works and improvements in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The company, of which Sr. Rovira is the representative, propose to give electric light and a new water system to the towns of Viñales, Esperanza, La Palma and San Cayetano, which, when accomplished, should have a vast influence on the social life of these little towns. It is said that the new company will utilize the water falls from the mountainous districts round Vinales for its power.

TOBACCO WORKERS FROM KEY WEST

The cruiser "Cuba" of the Cuban Navy has carried nearly 600 tobacco workers and their families from Key West to Havana. Owing to the depression in the tobacco market, Cuban tobacco workers at Key West have been reduced to a state of destitution. It is thought that the "Cuba" will make one or more trips from Havana to Key West to bring back other tobacco workers who are out of work.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specialy written for *The Cuba Review*, by Willett & Gray, New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated April 8th, 1915.

At that date, centrifugal sugar 96° test was quoted at 3 19/32c cost and freight and 4.61c. per lb. duty paid, but late in the day afloats sold at 3 9/16c. cost and freight (4.58c.) duty paid. The present market quotation is 3 5/8 c. per lb. cost and freight and 4.64c. per lb. duty paid. In the meantime there have been many small fluctuations but all within a limit of 25c. per lb. between highest and lowest as follows: April 9th, 4.64c.; 14th, 4.70c.; 15th, 4.89c.; 23d, 4.64c.; 28th, 4.77c.; 29th, 4.83c.; May 1st, 4.77c.; 4th, 4.70c. and closing today at 4.64c. per lb. with duty paid.

The principal items of interest affecting quotations were as follows: April 9th a new built central was reported, as beginning grinding, making 175 at work against 174 the previous week, and 168 last year. On April 10th, operators on the sugar exchange worked in sympathy with refiners to restore confidence and improve prices.

Operators worked combination purchases and resales somewhat as follows: April shipments of Cubas bought at 3 3/4c. cost and freight (4.77c) put into warehouse on arrival until July, would figure, allowing 10 to 12 cts. per 100 lbs. for carrying charges, about 3.85c. to 3.87c. per lb. delivered against July contract sales at 3.95c. per lb. as quoted on the Exchange, would leave an apparent profit of 8 to 10 cts. per 100 lbs. This method of supporting the market on each decline below 3 3/4c. cost and freight (4.77c.) has been resorted to with success and brought in refiners to purchase new supplies each time of declines. On the other hand, whenever prices advance above 3 3/4c. cost and freight (4.77c.) the desire to sell large amounts of sugar by Cuba and Porto Rico planters has filled up the buyers without exhausting the supplies and the "left-overs" still pressed for sale produce a downward reaction again. 3 3/4c. cost and freight seems the normal satisfactory price to crop producers this season.

In spite of heavy rains frequently reported, sufficient to stop several estates from grinding for days together, the large number continuing to work and the increase in production carried thereby, has prevented perhaps thus far the anticipated advance in values looked for at about this time by reason of a foreign demand. The foreign demand came to a fair extent both for Cuba Raws and American Refined, the former for about 50,000 tons Centrifugal at 3 1/2c. F.O.B. Cuba, and the latter for 40,000 tons Refined at 4.50c. per lb. net cash F.O.B. United States. All things seemed to be working well for all sugar interests up to-day. Better weather recently and abundance of cane, enables Centrals to keep working to a fuller extent than last season when Centrals rapidly closed as follows: Full number 174, May 5, 144; May 12, 123; May 19th, 93; May 26th, 54; June 2d, 33; June 9th, 28; June 16th, 19; June 23d, 16; June 30th, 11; and July 7th, 9. In 1913 the closing was slower, March 18th there was 174 working, April 22, 172, May 6th, 166; May 13th, 155; May 20th, 125; May 27th, 104; June 3d, 67; and July 8th, 15. Today a new feature of sensational interest pervades all markets and disturbs all conditions either directly or indirectly and sugar is not entirely exempt from its influence.

The sinking of the British steamer *Lusitania*, with great loss of life which includes many prominent Americans, casts its shadow over all and opens up possibilities for the future beyond present conception. A possible effect to the sugar trade may be an interruption in shipments abroad of the refined sugars recently sold for export. Such delay may or may not prove important in the end, but it would be a disturbing factor. Indications at this writing seem to point to a less secure basis for the trade in raws at a continued 3 3/4c. cost and freight normal value. Sales of 85,000 bags Cubas are already reported at 3 5/8 per lb. cost and freight (4.64c.)

Statistically speaking, our figures for supplies and demand for the United States Atlantic Ports and New Orleans from May 1st to October 1st, 1915, sum up as follows without specifying details; stock, balance of crops of Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines and Cuba, promise supplies totalling 1,835,000 tons against 2,103,136 tons last year, while total estimated requirements of the United States for consumption May 1st to October 1st, we estimate at 1,470,000 tons against 1,496,397 tons last year—leaving surplus October 1, 1915, of 325,000 tons against 570,259 tons last year.

If the Cuban crop proved larger than Messrs. Guma-Mejer's estimate, then the supplies October 1st will be increased thereby.

Contracts for refined sugar for home consumption were booked to the extent of 1,500,000 bbls., at 5.90c. less 2% after which all refiners placed their list prices at 6c. less 2% but have found it somewhat difficult to induce buying at above 5.90c. Many buyers have contracts sufficient for 60 days and the new orders coming in, are for small amounts.

Although it seems rather more difficult to maintain the higher level quotations for either raws or refined, and with planters free sellers, there is likely to be a loss to some extent, at least, of the optimistic tone which has sustained the market this season thus far.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 8 de Abril de 1915, en cuyo período el azúcar centrifugo polarización 95° se cotizaba á 3 19 32c. costo y flete y á 4.6c. la libra derechos pagados, pero más tarde durante el día azúcares á flote se vendieron á 3 9/16c. costo y flete (4.58c.) derechos pagados. Al presente la cotización del mercado es 3⁵/₈c. la libra c y f. 4.64c. la libra derechos pagados. En el entretanto han tenido lugar muchas pequeñas fluctuaciones en los precios, pero todas dentro de un límite de 25c. la libra entre las fluctuaciones más altas y más bajas, como sigue: El 9 de Abril, 4.64c.; el 14, 4.70; el 15, 4.89c.; el 23, 4.64c.; el 28, 4.77c.; el 29, 4.83c.; el 1 de mayo, 4.77c.; el 4, 4.70; cerrando hoy á 4.64c. la libra con derechos pagados.

Los principales puntos de interés que influenciaron las cotizaciones fueron los siguientes: el 9 de Abril se recibieron avisos de que un nuevo central había empezado la molienda, lo cual daba 175 centrales en operación contra 174 la previa semana y 168 el año pasado. El 10 de Abril los manipuladores en la bolsa de azúcar obraron en simpatía con los refinadores para devolver la confianza y mejorar los precios.

Los manipuladores pusieron en juego una combinación de compras y reventas de una manera parecida á lo siguiente: cargamentos de azúcares de Cuba comprados en Abril á 3³/₄c. costo y flete (4.77c.) puestos en almacén á su llegada hasta julio, equivaldrían, calculando de 10 á 12 cts. las 100 libras por gastos de acarreo, á proximamente de 3.85c. á 3.87c. la libra á su entrega contra las ventas de julio por contrata á 3.95c. la libra según cotizado en la bolsa, y dejaría al parecer una ganancia de 8 á 10cts. por 100 libras. Este sistema de sostener el mercado en cada baja de menos de 3³/₄c. costo y flete (4.77c.) es cosa á que se ha recurrido con éxito y ha hecho que los refinadores compren nuevas existencias cada vez que ha habido una baja en el mercado. Por otra parte, siempre que los precios han subido á más de 3³/₄c. costo y flete (4.77c.), el deseo de vender grandes cantidades de azúcar por los plantadores de Cuba y Puerto Rico ha surtido á los compradores sin agotar las existencias, y "lo que quedaba" aún forzado para la venta produce otra vez una reacción hacia la baja 3³/₄c. costo y flete parece ser el precio normal satisfactorio esta estación para los cosecheros de caña.

A pesar de las fuertes lluvias de que frecuentemente se tiene aviso, lo suficiente para que varios centrales paraliceen la molienda durante días enteros, sin embargo el gran número que continúa trabajando y el aumento en producción debido á este hecho ha impedido tal vez hasta ahora el anticipado aumento que se esperaba en los precios del azúcar por esta fecha á causa de la demanda del extranjero. La demanda del extranjero ha llegado á ser de bastante importancia tanto para el azúcar crudo de Cuba como para el refinado Americano, ascendiendo el primero á unas 50,000 toneladas centrifugo á 3³/₈c. libre á bordo en Cuba, y el último á 40,000 toneladas del refinado á 4.50 c. la libra neto al contado libre á bordo los Estados Unidos. Hasta hoy todo parece seguir una buena marcha para todos los interesados en el azúcar. El buen tiempo recientemente y la abundancia de caña hace que los centrales sigan trabajando en mayor escala que la pasada estación, en que los centrales se cerraron rápidamente como sigue: Número total 174, Mayo 5, 144; mayo 12, 123; Mayo 19, 93; Mayo 26, 54; Junio 2, 33; Junio 9, 28; Junio 16, 19; Junio 23, 16; Junio 30, 11; y Julio 7, 9. En 1913 se cerraron más paulatinamente; el 18 de marzo había 174 trabajando; Abril 22, 172; Mayo 6, 166; Mayo 13, 135; Mayo 20, 125; Mayo 27, 104; Junio 3, 67; y Julio 8, 15. Hoy día un nuevo asunto de interés sensacional prevalece en todos los mercados y perturba todas las condiciones, ya sea directa ó indirectamente, y el mercado de azúcar no está enteramente exento de esa influencia.

El haber sido echado á pique el vapor Británico Lusitania, con grande pérdida de vidas, en las que se incluyen muchos Americanos prominentes, ha causado mucha sensación y dará lugar á posibilidad para el futuro difíciles de prever. El efecto posible para el comercio de azúcar podíá ser la interrupción de embarques de azúcar refinado para el extranjero vendidos recientemente para la exportación. Tal demora podrá ó no resultar importante al final, pero no cabe duda que será un factor perturbador. Al escribir esta reseña los indicios parecen encaminarse á una base menos segura para el comercio de azúcares crudos á un continuado precio de 3³/₄c. costo y flete de su valor normal. Ya se tienen informes de la venta de 85,000 sacos de azúcar de Cuba á 3⁵/₈c. la libra costo y flete (4.64c.).

Según la estadística, nuestras cifras del abasto y la demanda para los puertos de los Estados Unidos en el Atlántico y en Nueva Orleans, desde el primero de mayo al primero de Octubre de 1915, suman como sigue, sin especificar detalles: existencias, balance de las cosechas de Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Filipinas y Cuba, prometen existencias de un total de 1,835,000 toneladas contra 2,103,136 toneladas el año pasado, mientras que el total de los requerimientos que calculamos necesitan los Estados Unidos para el consumo desde el primero de mayo al primero de Octubre son 1,470,000 toneladas contra 1,496,397 toneladas el año pasado, dejando un sobrante el primero de Octubre de 1915 de 325,000 toneladas contra 570,000 toneladas el año pasado.

Si la zafra de Cuba resulta más grande de lo que han calculado Messrs. Guma-Mejer, entonces las existencias en primero de Octubre tendrán un aumento.

Las contratas de azúcar refinado para el consumo del país llegaron á 1,500,000 barriles, á 5.90c. menos 2%, después de lo cual todos los refinadores fijaron sus precios á 6c. menos 2%, pero han hallado algo difícil el promulgar las compras á más de 5.90c. Muchos compradores tienen contratas suficientes para 60 días, y los nuevas pedidos que van llegando son por pequeñas cantidades.

En conjunto, parece ser algo más difícil sostener el más alto nivel en las cotizaciones para azúcares crudos ó refinados, y con los plantadores vendiendo á su albedrío, hay probabilidad de que desaparezca por lo menos en cierto grado el tono optimista que ha sostenido el mercado esta estación hasta ahora.

Nueva York, Abril 10 de 1915.

WILLETT & GRAY.

SUMMARY OF SUGAR PLANTATIONS BY PROVINCES

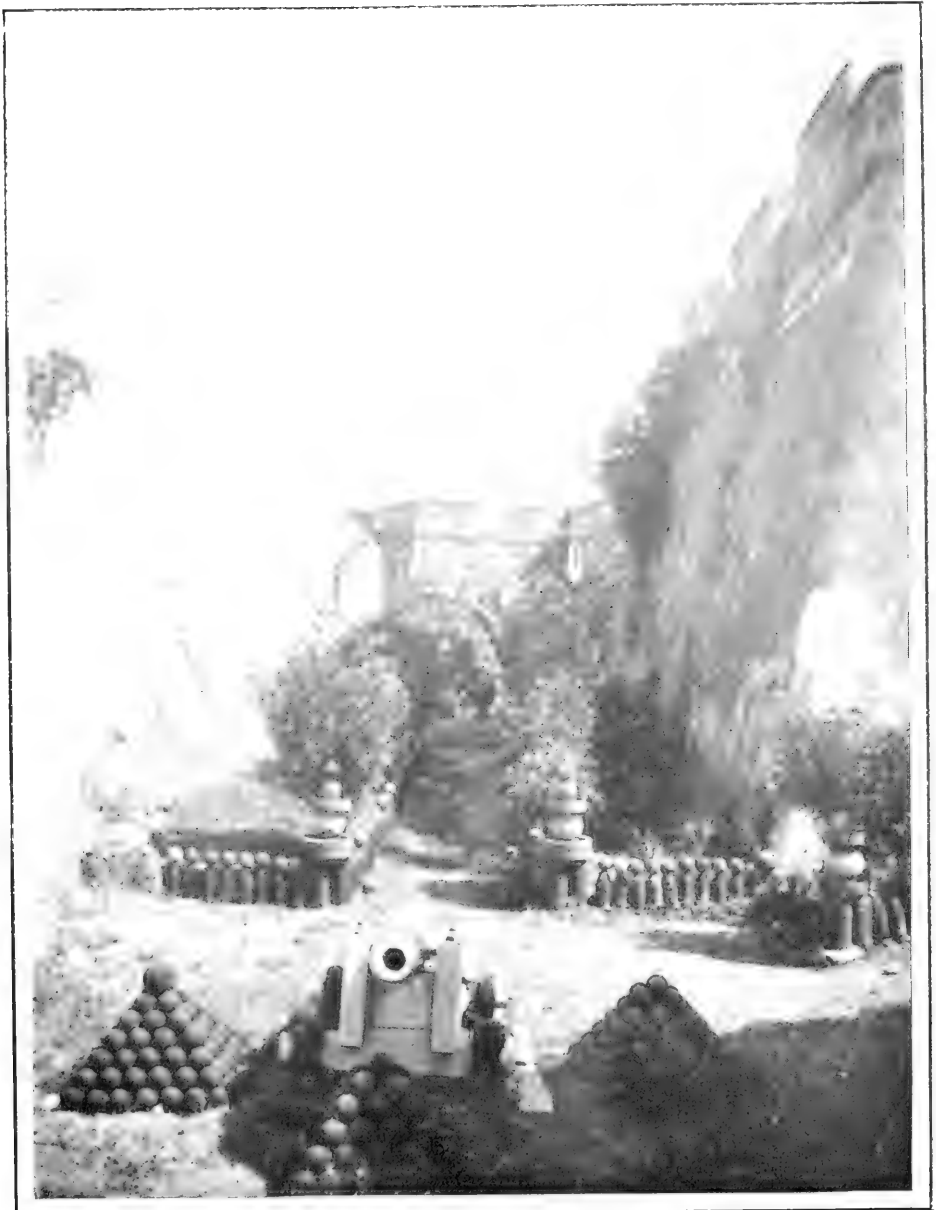
NATIONALITY OF OWNERS

	English, Spanish, French, etc., Ownership	American Ownership	Cuban Ownership	Total
Havana.....	13	1	5	19
Pinar del Rio.....	3	1	3	7
Matanzas.....	20	8	16	44
Santa Clara.....	26	13	32	71
Camaguey.....	2	4	3	9
Oriente.....	12	16	5	33
Total 1915.....	76	43	64	183
Total 1914.....	86	38	53	177

—Correcting Summary, Page 28, March issue.



New Building, Munson Steamship Line, Mobile Branch, Pier 8, M. & O. Docks, Mobile, Ala.



The Old Moat of the Cuartel at Matanzas as it looks at the present time.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL

CUBAN FRUITS

There are few places where nature has hidden her gifts so bountifully as in Cuba. This is especially true about the tropical fruits of that region. Besides the well-known banana, orange, lemon, lime and fig there are many fruits that are unknown to us. There is the mango, which grows on a tree similar to our apple tree. It grows in long bunches and it is yellow in color. It is very juicy when it is ripe. Then there is the sapotilla, which has a white bell-shaped flower that is quite as fragrant as our orange blossom. It has a delicious fruit the size of a peach in a rough russet skin. One of the strangest fruits is the star apple. It is so called because when cut in half a star appears in the center. It is eaten with a spoon and tastes like strawberries and cream. There are a number of wild fruits that can be cultivated. Among these is the custard apple. It is green in color, tough skinned and full of small black seeds.—Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*.

GRAPE FRUIT

A simple method of bottling the juice of grapefruit for use in making acid beverages is advocated by the United States Department of Agriculture as a means of gaining a useful by-product from hundreds of thousands of cases of grapefruit which now are wasted. An investigation was undertaken at the urgent request of Florida grapefruit growers who reported that the market during the season would not take up a large proportion of the grapefruit crop, and asked the Department to determine the possibility of utilizing the fruit or its juice in some profitable way.

All that is necessary, according to the Government's fruit juice specialists, is to bring the grapefruit juice to the boiling point in a porcelain-lined or enameled kettle, pour it while still hot into bottles, which then are hermetically sealed. The juice when so handled will keep indefinitely, and provides a base for grapefruit-ade or other acid beverages having the characteristic acid, somewhat bitter, flavor of the fruit. Experiments show, however, that it is highly important that the bottle be completely filled, so that no layer of air be left between the top of the juice and the cork or seal. Where air in any amount comes in contact with the top of the sterilized juice it will cause the juice to change its color. In handling the juice it is particularly important that it be kept from coming into contact with iron or other metals easily acted upon by acids.

The investigators found also that it was possible to freeze the grapefruit juice into solid ice and then by whirling the ice in a centrifugal machine, to take out a large part of the water and leave the solids and flavoring matter of the fruit. This freezing and concentrating of the juice greatly reduces the bulk and makes a product which can be sterilized

by heating and kept indefinitely. Care must be taken to keep the juice from coming in contact with iron.

Those who wish to make a clear juice, may filter the grape fruit juice before it is heated by adding to it from 2 to 3 per cent (about 3 ounces avoirdupois to the gallon) of infusorial or Fuller's earth well washed with hot water. The mixture is then forced through a non-metallic filter press and the clear juice reheated and boiled. With the freezing process, the juice is filtered after concentration, about twice the amount of infusorial or Fuller's earth being used per gallon of concentrate.

The chemists, in connection with this bottling of grapefruit juice, notify the public that the same process is not suitable for bottling the juice of oranges and lemons, which will not retain their flavor if handled in this way.

While as yet, as far as known, there is no commercial market for sterilized grapefruit juice, it is believed that many persons will find this juice with the addition of water and sugar, a pleasant variation from lemonade or limeade. Those who like grapefruit should find the beverage inviting. The method is so simple that those in regions where grapefruit are cheap and plentiful can prepare this product on a small scale with ordinary household appliances.

CULTIVATION OF MALANGA

The Governor of Santa Clara has forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture some interesting figures relating to the profits to be made on the cultivation of malangas. Averaging the cost of renting a caballeria of land at \$139 per year, it is shown that the total cost per caballeria, including planting, rent of oxen, fertilizer, etc., is \$288.03, while the average production amounted to 1,628 arrobas of malangas, which sold for \$488.40.

Thus it will be seen that the average profit on a caballeria of malangas was \$200.37. The malanga, or arum, is a farinaceous tuber of excellent food value; a caballeria is equal to 33 1-3 acres, and an arroba is equal to 25 pounds.

TRYING NEW SERUM FOR DISEASES OF CATTLE

Some time ago Srs. Acoasa and Company, representatives of Cuba of the Pasteur Laboratories, sent to the President a new serum, which is said to be highly efficacious in all microbial diseases affecting cattle. This product is known as Eucamphol.

The President has handed the sample to General Nuñez, Secretary of Agriculture, and many experiments have been made by Drs. Crespo and Luaces, the two veterinary surgeons attached to the department, and the stuff is now going to be an extensive trial at the station at Santiago de Las.

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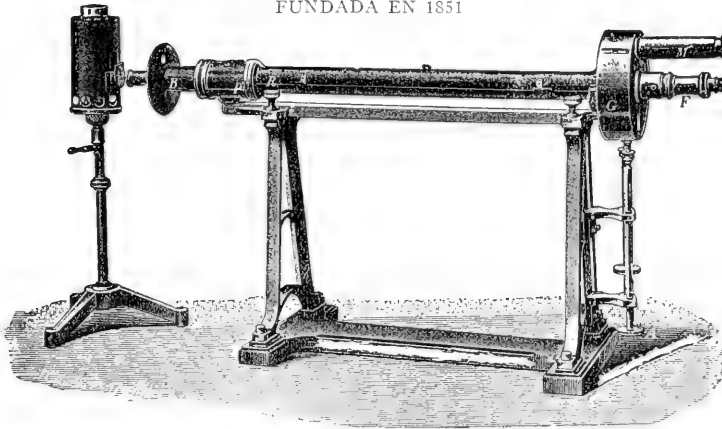
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CUBAN CONDITIONS

The wet weather which has done so much harm to the tobacco crop in Western Cuba is causing some of the leading Cuban agriculturists to urge again the necessity for cultivating more diversified crops. The farmer is being asked, in the Press and elsewhere, gradually to plant less tobacco, and to diversify his crops by planting rice, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, and other cereal or vegetable crops. It is pointed out, however, that the Cuban tobacco-grower is much hampered by agricultural conditions. Not merely does he rent his land, but he is often bound financially by the storekeeper, to whom he owes money. The latter will only give him credit on his tobacco crops. For the storekeeper has things to sell to the farmer, and the more independent the farmer renders himself by the cultivation of cereals, fruit, or vegetables, the less there will be for the storekeeper to sell. But the Cuban climate favors a great extension of cultivation of other products, and if mixed farming could be encouraged, it would be of great benefit to the agriculturist, although it might not prove so presently profitable to the money-lending storekeeper.—*Outlook*, London.

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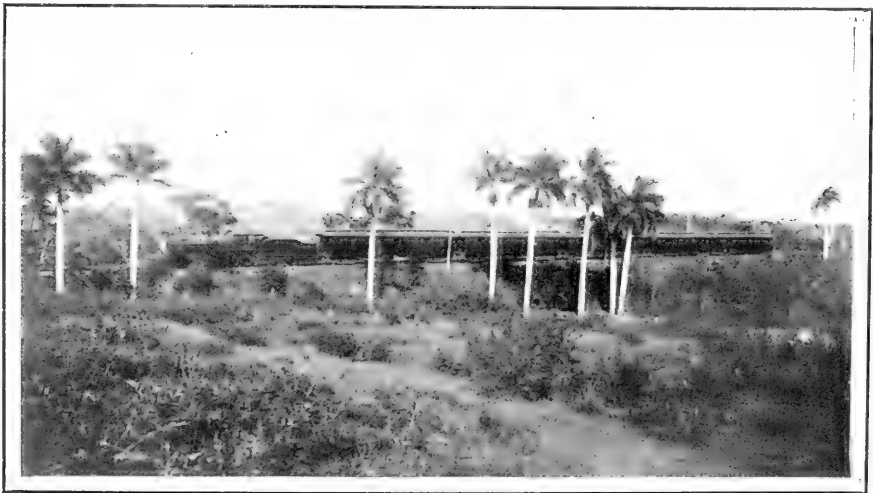
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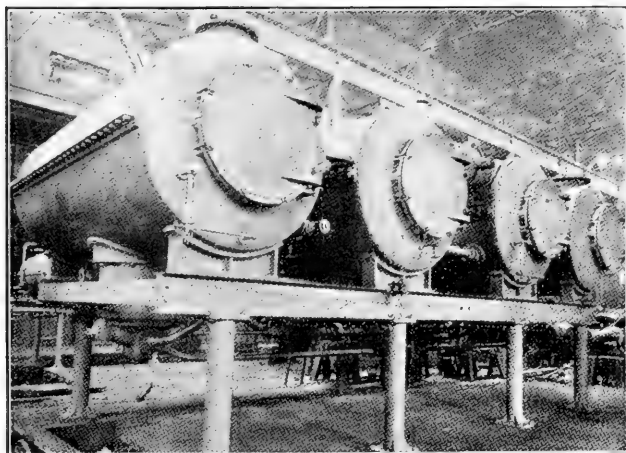
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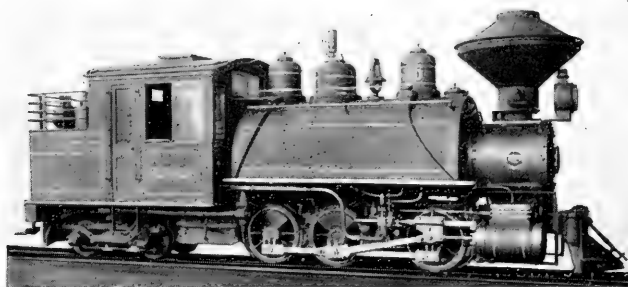
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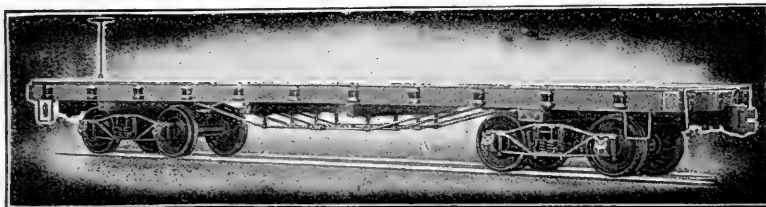
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
American Car & Foundry Company.....	39	Munro, John & Son.....	42
Atlantic Basin Iron Works.....	39	Ramapo Iron Works.....	3
Baldwin Locomotive Works.....	44	Rohlig & Co.....	39
Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.....	42	Royal Bank of Canada.....	40
Buda Company.....	36	Ruiz, P. & Bros.....	40
Cabana, M. J.....	42	Schaefer Brewing Co., The F. & M.....	42
Connell, James S. & Son.....	37	Spray Engineering Co.....	37
De Bea, Sobrinos & Co.....	42	Snare and Triest Co., The.....	42
Eimer & Amend.....	38	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., The.....	44
Gelats, N. & Company.....	40	Trust Company of Cuba, The.....	40
Haddad, S. F.....	42	Turnure, Lawrence & Co.....	38
Hammond Iron Works.....	4	United Railways of Havana, The.....	41
Holbrook Towing Line.....	3	Upmann, H. & Co.....	40
Home Industry Iron Works.....	39	Walker, James & Co., Ltd.....	2
Kensington Copper and Machine Works.....	37	Weill, Daniel.....	42
Link-Belt Co.....	2	Willett & Gray.....	3
McDonald, John W.....	42	Yule & Munro.....	42
Motley, James M.....	2		

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SHORT PAID POSTAGE

In accordance with a request from the Department of Commerce, *The Cuba Review* desires to call the attention of American merchants doing business with Cuba and other foreign countries, to the necessity of having all mail matter properly stamped. In spite of the wide publicity given to this matter by the Department of Commerce and the press of the United States, the matter has not been properly taken care of, and we are advised that numerous reports constantly reach the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from all part of the world, which indicate that the practice of American business men in sending out their foreign correspondence insufficiently stamped is a factor which affects very unfavorably the transaction of American foreign trade. To remedy this evil the Department of Commerce has asked the co-operation of the United States Post Office Department, which has resulted in the following order:

Notwithstanding special attention has been called repeatedly through the official publications of the Department and also through the press to the rates of postage applicable to articles mailed in the United States addressed for delivery abroad, the Department continues to receive complaints on account of the receipt in foreign countries of much short-paid mail from the United States. Postmasters are directed again, therefore, to give the widest possible publicity to the rates of postage applicable to articles for foreign countries as indicated on page 116 of the Postal Guide for July, 1914, and to the regulations which requires the collection of DOUBLE the amount of the deficient POSTAGE upon the delivery of short-paid articles in international mails. Whenever it is practicable to do so, postmasters shall also prominently inform the send-

ers of short-paid articles mailed at their offices of the amount necessary fully to prepay the postage on such articles and to hold the articles until the senders supply the necessary postage stamps or specifically authorize the dispatch of the articles as short-paid.

As the failure properly to prepay letters for foreign countries appears to be the result in many cases of an erroneous impression as to the application of the United States domestic rate, postmasters should adopt all measures practicable to give notice to the public that the only destinations to which the two-cent letter rate applies are Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Republic of Panama, the Canal Zone, Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Germany (by direct steamers only) England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and the City of Shanghai, China; and that TO ALL OTHER PLACES the rate is five cents for the first ounce or fraction of an ounce and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, which must be fully prepaid or the letters become liable on delivery to a charge of DOUBLE the amount of the deficient POSTAGE.

 APRIL ISSUE, PAGE 27

We are advised by Mr. Ross. E. Holaday, American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, that the article entitled "The Timber Resources of Cuba" should have been credited to Mr. Holaday, and not to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," London, as the original article appeared in the *Daily Consular and Trade Reports*, under date of August 14, 1914.

 SHIPMENTS FROM PORTO RICO TO CUBA
 1914..... \$2,500,000 1913.... \$3,600,000

THE CUBA REVIEW

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An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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Vol. XIII

JUNE, 1915

No. 7

Contents of This Number

The Cover Page—Mayari River, Oriente, illustrating article, On a Visit to the Iron Mines.	6
The Frontispiece—Another View of the Mayari River, Oriente Province.	6
All Around Cuba:	
Antilla	21
Comejon	31
Convent Santa Catalina	31
Felton	21
Fine Arts	21
Guanabacoa	31
Matanzas Items	22
Monument to T. E. Palma	31
New Matanzas Club	22
The Conservative Cuban	15
Cuban Butterflies	15
Cuban Commercial Matters:	
Camaguey Cattle Breeders' Association	25
Cuban Telephone Progress	24
New Electric Plants	25
Observations of Cuban Conditions	30
Prevailing Prices of Cuban Securities	24
Rolling Mill	24
Traffic Receipts of Cuban Railroads	23
Cuban Government Matters:	
Commercial Museum	9
Cuban Consulates	8
Cuban Diplomat Promoted	8
Cuban Neutrality	7
Cuban Prisons	7
Founding of Havana	7
Jai Alai	8
National Holiday	7
New Currency	7
New Port of Entry	8
Panama Quarantine	8
President Libeled	8
Prison Reform	8
Workmen's Cottages (Illustrated)	10
Havana Notes	29
Henequen Grown in Cuba (Illustrated)	16, 17, 18
Manufacture of Paper at Preston (Illustrated)	26, 27
Montserrat Observatory (Illustrated)	13
New Sugar Central	32
Publications Received	32
Road Improvement (Illustrated)	28, 29
Short Paid Postage	4
Sugar Industry:	
Doctors for Sugar Centrals	20, 20
Estates Stopped Grinding	19, 20
Largest Cargo of Sugar	20
Sugar Bags	20
Sugar Review (English)	33, 34
Sugar Review (Spanish)	34, 35, 36
The Timber Resources of Cuba	11, 12, 13
A Trip to the Iron Mines (Illustrated)	14, 15



Mayari River, Oriente Province, illustrating article on page 14, A Trip to the Iron Mines.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XIII

JUNE, 1915

NUMBER 7

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBA'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

On the twentieth of May, which is the national holiday of Cuba, President Wilson sent the following cable of congratulations to President Menocal of Cuba:

"It gives me great pleasure to extend to your Excellency and to the Cuban people cordial greetings on this anniversary of the independence of Cuba."

CUBAN NEUTRALITY

President Menocal has issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of Cuba in the war between Italy and Austria and Germany.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT CRITICISED

The recent shipments of Cuban coin from the United States to Cuba were packed in metal kegs. It is said that these kegs were given away by the Cuban Treasury, instead of being disposed of at public auction. The original cost of the kegs is estimated at \$3,000.

FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF HAVANA

It is proposed that the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the city of Havana be appropriately observed. A city as old and as renowned as Havana merits due observance of such an event, and without a doubt this proposal will receive the enthusiastic support of the Cuban people.

NEW CURRENCY

The new issue of the Cuban currency now in circulation on the island has caused the leading houses throughout to issue circulars advising that as soon after said currency is placed in circulation it will govern for all their transactions and that it will be received at par with the U. S. currency. This of course, has caused the laborers to request that they be also paid in the new money, and in this demand they will surely be backed up by the government, who will see in this a larger circulation of its money and a protection against the holders of the Spanish gold and silver. The demand should be met without protest and undoubtedly all business houses will consider that any service rendered will be based on the official Cuban money or U. S. currency. The change will be beneficial to all since it will be known just what the ultimate cost will be and the compensation to be received for services rendered. It is next to impossible at the present arrangement due to the fluctuation in the rate of exchange. As high as 4% has been paid for Spanish silver against Spanish gold which makes it at par with the U. S. currency.

CUBAN PRISONS

The Inspector of Prisons of Cuba is making a tour of the entire island with a view to inspecting all the prisons and making a full report to the Cuban Government as to their condition.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

PRESIDENT MENOCA LIBELLED

Sr. Enrique Mazas, editor of *La Tribuna* who achieved notoriety some years ago by assaulting the Secretary of the United States Legation to Havana, has been arrested charged with writing a libelous article in regard to President Menocal. For his assault against the Secretary of the United States Legation, Mazas was sentenced to several years in prison, and recently President Menocal pardoned him for the offence.

CUBAN DIPLOMAT PROMOTED

Senor Manuel de la Vega y Calderon, since 1902 Secretary of the Cuban Legation at Washington, has been promoted and will in due course take up his duties as Cuban Minister to Norway.

PANAMA QUARANTINE

On account quarantine of Panama against Cuba passengers and crew on board steamers calling at Havana enroute to Panama and other Central American countries are not permitted to land at Havana while the steamer is lying at that part.

JAI ALAI

Vigorous efforts have been made in the Cuban Congress to have a bill passed authorizing the playing of jai alai, which has been prohibited for a number of years. There is every prospect that the bill may pass Congress, but it is expected that President Menocal will veto it. Jai alai is an interesting game to watch, but unfortunately produces great encouragement for gambling.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE RULE WANTED;

A number of importers have formed a committee to endeavor to obtain some change in the present Custom House rule, whereby the importer has to pay the Custom House duty before he opens the package containing his merchandise. Should the goods be damaged in any way, it is not possible for the importer to obtain a refund for the duty paid on the damaged goods. The importers want the privilege of being permitted to open the packages and examine the goods before paying duty.

PRISON REFORM

A bill will shortly be presented to the Cuban Congress which will recommend the abolition of the present prison system, and under the new plan the prisoners will be permitted to work. The form of work would be the cultivation of land. The idea is that the prisoner would have an opportunity to acquire a practical agricultural education and consequently when he should be discharged would have a chance to prove himself a useful citizen.

NEW CUBAN CONSULATES

The Cuban Government has established a Consulate of the second class at Bayonne, France. It has also a Consulate of the first class at Biarritz, France. The Consulate at Biarritz also includes the district of the lower Pyrenees.

NEW PORT OF ENTRY

Mariel, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, has been declared a port of entry, and a Custom House will be established there in due course.

PALACE OF JUSTICE FOR SANTA CLARA

The Cuban Government has appropriated \$150,000 for the construction of a new Palace of Justice at Santa Clara.

EL CANEY PROTESTS

The citizens of El Caney have sent a petition to the Cuban Government at Havana stating that the Municipal Government of El Caney is not satisfactory to them, and furthermore, they ask that two inspectors be sent to investigate the conditions at El Caney.

CUBAN TOBACCO LABEL FORGED

Evidence has been received that tobacco has been sold in Spain, the packages bearing a counterfeit Cuban stamp. This is considered very injurious to the sale of Cuban tobacco in Spain, and Cuba has requested her consuls to take vigorous action to stop such forgeries.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

The Department of State of Cuba has issued a circular letter which contains further information in regard to the Commercial Museum to be opened shortly at Havana, Cuba. The communication is as follows:

Certain doubts having arisen among producers, manufacturers and business men in some countries concerning the invitation extended in behalf of this Department through our diplomatic and consular representatives, encouraging them to send their products and manufactured articles to our Museum, the Department of State is pleased to give the following explanations:

Products and articles of the soil and industry of Cuba and products and articles of the soil and industry of all foreign countries, EXCEPTING provisions, clothes, carriages, wagons, and other similar bulky articles requiring much space, will be exhibited in the Museum.

Each product and each article should be accompanied by the following information:

Catalogs.

Name of producer, manufacturer or business concern.

Name of Commissioner or Commercial Agent, if any.

Post Office and Cable address of producer, manufacturer or business concern.

Address of the Commissioner or Commercial Agent.

Amount of freights.

Amount of Insurance.

Current sale prices with and without packing.

Price f. o. b. and f. o. b. s. b.

Different forms of payment.

Discount and bonus, as the case may be.

Kind of currency in which merchandise should be paid.

Weight units.

Measures used.

and any further data information and details that may be added to complete a minute and perfect information concerning each sample of product or manufactured article.

As the Museum will be visited daily and at hours to be determined by the business men and producers of this country, no doubt can exist that, in making their comparative studies at and receiving their impressions from such ample and complete source of information, importers will be afforded the means of strengthening their business relations, and thereby extending the scope of their business.

Cuban diplomatic and consular officers have been charged with sending to the Commercial Museum: Directories of the principal Business Centres; Lists of Trade Mark and Patent Agents; lists of the steamship lines in each consular district; monthly quotations of prices of products and manufactured articles exported to Cuba; port and warehouse duties; statistics of monthly consumption and importation in each consular district; alterations in customs duties; and books and pamphlets on commercial and industrial matters, as well as any details related to importation and exportation of the Republic of Cuba.

Each nation shall be granted a separate section in the Museum, and a division by states or province shall be made in such section, devoting to each nation the necessary space, bearing in mind the amount of products sent to be exhibited in the Commercial Museum.

We would recommend that products and manufactured articles of any kind be sent, conveniently packed, direct to the Department of State of the Republic of Cuba.

The Department of State desires to express its thanks to all persons or firms that may send commercial products or manufactured articles.

WORKMEN'S COTTAGES

In 1910 the Cuban Congress passed a law authorizing the Executive Department to construct several thousand small cottages, each to be assigned by lot to native born or naturalized Cuban heads of families, of good conduct, having no personal resources other than the result of their labors, and whose names are properly registered: The houses were built of brick and tiles, at least 13 feet high and to contain a living room, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath and toilet. The lots to be at least $19\frac{1}{2}$ x 65 feet. Workmen placed in possession of these houses pay \$2.65 within the first ten days of each month, which amount is applied to the interest and amortization, payment of water service and expense of administration. When the possessor has repaid the amount of the actual cost of construction and the other obligations (which takes about 20 years time) the state gives him a deed to the property. The houses are exempt from the payment of building fees, official charges and all taxes during the ten years of the law.

Up to the present time 950 of these cottages have been constructed near Havana at Pogolotti in the vicinity of Marinao and the Oriental Park Race Course.



View of Cottages

They are all occupied, mostly by Cuban negroes, who seem to appreciate their better surroundings and the possibility of owning their home within their reach. These cottages are most all completed and neatly furnished, and not as crowded as one would expect under the existing conditions. The sanitary arrangements have not been good so far, but work is now under way on a sewerage system which is being carried on as rapidly as possible. At present they have to pump their supply of water and deposit in tanks for household use, but a running water system is being provided for.

Under present economic conditions in Havana when so many workmen (cigar makers, etc.) are only working part of the time, an arrangement has been made for the payment of one-half the regular monthly rate, viz., \$3.12. In the event of a tenant being unable to pay rent after a lapse of three months, under certain circumstances, he is forced to release any holding he may have acquired in the property and find new quarters.

These cottages are within easy communication of street-car lines to the city of Havana, about ten miles away.

A number of similar cottages are now being constructed in other provinces throughout the island.

THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF CUBA

Cuba is located about 130 miles south of the southern extremity of the mainland of Florida. The total area of the island is approximately 44,000 square miles, which is a little less than the area of the State of Pennsylvania. Cuba lies 20 miles south of the line between the temperate and torrid zones and may, therefore, be considered a tropical country, but it also possesses the advantage of the temperate zone. The climate is tempered, not only by the north-east trade winds, but also by the high mountains. The latter modify the climate also at the lower levels and exert a considerable influence on the character and distribution of tree species.

The trees of the cooler climate and those of the tropical region meet in Cuba, and the result is that there is a greater intermingling of different tree species here than in any other part of the western hemisphere. The composition of the Cuban forest presents many curious features which are of interest to the foresters and lumbermen. The pine, which is a distinctly temperate species, is found here growing side by side with mahogany, a tropical tree. The ground is densely covered with trees and shrubs of all ages and sizes. In regions where there is an abundance of soil and moisture, the variety of tree species is most bewildering, and a good many of them have not yet been named or fully described. Moreover, recognition of certain trees in the forest is often practically impossible on account of the intermingling of the branches and leaves of one tree with those of its neighbors. The general character of the country is that of vigorous and luxuriant vegetation; a constant summer prevails and the fertility of the soil, the humidity of the atmosphere, and the congenial climate, produce results which are greatly admired by those who are accustomed only to the alternation of the northern regions. The trees in some part of the island attain a height unknown in the best hardwood forests of the United States and exhibit the greatest contrast in the form and appearance of their foliage. Viewed from an elevation, the tops of the trees present an almost uniform level surface, and the many undulations of the ground which rise and fall from 50 to 60 feet, are hardly noticed. In the lowlands near the sea the forests consist of an impenetrable mass of undergrowth and are so damp that they cannot burn.

No other island in the West Indies possesses such vast forest resources. These constitute one of the first and most direct sources of wealth. A very possible source of a good deal of the future American timber supply lies in the Cuban forests. The position of Cuba could not be more advantageous for transportation by sea, and it is hoped that the timber may soon be made more generally available for exploitation and export and become a source of revenue and profit. Rare qualities of useful woods are found in every part of Cuba. For hardness, durability and unique shades these rival the world, and as the resources of the island are further developed, the avenues of transportation improved, and the railroad extended, the timber will yield a good harvest.

It has been estimated that between 15 and 18 millions of acres of land in Cuba are covered with dense forests. This means that practically half of the island possesses a growth of virgin forest. Owing to the difficulties of transportation over a country without roads, the valuable timber is still untouched, except along the larger streams, where some of the best and most accessible kinds have been cut out to supply commercial demands. Once Cuba falls into her stride and makes the timber accessible by suitable roads and railways into the densely-wooded parts of the interior, there will be an almost unlimited possibility for supplying timber for a great variety of uses. It will be able to supply, not only itself with timber that it needs, but it can assist also in supplying both the United States and the less favored islands of the West Indies. Notwithstanding the fact that Cuba possesses such a vast supply of timber, it imports annually large quantities from the United States and Canada.

It is only natural that Cuban enterprises, backed by American and European capital, which are now suspended, will soon resume active operation. There is every indication that there will be an increased demand for lumber of all kinds during the next few years, which will serve as a strong incentive toward further development and exploitation of the Cuban and other tropical American timber resources. Although it is generally considered that the timbers of the tropical forests are inexhaustible, this is not the case, and Cuba is liable to have its forests

ruthlessly devastated, unless steps are taken to prevent waste and injudicious cutting and logging. It is much to be hoped that a thorough investigation of the Cuban forests will soon be made under the direction of technical foresters, for it is very important that the cutting, which will take place during the next decade, be carried out upon some regular system which will permit the young trees of desirable species to grow up and replace those cut down. The critical period has already arrived in respect to some species, for there are a number of wood users in the United States who are seeking other woods in place of mahogany and cedar, which are difficult to obtain in right sizes and at moderate prices.

The exploitation of timber in Cuba is even more wasteful than it was in this country in the past. The logger has absolutely no interest in the future growth of timber on the cut-over land. It is very essential that Cuba should conserve its valuable timber supply. In fact, it is almost as vital to the people of the United States to have the timber preserved in Cuba, as it is within her own limits, for she has been drawing timber from these virgin forests for more than two hundred years and will be obliged to depend upon them for all time to come. The United States depends upon Cuba for a large part of the timber which can not be grown in this country. Mahogany, cedar, *lignum vitae*, ebony, fustic, logwood, are the standard woods that have been exploited in Cuba for many years and brought to this country. These are indispensable to American wood users, and it is important that a constant supply is made available.

The logging season in Cuba extends from November to March, when the cool and dry season prevails. During this period the bulk of the timber is cut. The native woodsmen have almost no idea of the value of the trees they are cutting or of the associated species, and the forests which are nearest to the water courses and easiest to cut are repeatedly culled, taking out the best timber and allowing the inferior species to occupy their places. Should this practice be continued, it is certain that in the next two decades the forests will greatly diminish in value. Very little is at present known in regard to the rate of growth and requirements of these tropical trees. A number of timber cruisers from the United States have surveyed portions of the great virgin forests of Cuba, but they are usually in search of only one or two kinds of timbers, and they are invariably ignorant as to the majority of the other trees, many of which yield very valuable timber.

Dr. Juan T. Roig, chief of the Botanical Department of the Cuban Government, has published a book entitled "Flora de Cuba," in which he enumerates over 250 species of trees growing on the island. A good many of these occur in some parts of Cuba as mere shrubs and have at least at present no commercial value. Among the 250 or more kinds of trees, there are a number, besides the few standard timbers, that can be profitably exploited and used in place of those which are now rapidly diminishing in supply. Many good and serviceable timber trees can be discovered which many be cut, together with the well-known kinds, for there is always a market for good woods. The need of finding a market for other woods besides those that are already commercially established is accentuated by the uneven distribution of the species in the forest. When only two or three species are sought by the exploiters and the trees are so widely scattered, as in the case of the cedar, only one of which can, on an average, be found on every 3 or 4 acres, the cost of the operation must, necessarily, be relatively high and the profits rather small.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, in his report on the Forests of the high Sierra Maestra, published in the *Forestry Quarterly*, December, 1906, states that the worst feature in the Cuban forest is the uneven distribution of the species and the present lack of market for a large number, which are probably not only as valuable as those marketed, but could be readily substituted for them without damage to any one. By classifying the woods as regards color and qualities, and grading them as to these rather than as to name, just as is done with the southern pines, he thinks the difficulties of logging and marketing the many varieties of Cuban woods might be greatly reduced. Many of them are fancy cabinet woods and the exploiters can do a great deal in influencing architects and wood users to recommend and to use their different timbers which could be provided cheaper than if only two or three kinds scattered over a vast area are cut and brought to market.

The exportation of Cuban timbers has greatly increased during recent years, and it is believed that it will continue to increase. The value of the total annual export of the products of the forest from Cuba into the United States aggregates to about one and a quarter million

dollars. The term "forest products" here includes all materials derived from trees, such as gums, resins, oils, copals, barks, fibers, fruits and seeds, leaves and roots, used either in medicine or for technical purposes. The approximate value and kinds of timbers shipped to the United States in a prosperous year are about as follows:

Logwood	\$135,000
Mahogany	135,000
Cedar	100,000
Lancewood	4,000
Lignum vitae	1,500
Dagame	1,000
Mahagua	1,000
Other dye woods	1,000

There is a good deal more mahogany and cedar exported direct to Europe than there is to this country. Hamburg cigar-box manufacturers buy large quantities of cedar annually. The bulk of the lignum vitae goes to Europe chiefly as reshipments from New York. The logwood and other dye woods produced in Cuba are shipped and used here and it is very probable that the demand for this material will greatly increase during the next few years, for the dyestuff factories in the United States will have to enlarge their output in order to supply the demand on the part of the textile and other color-using industries. The importation of German coal-tar dyes has practically stopped, and it is believed that the vegetable dyes made from logwood, fustic and divi divi will be used now in increasing quantities, and the prices of these woods will go up.

In addition to the timbers above listed there are a number of others which are shipped in small quantities from Cuba to this and other countries. Sometimes more than one kind of wood are exploited and sold under the same trade name. For instance, mahogany denotes a class of woods which come not only from the true kind, but also from cedar, sabicu and oeuje. There are several species unrelated to one another that are exported under the name of ebony; the same can be said of cedar, lancewood, dagame, and lignum vitae. While it is often undesirable to substitute woods not true to name, they are frequently used with equally good results.



ON THE HILL OF MONSERRATE, NEAR MATANZAS

A view of the foundation for telescope observatory which has been erected by the Spanish society of Matanzas on Monserrate hill some months ago. The work was stopped on account of shortage of funds, but it is hoped to finish the work when the necessary funds are subscribed.

TRIP TO THE IRON MINES OF MAYARI, NEAR FELTON

In this part of Cuba the eastern end around Nipe Bay the American influence is to be seen from all sides, and from the time the gasoline car is started at the wharf at Felton, traveling over a railroad that is typically American until the Iron mines of Mayari are reached one's thoughts turn back and wonder how it all happened. It is an interesting tale—this accidental discovery of iron ore away back in the mountains—and sounds like the old stories of western adventure. A party of campers were hunting in the hills on horseback; one member of the party had a knowledge of mining engineering and the red soil to be seen all around aroused his curiosity, so he secured a sample of the earth for analysis, and not to his surprise his find contained a large percentage of iron and nickel. This was ten years ago and was the beginning of what is to-day one of the busiest spots in eastern Cuba.

As the 14 miles journey to the mines continues along the ballasted roadbed supporting the 75-lb. rails it is hard to realize that one is on the way to a mine when the tropical fertility of the beautiful Mayari valley is brought to view at every turn. Here is to be seen the most perfect specimens of the Royal Palm, and in the valleys below tobacco grows abundantly, and the sugar cane looks good enough to eat. A Cuban laundry is noticed at numerous brooks as the car speeds along where nature even makes this work easy for the Cubans.



Felton, Nipe Bay from the Wharf.

As the first part of the journey nears the end, a rock crusher is passed on the hillside working away at the white rock which is used for ballasting the roadbed for the heavy ore cars. The usual gangs of roadmen are seen all along the railroad keeping the roadbed in condition, for the heavy rains at the usual periods will wash away the tracks for miles unless the best of ballast is used, which becomes hard and better with the rain. The doctor stops off enroute to give a physical examination to the Cuban workmen, for a great many accidents happen to the inexperienced, and the company makes it a business to take good care of its workmen. The car is now approaching the foot of the first incline, which is 900 feet long, and we must change cars for the regulation incline railway cars. The cars are pushed up and let down this long drop by the force of gravity—the little Barney car appears from underneath and moves along behind the train of cars as a bumper and the loaded cars coming down raise us to the top of the first incline. The red earth is now noticed all around and at points in the hills an engineer is

to be seen taking readings, and we are told that deposits of copper have been located, and it is being investigated to determine if it is of sufficient amount to pay. At the top of the first incline is the power-house and railroad yards where the cars are switched about for a position on the incline for the downward journey. We are now being drawn along the top of the first mountain by a large Baldwin type of locomotive for a distance of one mile and it is a beautiful sight to look down upon the foliage in the ravines and the view is the same for miles. The second incline is now being approached, and what a sight it is!—it is said to be 2,800 feet long, has an incline of 1,800 feet, and is the longest incline in the world. It is in reality two long inclines. The same system of elevating is employed here as on the first incline and one feels that he is going up to the clouds and thinks of Pike's Peak and the Rockies. It is difficult to imagine that one is in Cuba with such mountainous heights in so small an island, but one is too busy thinking of the beauty of the surroundings. Far off in the distance can be seen a waterfall rolling down the mountains and at flood times it is said to be a magnificent sight. (It is claimed that there is a waterfall in these mountain which has a fall of 700 feet and which can be seen on a clear day. It is called Guaya Falls.)

We have not reached the summit of the mountains and everything seems to be of that red ore color—as far as the eye can see the earth seems one red mass, and in the distance the miners can be seen working on the surface of the earth with steamshovels scooping up the dirt which contains the ore. At this height is located another power-house and machine-shop and it is a busy place up in the clouds.

Horses and carriages are supplied here for the trip to the hotel, a tour of the village and mountain top is made if desired. There is quite a little town here of homes for the officers and workmen and another hospital for the men injured or sick in connection with the mine work; the hotel is a very hospitable place, and one finds everything here in the way of comfort and entertainment—billiard-hall, music-room of pianos and grand opera from the Victrola—the scenery about is tropical and the woods are dense in places and everything that nature can provide to make it ideal. It is a three-mile trip on horseback to Mayari Point, where a beautiful view can be obtained of the mountain chains and the fertile valley below. Away in the distance can be seen the trailing line of the Mayari river, like a thread and on a clear day, Preston and Antilla on Nipe Bay can be easily made out, a distance of 20 miles away.

It is all very interesting, and the trip is well worth the time and effort expended, and most pleasant is the finding of such hospitable people away up here in the wilds of Cuba and trying so hard to make one comfortable while with them. It is all a big credit to the Spanish-American Iron Company, and they apparently spare no expenses in making it a livable place, for it must be remembered that there is sufficient untouched ore in these hills to keep the iron mills in the States running for many years.

The mines are located some 18 miles from the smelter plant at Felton and the ore is conveyed over the railroad in dump cars where it gets a refining process before shipping to the States to be made into iron. More than 200 men are employed at this immense plant where they work night and day during the busy season.

THE CONSERVATIVE CUBAN

A striking example of the way Cubans stick to customs is well illustrated in a little shop in the eastern end of the island. To pass from one building to another it is necessary to bend the head in order to clear a low rafter, and when this particular Cuban is in a hurry and forgets to stoop or doesn't stoop low enough, he bangs his head against the projection, which doesn't seem to have any effect. It was observed during a period of fifteen minutes that this Cuban passed under this rafter four times, bumping his head on an

average of 50%, but he doesn't think it should be removed for it has been there for many many years and someone might talk about it; furthermore, it was always customary to bend in passing under this low rafter.

CUBAN BUTTERFLIES

Cuba is noted among other things beautiful for its magnificent specimens of butterflies. These insects are to be found in all part of the island in a variety of sizes and shades of color, and would make an attractive place to add to the collection of a lover of the "net chase."



Field of Cuban Hemp (Iempe).

HENEQUEN GROWN IN CUBA AND ITS POSSIBILITIES

The plant is abundant in many localities of Cuba and is attracting much attention as a commercial proposition owing to the recent disturbances in the Yucatan district of Mexico, and the consequent shortage in the stock of fiber now in this country.

The henequen sisal (*Agave fourcroydes*) grown in Cuba is similar to the Mexican variety and is suitable for the manufacture of binder twines. It grows in large clumps which forms patches from one to three feet apart. It grows best on high ground, and plants observed in swampy places were noticeably smaller than the highland product. The leaves grow to be six feet long and all start from a crown near the surface of the ground. As many as fifty leaves are found on one plant. When the leaves are cut off with a machete the crown will produce new leaves. The plant is propagated by suckers and is of fairly rapid growth, and the fiber extracted is of much strength and very fine. The fibers are near the upper surface and run the entire length of the leaf. They are extracted by decorticating machinery in mills located near the plantations and the fibers are washed to remove adhesive pulp and coloring matter and hung in the sun to dry and season. The old wooden wheel carts and teams of oxen, similar to the sugar cane carts, are used in transporting the cut henequen from the fields to the mill. From this fiber a rope is manufactured in Cuba which is used only locally in the sugar mills. It is somewhat like a manila rope, but of a whiter color and not so strong.

The native drivers of ox teams braid their whips from it, preferring it to leather, and claim it equally as lasting as leather, if not more so. Some of the natives braid cord from it and make their hammocks of it. The rope made from sisal fiber is not nearly so strong in tensile strength as manila and when placed in water will soon deteriorate.

Cuban henequen, known widely as sisal (although this henequen is not the true sisal) should have opportunities for better development and receive due consideration as a factor in the cordage industry. When it is considered that in the fiscal year 1914 the United States imported 195,086 tons of sisal which were valued at \$22,680,480, and it must be remembered that 80% of the binder twine produced in this country is manufactured from sisal fiber; that in normal years about 200,000,000 pounds of binder twine are required for harvesting the grain, corn and flax crops, and from two-thirds to three-quarters of this is made from henequen sisal fiber, practically all of which is produced in Yucatan and exported from Progreso, the magnitude and importance of this industry, and the possibilities from other sources of supply is



Drying Hemp



Hauling Hemp.

apparent. This year the demand for twine is certain to be greater than ever. Last year's wheat crop was the largest the country has ever produced; this year's is expected to be still larger. 900,000,000 bushels is the estimate if normal conditions prevail from now to harvest. It is probable that the production of the other grains, especially of oats, will also be increased and the other crops will be at least the equal of normal years, and with the appreciable shortage in the Mexican crop of sisal fiber and the resulting increase of price, an increased acreage is being looked forward to in Cuba for a share in this enormous trade.

A commission governing the regulation of henequen as grown in Yucatan, Mexico, is now in the United States attempting to develop and increase the use of henequen fiber among American manufacturers. Because of the difficulties connected with the spinning and weaving of sisal fiber the use of sisal fiber in the United States has been almost entirely confined to the production of binder twine. It is believed now possible to extend the use of sisal fiber in a number of different ways and to substitute it in the manufacture of a number of products for which other vegetable fibers are now used.

Substitution for jute—other possible uses.

The most important type of manufacture in which it is desired to introduce sisal fiber is in the manufacture of gunny bagging and burlap bags which at present are manufactured from jute. Sisal fiber is acknowledged to be much stronger, more resistant and less likely to absorb moisture and bad odors. For sacks for coffee, wheat, barley, oats and other like commodities sisal fiber would furnish a far better bag for shipping purposes. Experiments have been made in the spinning of sisal fibers and the results have been extremely satisfactory.

Other ways in which henequen can be utilized are in the production of paper from the trunk of the henequen plant and from the weaker and dryer leaves; and in utilizing the fiber in the manufacture of carpets and mattings.

Generally speaking, henequen fiber would be much cheaper for use in such manufacturing purposes than the materials now used. The fiber is grown within a few hours shipping distance from New York, while most of the jute is brought from Calcutta. It would be more economical to utilize fiber for these various manufactures if it should be found feasible to secure machinery suitable for handling it and it is thought to be feasible.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

ESTATES STOPPED GRINDING—1915

Revised to June 10, 1915

Plantation	Ground Himely est.	
	1914-1915	1914-1915
<i>Havana</i>		
Fajardo.....	40,000	60,000
Fortuna.....	17,000	35,000
Gerardo.....	5,500	6,000
Guira Melena.....	10,000	35,000
Habana.....	40,000	45,000
Loteria.....	22,400	28,000
Mercedita Pascual.....	170,000	185,000
Nuestra Señora Car-		
men.....	28,000	40,000
Nueva Paz.....	85,000	90,000
Portugalete.....	51,500	57,000
San Agustín.....	64,016	70,000
San Ramón.....	56,000	52,000
San Juan Bautista.....		25,000
Toledo.....	161,500	170,000
La Julia.....	188,000	200,000
Providencia.....	152,500	140,000
<i>Matanzas</i>		
Amistad.....	175,000	190,000
Armonía.....	77,000	75,000
Araujo.....	63,000	55,000
Carolina.....	71,500	70,000
Conchita.....	292,000	295,000
Feliz.....	145,500	130,000
Fuba.....	205,000	180,000
Elena.....	20,000	25,000
Flora.....	100,000	115,000
Jesus María.....	43,000	45,000
Jobo.....	93,000	100,000
Josefita.....	82,500	95,000
Limones.....	85,000	65,000
Luisa Condesa.....	24,000	20,000
Porvenir.....	21,000	20,000
Puerto.....	23,000	22,000
San Antonio.....	130,000	140,000
San Ignacio.....	120,000	95,000
San Vicente.....	97,100	80,000
Santa Amalia.....	46,500	50,000
Santa Rita.....	79,300	65,000
Santo Domingo.....	80,000	75,000
Saratoga.....	55,000	50,000
Socorro.....	339,000	350,000
San Cayetano.....	43,000	45,000
Triunfo.....	22,000	20,000
Triunvirato.....		20,000
Unión.....	184,500	170,000

Cardenas

Aguedita.....	58,000	60,000
Alava.....	201,000	230,000
Covadonga.....	155,000	155,000
Dolores.....	71,400	55,000
Dos Rosas.....	45,000	40,000
Dulce Nombre.....	51,200	50,000
España.....	158,000	160,000
Esperanza.....	82,000	85,000
Guizpuacua.....	30,000	50,000
María Antonia.....	20,000	Was not ex-
		pected to grind
Mercedes.....	301,000	245,000
Progreso.....	(?)	140,000
Reglita.....	95,000	95,000
Santa Gertrudis.....	203,000	180,000
Soledad.....	137,000	135,000
Tinguaro.....	(?)	215,000

Sagua

Caridad.....	14,000	13,000
Constancia.....	98,738	115,000
Corazon de Jesus.....		50,000
El Salvador.....	28,000	25,000
Lutgardita.....		50,000
Macagua.....	37,000	45,000
Patricio.....		106,000
Purio.....	78,000	80,000
Ramona.....		55,000
Resolucion.....		55,000
San Francisco Asis.....	25,000	30,000
San Isidro.....	40,500	40,000
San Pedro.....		55,000
Santa Lutgarda		
(Lopez).....	73,000	82,000
Santa Lutgarda		
(Gamba).....		35,000
Santa Teresa.....	137,500	130,000
Ulacia.....	90,000	90,000
Unidad.....	83,000	90,000

Caibarien

Altamira.....	65,000	65,000
Carmita.....	9,000	17,000
Fe.....	89,500	130,000
Fidencia.....	82,500	90,000
Julia.....	8,000	10,000
Rosalía.....	34,500	37,000
San Pablo.....	36,000	35,000

Cienfuegos

Andreita.....		180,000
Cienegueta.....		85,000

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Dos Hermanas.....		90,000
Dos Hermanos.....	34,068	25,000
Juragua.....		58,000
Maria Victoria.....	91,000	85,000
Parque Alto.....	76,305	80,000
Pastora.....	62,600	60,000
Patricio.....		106,000
Perseverancia.....	195,000	180,000
Portugalete.....		100,000
Regla.....		10,000
Resolucion.....		55,000
Resulta.....		75,000
San Aguatin.....		125,000
San Cristobal.....		18,000
San Francisco.....	80,000	75,000
San Lino.....		55,000
Santa Catalina.....		85,000
Santa Maria.....	92,000	80,000
Santa Rosa.....	119,000	105,000
Santisima Trinidad.	63,340	65,000
<i>Tunas de Zaza</i>		
Natavidad.....	22,000	24,000
<i>Santa Cruz</i>		
Francisco.....	258,967	290,000
<i>Manzanillo</i>		
Cape Cruz.....	100,216	100,000
Dos Amigos.....	65,000	57,000
Niquero.....	168,000	165,000
Salvador.....	46,000	58,000
San Ramon.....	77,000	87,000
Teresa.....	85,301	100,000
Tranquilidad.....	11,500	18,000
<i>Santiago</i>		
America.....	40,000	50,000
<i>Jucaro</i>		
Jagueyal.....	224,500	260,000
<i>Guantanamo</i>		
Isabel.....	68,000	78,000
Romelie.....	49,300	50,000
San Miguel.....	30,800	20,000
Sta. Cecilia.....	60,111	78,000
<i>Aniilla</i>		
Camaguey.....	99,800	125,000
Jatibonico.....	273,000	320,000
Jobabo.....	168,395	290,000
La Vega.....	48,000	40,000

Rio Cauto.....	72,800	80,000
San Antonio.....	55,000	70,000
Tuinueu.....	258,000	180,000

TO REFINE WHITE SUGAR IN CUBA

Mr. H. E. Lacaze, a sugar expert, is quoted as advocating that Cuban Centrals employ the process of refining white sugar as in use in Mauritius and Australia. He says that at a cost of from \$1,500 to \$5,000 any refinery can add the necessary apparatus for the elaboration of white sugar, the actual cost for every sack of 325 pounds only amounting to 19 cents.

At present no white sugar is manufactured in Cuba, as it is shipped to the United States and then reshipped in its complete state back to Cuba.

DOCTORS FOR SUGAR CENTRALS

The Director of Sanitary Affairs of Cuba has issued a circular whereby in the future it will be required that every sugar central in Cuba have a properly qualified physician in attendance. At present the Cuban law requires any employer of labor to notify the nearest hospital in case any employe should be ill or injured. The new rule promulgated will be very much to the benefit of the workers employed in the sugar centrals.

MATANZAS

The largest cargo of sugar carried away from the port of Matanzas by any one ship in its history was accomplished this season. The record holder is the S.S. "Newton" which took 49,700 bags of sugar from this port loaded at Dubroeq wharf.

SUGAR BAGS

It is claimed that a new sugar bag can be manufactured in Barcelona, Spain, to be used in place of the present jute bag. The new bag is made of a special paper with a cloth lining.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

Owing to the European war it is thought that Cuban sugar could be marketed in the Cape Verde Islands, whose supply from Germany is no longer to be obtained.

ALL AROUND CUBA



ANTILLA

A view of the yards and terminals of the Cuba Company at Antilla. There are five of the storage molasses tanks as shown each with a capacity of 500,000 gallons for shipment by water to all part of the world. The coal hoist shown is for unloading coal from steamers and lifts two tons with each grab and will discharge 600 tons of coal daily.

ANTILLA

The question of electric lights and water supply is again up at Antilla, and the holder of the concession for an electric plant is considering the installation of a small plant in the near future. Owing to the scarcity of water at Antilla any improvement of this sort is made very difficult, but it is proposed to use Deisel motor engines for generating the necessary power, and with this improvement the outlook for water supply at Antilla is made brighter.

The Cuba Co. steamer, "Prince Rupert," formerly running as a passenger steamer between Santiago and Jamaica, is at present laid up at Antilla, Nipe Bay, for repairs. The Cuba Co. have built a marine railway at this point to raise the steamer and make necessary repairs, when she will be placed in the coast-wise service in connection with the Cuba railroad service.

FELTON

The Spanish-American Iron Co. have been obliged to run their large plant at this place on part time, owing to the shortage of ships calling for ore. This condition of affairs is unusual and embarrassing when they have the demand for the ore and would operate the mill full time if a sufficient number of ships could be secured.

FINE ARTS

The National Academy of Fine Arts of Cuba, with a view to stimulating literary and historical study in Cuba, has offered prizes for a series of competitions comprising a prize of \$100 for the best short story, a prize of \$100 for the best composition in verse on some patriotic subject, a prize of \$100 for the best account of a historical episode, a prize of \$300 for the best work by a Cuban author, which has been or is to be published between the first of Jan. and 30th of Oct., 1915.

ALL AROUND CUBA



NEW MANTANZAS CLUB

A view showing the main parlor or reception hall of the beautiful club building just completed at Matanzas. It faces on the Plaza and represents an investment of \$25,000 subscribed for among the 300 members, and is the Pride of Matanzas.

MATANZAS

This is the largest city in Cuba without surface car facilities. More than one mile of trackage was laid sometime ago for a street car system, but the work was stopped for financial reasons. The concession is held for this railway and there is immediate prospects of the work being pushed to its conclusion at an early date.

MATANZAS

The Blaugas plant which was completed and ready for operation has been closed down owing to the war. The promoters were all German scientists and at the outbreak of the war left Cuba for Germany. Gas was to be manufactured at this plant and placed in drums for shipment to outside and remote points in the island for consumption in homes not supplied by electricity.

MATANZAS AND KEY WEST

With the news of prospects of including the Key West ferry service to the port of Matanzas the stevedores union of Matanzas has held a meeting at which it was resolved to call a general strike if it was attempted to start such a service between Key West or any other American port and Matanzas. It is only rumored that this new service will be established at any date in the near future, but the stevedores are much alarmed at the success of the ferry boat service between Havana and Key West and believe that it will reach them in time so they are preparing for the worst.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF TOBACCO FOR FRANCE

The French steamship "Quebec," sailing Havana for France May 24th, had on board 262 cases of cigars and 70 cases of leaf tobacco.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of April and for ten months ended April 30th, compares as follows:

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
April gross.....	\$545,701	\$544,871	\$450,650	\$396,723	\$301,182	\$278,954
Expenses.....	227,481	260,174	231,602	181,575	151,267	148,311
April net.....	\$318,219	\$284,697	\$219,047	\$215,148	\$149,915	130,282
Charges.....	72,308	71,566	66,791	67,624	60,125	36,666
April surplus.....	\$245,911	\$213,130	\$152,256	\$147,523	\$89,790	\$93,615
Ten months' gross.....	\$4,208,266	\$4,270,486	\$3,785,812	\$3,119,580	\$2,529,189	\$2,100,736
Net profits.....	2,136,833	2,072,757	1,757,484	1,493,429	1,133,538	881,647
Fixed charges.....	709,238	677,474	667,638	623,749	459,050	361,876
Ten months' surplus....	\$1,427,594	\$1,395,282	\$1,089,845	\$869,680	\$674,488	\$519,770

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending May 2d...	\$49,672	\$54,809	\$54,770	\$51,192	\$44,882	\$44,457
Week ending May 9th..	54,065	56,976	54,681	51,082	46,201	40,134
Week ending May 16th..	51,232	52,058	54,174	49,494	45,111	41,325
Week ending May 23d...	53,674	52,032	68,064	47,012	44,709	40,302

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending May 1st..	£56,388	£42,614	£48,055	£42,849	£25,743	£27,410
Week ending May 8th..	55,837	40,006	45,993	39,662	22,237	22,254
Week ending May 15th..	53,689	34,605	41,623	36,875	19,535	18,316
Week ending May 22d...	45,353	27,367	34,480	30,821	18,468	18,205

WESTERN RY. OF HAVANA EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts.</i>	1915	1914	1913
May 1st.....	£7,012	£6,333	£6,830
May 8th.....	7,512	6,203	6,930
May 15th.....	7,515	6,456	7,521
May 22nd.....	7,173	5,743	7,551

EARNINGS: SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

	1915	1914
March gross.....	\$36,259	\$37,531
March net.....	15,871	18,110
First 2 months gross.....	76,253	73,139
First 2 months net.....	36,431	35,566

CUBA CENTRAL RAILWAY EARNINGS

<i>Weekly receipts.</i>	1915	1914	1913
May 1st.....	£23,817	£17,368	£19,075
May 8th.....	22,221	15,959	19,071
May 15th.....	22,381	13,822	18,499
May 22d.....	19,289	10,815	15,393

EARNINGS: SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

	1915	1914
April gross.....	\$36,401	38,204
April net.....	16,693	19,405
First 3 months gross.....	112,512	110,670
First 3 months net.....	52,302	53,676

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	88	92
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	96½	97½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	90¾	92½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½% Bonds	83	85
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	102	105
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	101	104
Cuba RR. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	97	100
Cuba RR. Preferred Stock	95	100
Cuba Company 6% Debenture Bonds	98	100
Cuba Company 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	100	105
Havana Electric Railway Consolidated Mtge. 5% Bonds	87	90
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co., Preferred Stock	97¼	98½
Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co., Common Stock	80¾	83
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bond Participation Certificates	100	104
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds	98	99½
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock	99½	100½
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Common Stock	68¾	73
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bonds	94	96

All prices of bonds quoted on an *and interest* basis.

CUBAN TELEPHONE PROGRESS

The gross receipts of the Cuban Telephone Company last year amounted to \$1,203,000, as against \$1,000,000 in 1913, and the net revenue, after allowing for bond interest, etc., comes out at \$224,000, as compared with \$150,700. There was thus, with the sum brought into the accounts, ample to meet the interest on the 6% preferred stock and the 5% dividend on the ordinary stock. Only 3%, however, has been distributed on the preferred and 1¼% on the ordinary stock. This is due to the fact that the state of the money market rendered it impossible for the company to make any issue of stock, and therefore current revenue had to be drawn on to finance essential construction work. When further capital can be raised the money will be refunded to profit and loss and will be available for the stockholders, and they may therefore regard their dividends as merely deferred for a little while. The nominal surplus at profit and loss is \$749,200, or \$162,100 more than twelve months ago. The business continues to expand satisfactorily and the average number of instruments from which revenue was derived last year was 3,214 more than in 1913. The gross revenue for last March was nearly 14% higher than for the corresponding period of 1914.—*Financial Times*, London.

ROLLING MILL TO BE BUILT IN CUBA

A rolling mill, financed by Cuban capital, is now in course of construction by the National Rolling Mill of Cuba at Guanabacoa, about two and one-half miles from Havana. It is to be operated on scrap, as this material is available at \$3.50 to \$5 per ton. The mill is intended primarily to furnish material for the company's fabricating plant, which will be constructed later, to supply the local trade.

Machinery from a plant formerly operated at Cardenas, with some additional from the United States, will make possible a production of 1,000 tons per month. The present equipment consists of the power plant, three shingling furnaces, scrap shears, steam hammers, a 12-in. roughing stand and a 9-in. finishing mill, machine shop, roll department and store houses. The company hopes to have the plant in operation by November 1. The location of the plant is considered ideal, as shipments to all parts of Cuba can be made by either water or rail. This is the first important venture of its kind on the island and its progress will be watched with much interest.—*Iron Age*, New York.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

The directors have declared the regular dividend at 3½% on the preferred stock of this company.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

CAMAGUEY

A stock company has been promoted in Camaguey by the Cattle Breeders' Ass'n for the construction in Camaguey Province of a modern abattoir, including a fertilizer plant, ice-storage house and facilities for handling the by-products. The company has issued stock to the amount of \$2,000,000 common and \$500,000 preferred, all of which has been subscribed for. The financing is being handled by the same group of bankers that promoted the Manati Sugar Mill.

The corner-stone for the main building was laid April 18th. Bids for the buildings have been asked for and the work is to commence about May 18th. The buildings will represent an investment of \$200,000 at the beginning and \$300,000 is to be immediately invested in the purchase of cattle. \$1,000,000 has been set aside on 6% bonds as a guarantee for the financiers. The by-laws of the company are very conservative. Each member of the board of directors must be a preferred stock holder. Shares sold at \$100 and the number of shares is unlimited to one buyer.

The plant will have an initial capacity of 200 head of cattle per day for the Havana and Cuban market consumption. Arrangements have been completed with the Cuba RR. Co. for 12 new refrigerator cars to be built in the U. S. and returned to Cuba by the Key West ferries.

Premiums will be offered by the Breeder's Ass'n to encourage the breeding of better stock of cattle.

This is only a sufficient number of cars to handle the business at the beginning, and other orders for cars will follow when the plant is in full operation. Revenue for the cars to be guaranteed by the Abattoir company to the railroad company until the business is satisfactorily settled. One car of dressed beef equals four cars on the hoof, and the resultant saving in freight will be realized. All livestock formerly shipped from this section to the Havana packers will be killed in the new plant and this saving in handling and loss will be enormous. No competition with the trust is anticipated at present, for only one grade of beef is raised in Cuba at the present—an inferior grade which sells

at about six cents—and the choice cuts of beef and meats are all obtained from the States.

The one best feature of this new venture will be the teaching to Cubans of the great opportunities in the cattle-raising business and will work hand in hand with the Government agricultural station located at Camaguey. The new company is looked upon in Cuba as one of its best investments and a system of training Cubans in the scientific raising of the better grades of cattle will be introduced. They already have the climate and pasture lands and the question of water and irrigation is to receive first attention.

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK

North Coast Exploring Corp., realty on north coast of Cuba, \$10,000; J. L. Feeny, H. E. Reilly, K. E. Heimburger, 43 Exchange Place.

THREE ELECTRIC PLANTS

Petitions have lately been received at the office of the Secretary of Public Works for permission to install electric lighting plants at Santo Domingo and Cartagena in Santa Clara Province, and in La Catalina, Havana.

CUBA RR.

It is reported that the Cuba RR. has placed an additional order for 15 locomotives with the American Locomotive Co.

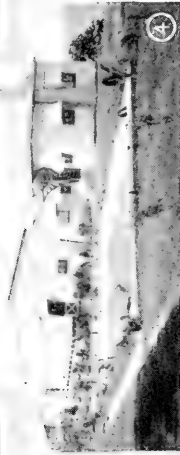
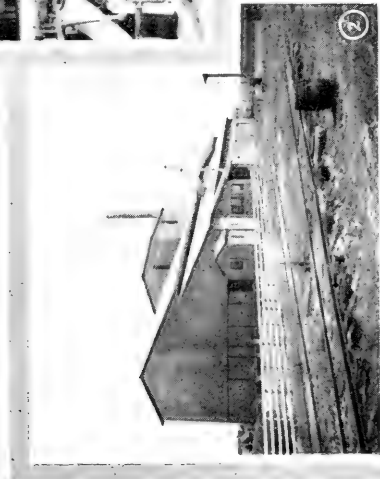
On June 3d the first train was sent over the new branch of the Cuba Railroad from Placetas to Fomento. Ultimately this branch will be continued to Trinidad, and of course will be of immense benefit to this district.

HAVANA CENTRAL RAILROAD

This company is reported as being in the market for 500 20-ton and 50 30-ton flat cars, 100 30-ton box cars and 6 consolidated locomotives.

EXPORTS TO CUBA FROM GREAT BRITAIN

	1913	1914
Linen piece goods.	\$1,051,329	\$870,451



No. 1—Interior of Mill Showing Paper-Making Machine.
 No. 3—Another View of Paper Mill.

No. 2 Paper Mill at Preston.
 No. 4—Showing the Library and Gymnasium for the Employees of the Paper Mill.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AT PRESTON

In conjunction with the making of sugar from cane at Preston another important industry is being conducted successfully in the manufacture of wrapping-paper from the by-product of sugar-cane, bagasse or pulp. The mill has now been in operation for a period of ten months, and in the earlier stages was only operated as an experiment. The work was started in connection with and under the direction of the Wisconsin University Laboratories where the original tests and experimental work was carried on, and the plant at Preston is now in charge of the graduates of this institution. A staff of 25 men is now employed in the mill and four tons of paper is the daily output. The facilities and machinery at present provide only for the manufacture of several grades and weights of wrapping paper. Arrangements are now under way and the required machinery will be added for the manufacture of all grades of paper. The pulp runs about two tons to one of paper.

The buildings are of a sheet metal construction and are built fireproof. In the main building shown herewith three elevations of the floors are used in transferring the pulp to paper. The process of manufacture follows:

The bagasse is carried from the sugar mill in cars to the paper mill, and then conveyed to the top floor of the paper factory; from here it is shovelled to the floor below into "digester" tanks where it is digested or boiled by live steam. The only difference noticeable to a layman in the manufacture of bagasse paper and wood pulp paper is the process of digestion or boiling in order to soften the stock to the desired point at which it can be beaten, and this digesting takes the place of grinding up the wood. The bagasse is transferred from the digesters to beaters and beaten into pulp, when chloride of lime is added to the pulp in the beaters (of which there are four), and when beaten to a sufficient consistency is dropped in pipes to retaining tanks on the floor below. From the retaining tanks the pulp is carried to the paper mill or machine where a quantity of water is added to it to get the thin solution. This thin solution is run over a wire screen and all the water is extracted by means of suction. The paper is then dried on the usual steam drums of a paper mill (steam drums shown in cut.)

Three weights of wrapping paper are manufactured, of which the highest is 80 lbs. In the case of making paper from cane bagasse the necessary grinding is done at the sugar mill in the production of sugar, which eliminates the process of manufacture at the paper mill.

The paper obtained from cane pulp is equal to, if not slightly better, than the paper manufactures from imported kraft stock, and it can be produced and marketed at a price considerably lower than that quoted for kraft paper.

Samples of paper show various colors and a considerable degree of strength. The output is sold in Cuba for local consumption.

The United Fruit Company have constructed very comfortable quarters for the occupancy of the men in charge of the making of paper at Preston. The main building is like a college club and contains small library, gymnasium, etc., and is furnished in keeping with the class of its occupants, and the company is making every effort to make its employees at home and comfortable. The grounds are kept in beautiful condition and overlook the bay of Nipe and include good grass tennis courts, and are modeled after the Cuban fashion with the usual gardens, fountains, etc. Stables with good riding ponies are also among the attractions.

EXPORTS OF JEWELRY FROM U. S. TO CUBA

	<i>Fiscal year ending June 30</i>					<i>9 months ending Mar. 31, 1915</i>
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	
Cuba.....	\$15,387	\$18,724	\$15,927	\$14,139	\$16,370	\$9,735

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

The Cuba Government proposes very extended road improvements through the island for the present year and the views shown herewith are samples of the work undertaken and the modern way they are going about it.



Working on Macadam Road to Cemetery, near Havana.



Street between Rastro & Belascoin—Street now shown was formerly occupied by yards.



New Pavement Havana Streets.

HAVANA

The work of dredging in Havana harbor has been resumed after a period of six months. The dredger is now working at Santa Catalina point, a strata of coral formation which extends for a distance of 600 yards from the shore to the center of the harbor with a depth of two to six feet with the exception of a small channel across the center, which permitted ships to cross at that point, and has been always a menace to navigators. In blasting for the removal of the rocky formation much damage has resulted in the city, which is claimed to be due to a subterranean passage under the city from the bay, and the water is forced through the passage with each charge of dynamite with such force that it rocks the buildings.

HAVANA

Work has been temporarily suspended on the new palace building for the provincial governor of Havana Province. This building, when completed, will be another magnificent type of Spanish architecture, and is situated just off the Prado, near the Malecon, and oppo-

site the large Bock & Co. building. The cost is to be \$1,000,000.

HAVANA

It is announced that work will be resumed on the new Presidential palace as soon as the matter of existing contracts can be disposed of and new agreements entered into. The building of this palace was started during the Gomez administration, but work was stopped when Pres. Menocal took office, and the building was only partly finished. It is to be a palace worthy the name, and is situated in the Prado, opposite the new Gallego Club Building and Opera House.

BRIDGE HAVANA HARBOR

The proposed bridge to connect Havana with Morro Castle is still receiving consideration in Havana. An American engineer is now on the ground taking soundings for its location. The bridge will be of a type of construction similar to our Brooklyn bridge and will offer direct communication with the mainland across the bay from Havana which promises better development for this locality as a suburban district.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS

OBSERVATIONS ON CUBAN CONDITIONS

Conditions on the island have improved very materially in the past three months and the outlook is more hopeful.

There is increased activity on the part of American merchants to find markets in Cuba for their goods and the number of representatives for American business houses visiting Cuba at this time is more noticeable than ever before. The old prejudice against Yankee methods is dying out and Americans are at last learning from experience how to get and hold the foreign trade, and the English and other foreign houses are beginning to realize the competition they are about to face. However, other considerations are necessary to secure foreign markets in addition to a broad and accurate knowledge of the trade conditions; local customs and tastes; the character of the goods demanded; the banking and transportation facilities, the prevailing system of credits, the prompt adjustment of the complaints and suggestions received as to the manner in which our goods destined to Cuba are shipped and packed. The carelessness and indifference which so often characterizes our foreign shipments are well brought out in a letter from an American firm doing business in Cuba. The letter states that sometime ago the firm sent to one of our manufacturing houses an order which was shipped and received in good time, sight draft against bill of lading. When the papers forwarded by the exporter were presented to the Custom House for clearance, the packing list did not conform to the consular bill and neither of the aforesaid with the bill of lading, so it looked as if the importers were trying to get in more goods than the consular bill called for. The letter reads:

"—Of course, our shipment was sidetracked until the authorities found time to reweigh, recheck and classify—heavy demurrage each day accruing. Besides the expense of rehandling this stuff the whole amount of the extra cost was \$90, about 25% of the value of the goods, which we had to pay. Besides this \$90 we lost about \$400 by non-completion of contract. These difficulties, losses of time and money, are due to the carelessness in making out proper shipping papers. We sent to the Louisville house, government receipts with explanation from government authorities why we had these charges to pay, sending them a bill for the amount, feeling that they ought to pay for their mistake. Their reply stated that they could not entertain the idea of paying for trifling clerical mistakes.—"

The letter goes on to state that 75% of their business goes to England, where the merchants understand exporting and that American goods can be shipped by way of Liverpool to Havana for less money than from New York direct.

HAVANA

The Bank of Havana's new building next door to the present quarters of this company in Cuba Street will soon be ready for occupancy. It is a beautiful addition to Havana's already large number of similar types of architecture of Spanish design and will represent an investment of \$100,000.

DELAWARE CORPORATION INCREASES CAPITAL

Capital increases: American Cuban Estates Corporation of New York, from 600,000 to \$20,000,000. This company was first incorporated here May 12, 1915, for the purpose of constructing railroads in the island of Cuba. The incorporators include Alex. F. Garbe, New York; Arthur A. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey-City,

N. J.; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; H. A. Bensham, Oradell, N. J.

U. S. IMPORTS FROM CUBA

	Months of April	10 mos. ended with Apr.
1914.....	\$16,585,826	\$99,677,479
1915.....	26,054,740	138,534,461

U. S. EXPORTS TO CUBA

	Month of April	10 mos. ended with Apr.
1914.....	5,004,572	58,442,061
1915.....	6,464,622	61,480,743

RELAYING STEEL RAILS

James M. Motley of 71 Beaver Street, New York City, is offering for immediate shipment 3,100 tons of relaying steel rails, including the necessary relaying angle bars.

ALL AROUND CUBA

"COMEJON"

There is a most remarkable worm which makes itself felt in Cuban homes and offices, known as the "Comejon." This little worm, not much larger than a small ant, will burrow itself into certain kinds of wood and through paper and fabrics. The greatest damage is done to furniture. When it gets into the wood of a desk it will eat the entire heart or core of the wood, leaving the outside bark untouched like a shell, and the first intimation that the user of that particular desk has of its presence is when any great pressure is brought to bear on the infected part of the desk or chair and it crumbles and falls to bits.

HAVANA

The new money is hardly in circulation and the majority of Cubans have yet to see any of it, which makes it easy for the counterfeiters. Already a possibly good imitation of the silver dollar piece has been passed on the unwary. It is stated that the coin is slightly smaller than the legitimate one, and not being composed of silver it does not ring true. Samples of the counterfeit are in the hands of the treasury and the secret police, and efforts are now being made to discover the coiners before they have had time to circulate their spurious money throughout the island.

MONUMENT TO T. ESTRADA PALMA

A popular subscription has been started in the city of Santiago de Cuba to raise a sum of money which will be used to build a monument to the memory of T. Estrada Palma, first President of the Republic. The proposed monument will be situated in the city of Santiago. The committee in charge have already made a request to the municipal authorities to designate a place where the statue will be located.

AQUEDUCT FOR JARUCO

A commission of citizens from Jaruco has had an interview with the President on the necessity of completing their aqueduct before the heavy rains make the ordinary river water muddy.

CONVENT OF SANTA CATALINA

The old convent of Santa Catalina on O'Reilly St., in Havana, is celebrating the anniversary of this saint's death by the ringing of its bells at intervals of every 30 minutes for periods of 24 hours. This event happens once each year and to the visiting tourist is the cause of happy reminders of the beginning of another New Year.

The contract for the statue to be erected to the memory of T. Estrada Palma at Santiago has been awarded to Señor Ugo Luisi. The statue will cost \$5,000.

GUANABOCCA

A REMARK OF A RECENT VISITOR TO CUBA

"It is a good sign to see the large number of clean cut young men employed in the different government departments at Havana, and it is becoming more and more important that they have a knowledge of English. The number of Americans and other foreigners in the departments is also very striking."

Work will soon commence on the proposed street railway connecting with Cabanas and Morro Castle, which points are on the opposite side of the bay from Havana. This will provide better facilities for reaching Morro from Havana and in connection with the "Luz" ferries to the town of Regla and rail from Regla to Guanabocoa will give the much needed communication between Havana and the opposite shore.

SANTIAGO AQUEDUCT

The question of the cost of an adequate aqueduct system for Santiago de Cuba has been estimated at a total of \$6,074,000. The time for its construction would require three years.

BRAZIL'S SUGAR CROP, 1914-1951

It is estimated that the sugar crop for the season ending September, 1915, will amount to 1,800,000 bags.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Louisiana State University Catalog of 1915—
Baton Rouge, La.

It is interesting to note that in the Department of Agriculture, a sugar experiment station is devoted to the study of the production of sugar cane and its manufacture into sugar.

Year Book of United States Department of Agriculture, 1914.

This volume contains the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, and also many articles on a great variety of subject written by the various experts of the Department of Agriculture. These articles are handsomely illustrated. The volume also includes statistical tables of great value.

FLORIDA

At Florida, on the main line of the Cuba railroad, big improvements are under way in the building of new houses and much new land is being cleared and planted in cane. This follows the proposed building of two new sugar mills at this point. Additional railroad facilities in new sidings have been added.

Near Florida, while clearing ground recently, the fire spread across the railroad tracks and burned about 45 acres of sugar cane before it was extinguished.

At Céspedes much activity is shown in the large log shipments. Miles and miles of fine logs of mahogany and cedar can be seen alongside the railroad tracks and loading in cars for shipment. There is also a saw mill located here for the preparing of railroad cross ties for the Cuba Company.

GASPAR

At and near Gaspar, on the main line of the Cuba Railroad, much land is being cleared and prepared for the planting of new sugar cane. Not much development is noted otherwise in the line of new buildings, etc.

JOVELLANOS

At Jovellanos the United Rys. have a newly completed station which is one of the best along the line. It is used as a junction point and serves for both branches of the road at this point.

NEW SUGAR CENTRAL

It is reported that the Central "Vertientes" has placed a contract for a new central to be located near Florida. The new central will be named "Agramonte," and it is specified that the new mill will be ready for operation before the first day of January, 1916. The new central will be connected by rail with the main line of the Cuba Railroad Company.

At the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, held at Memphis, Tenn., recently, the President, Mr. T. I. Hickman, in the course of his address, had this to say in regard to the need of foreign trade:

"A great deal has been said about the necessity of securing more foreign trade. We ought to do a much larger business with Cuba and South America—though the main trouble with the South American trade at present seems to be a lack of knowledge as to exactly what they want (so that we can go ahead and make it for them); and the necessity of formulating some plan whereby we could carry their accounts for the long periods which Germany and England have heretofore done, or to finance these accounts in such way as we could handle them. With reference to this South American trade, we are as yet touching only the countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea (where our trade is increasing somewhat), but of Argentine and Brazil we know scarcely anything, and the business in these two countries ought to be a very important matter to us."

Recent shipments to Cuba by The Spray Engineering Company, of 52 Broadway, New York City, have been as follows:

(These are water cooling spray ponds and designed for cooling condenser water in sugar centrals).

One plant with a capacity of 3,000 gallons per minute, designed for the Mapos Sugar Company, Saneti Spiritus, Santa Clara.

Three plants, each with a capacity of 4,000 gals. per minute, which have been shipped to Central Ermita at Arroyo Pedro, Central Florida at Florida and Central Palma at Palma Soriano.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for *The Cuba Review*, by Willett & Gray, New York

Our last Review for this magazine was dated May 10th, 1915.

At that date, Centrifugal sugar of 96° test was quoted at 3 5-Sc. per lb., cost and freight, and 4.64c. per lb., duty paid. Today's market quotation is 3 7-Sc. cost and freight, 4.89c. duty paid.

During the time from May 10th to June 7th, the course of the market quotations has been as follows: May 10th, 4.64c.; 11th, 4.77c.; 12th, 4.89c.; from the 12th to 18th, steady at 4.89c.; 19th, 4.83c.; 20th, 4.89c.; from 20th to 27th, steady at 4.89c.; 28th, 4.95c.; from 28th to June 4th, steady at 4.95c.; June 7, 4.89c. per lb.

It will be noted that the month shows an improvement in prices from 4.64c. to 4.95c., or 31c. per 100 lbs., and that quotations have been much more steady and without the frequent fluctuations noted in previous months.

This result has been reached largely by the fact that cable advices received by ourselves from Java on May 26th reported that unseasonable weather so far was preventing expected arrivals of sugar crop at shipping ports.

The importance of this announcement is in the fact that Great Britain, to a large extent, is dependent on the Java white sugars already purchased from the present crop, to help out her consumption of refined sugar, and this delay in shipments necessitates the Government to come to the United States markets for increased quantities of refined sugar.

Purchases of refined here for export to Great Britain and France during recent weeks, exceed 100,000 tons at prices from 4.50c. to 4.70c. per lb. cash, in bond, free on board New York and New Orleans.

Also purchases of centrifugal sugars in Cuba for Europe have been made to some extent up to 3.75c. per lb., free on board Cuba ports.

These foreign purchases have no doubt tended to sustain prices above the former normal value quoted as 3¾c. cost and freight, 4.77c. duty paid, in spite of the fact that the visible production of the Cuba crop, to end of May, has increased to within 71,510 tons of the visible at corresponding date last year, and as 82 centrals continue working, notwithstanding continued reports of generally unfavorable weather, against 30 working last year and 60 in 1913 at corresponding date, it is becoming evident that the final crop estimates of Cuban exports must be increased.

It is possible that the crop may yet reach our own estimate of 2,600,000 tons, made in October, 1914, and still unchanged.

Naturally the high prices obtaining for sugar, and the unusually large profits to planters resulting, is an inducement to continue grinding even under ordinary unfavorable weather conditions.

The shadow over the future of the United States in its relations to Germany still remains in evidence, and the final outcome, is as difficult as ever, to forecast. There are no indications of peace prospects in any direction, and if none appear during the next few months, there is good reason to expect another crop season of high prices for sugar.

As to refined sugar for local consumption, the price has been able to be advanced from 6.00c. less 2%, to 6.10c. less 2%, by reason of the increased foreign demand helping to take care of the surplus production in instances.

In the case of the Federal refinery, however, the company announced on June 2d as follows: viz., "For shipment as soon as possible, we will allow withdrawals against contracts or accept new business basis 5.85c. Raw market and general situation is strong and fully warrants the higher prices. We make this move solely to protect our trade, offsetting competitors' long time delay contracts." On the 4th the Federal further announced that all withdrawals will take the original contract price, and that the concession to 5.85c. regular terms has been discontinued.

Other refiners made no change from 6.10c. less 2% list price, and 6.00c. less 2% selling price. The custom has grown up this season, of refiners booking at one time as much sugar for future

deliveries as the refined buyers of the country will take, and then advancing list prices 10c. per 100 lbs. Naturally, but little new business comes to refiners until the former contracts are withdrawn. At the present time, in instances, these booked contracts extend to cover deliveries, to close proximity, to the time when the domestic beet crops of refined will be ready to offer on the market, and as this beet crop this season promises to exceed any previous crop in history, it would seem that recognition of it, and its ultimate effect on prices near the close of the present campaign year and the beginning of the next crop in Cuba must be taken into account before very long.

There seems to us little reason for the expectation of more than a comparative small advance and no "boom" in prices of any important size.

The British Government still keeps control of its sugar supplies, but the change made recently in the British Ministry may possibly open the way for the return of supplying the sugar to commercial sources as in normal times, which, perhaps would be of advantage to prices through competition of importers. One analysis of Great Britain's sugar condition up to May 1, 1915, shows stocks at that time to be 149,800 tons refined, and 193,300 tons raws. The consumption of May estimated at 80,000 tons refined, and 80,000 tons raws, would leave a balance June 1st of 69,800 tons refined, and 113,300 tons raws, not counting imports of May. For importation during May and thereafter, Great Britain has secured sugar in Cuba and the West Indies, including San Domingo, as well as Brazil, the Argentine and a few other countries, to be followed later by Java and Mauritius.

With all these countries to be supplied from, it would seem that Great Britain is well supplied, with raw sugars at least, but nevertheless, when Cubas decline to a reasonably low price, the English Government purchases further supplies.

The Coffee Exchange Sugar Department continues active from day to day in its dealings in sugar futures, frequently reaching 4,000 tons and occasionally 6,000 tons. The largest single day during this review, was May 12th, 9,900 tons; the smallest day, May 15, 450 tons.

The closing quotations June 5th, were July, 3.97c., September, 4.15c., October, 4.18c.

New York, June 7th, 1915.

WILLETT & GRAY.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última revista para esta publicación estaba fechada el 10 de mayo de 1915, en cuyo período el azúcar centrífugo polarización 96° se cotizaba á 3½¢. la libra costo y flete, y 4.64c. la libra derechos pagados. La cotización del mercado hoy es 3⅞¢. costo y flete (4.89c. derechos pagados).

Durante el período de mayo 10 á junio 7 el curso de las cotizaciones del mercado ha sido como sigue: El 10 de mayo, 4.64c.; el 11, 4.77c.; el 12, 4.89c.; del 12 al 18, estable á 4.89c.; el 19, 4.83c.; el 20, 4.89c.; del 20 al 27, estable á 4.89c.; el 28, 4.95c.; del 28 al 4 de junio, estable á 4.95c.; el 7 de junio, 4.89c. la libra.

Se observará que el mes muestra una mejoría en los precios de 4.64c. á 4.95c., 0.31c. las 100 libras, y que las cotizaciones han sido mucho más estables y sin las frecuentes fluctuaciones observadas en previos meses. Se ha obtenido este resultado en gran parte á causa de que por los avisos que hemos recibido de Java en 26 de mayo se notificaba que hasta esa fecha el tiempo desfavorable impedía la esperada llegada de azúcar á los puertos de embarque.

La importancia de este aviso se cifra en el hecho de que la Gran Bretaña depende en gran manera de los azúcares blancos ya comprados de la actual cosecha en ayuda de su consumo de azúcar refinado, y esta demora en los embarques hace que el Gobierno tenga que acudir á los mercados de los Estados Unidos en busca de mayores cantidades de azúcar refinado.

Las compras aquí de azúcar refinado para exportar á la Gran Bretaña y á Francia durante semanas recientes pasan de 100,000 toneladas, á precios de 4.50c. á 4.70c. la libra pago al contado, en depósito, libre á bordo Nueva York y Nueva Orleans.

Asimismo se han hecho compras de azúcares centrífugos de alguna consideración en Cuba para Europa hasta 3.75c. la libra libre á bordo en puertos de Cuba.

Estas compras para el extranjero indudablemente han influido á que se sostengan los precios sobre el precio anterior normal cotizado de $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. costo y flete (4.77c. derechos pagados), á pesar de que la visible producción de la zafra de Cuba hasta el fin de mayo ha aumentado á unas 71,510 toneladas de lo que fué la zafra visible en igual fecha el año pasado, y como 82 centrales continúan trabajando, á pesar de continuados avisos de un tiempo desfavorable en general, contra 30 centrales que trabajaron el año pasado, y 60 en 1913 en la misma fecha, se está haciendo evidente que los cálculos de peritos cubanos respecto á la zafra final han de aumentar.

Es posible que dicha zafra llegue aún á nuestro propio cálculo de 2,600,000 toneladas, cálculo hecho en octubre de 1914 y aún sin cambiar.

Naturalmente, los altos precios obtenidos por el azúcar y por consiguiente las grandes y no acostumbradas ganancias que dejan á los plantadores, es un aliciente para que continúen la molienda aun bajo condiciones desfavorables del tiempo.

La nube que se cierne sobre el futuro de los Estados Unidos en su relación con Alemania aún permanece en evidencia, y es difícil prever cuál será el resultado final. No hay indicios de paz en ninguna dirección, y si no se presenta algún síntoma favorable durante los próximos meses, hay buenos motivos para esperar otra estación azucarera de altos precios.

En cuanto al azúcar refinado para el consumo local, ha sido posible aumentar el precio de 6.00c. menos 2% á 6.10c. menos 2%, á causa de que el aumento de la demanda del extranjero ha contribuido á hacerse cargo de la producción sobrante en algunos casos.

En el caso de la refinería Federal, sin embargo, la compañía anunció el 2 de junio lo siguiente: "Para el embarque tan pronto como sea posible, concederemos recogidas contra contratos ó aceptaremos nuevas transacciones bajo la base de 5.85c. El mercado de azúcares crudos y la situación en general son fuertes y justifican completamente los precios altos. Damos este paso solamente para proteger nuestro comercio, contrarrestando los contratos por largo tiempo demorados de los competidores." El día 4 la compañía Federal anunció ulteriormente que todas las recogidas serían bajo el precio original de contrato, y que la concesión regular de 5.85c. no continuaba ya.

Otros refinadores no hicieron cambio alguno de 6.10c. menos 2% y 6.00c. menos 2% del precio de venta. Esta estación se ha hecho por costumbre el que los refinadores contraten de una vez tanto azúcar para entregar en el futuro como tomen los compradores de azúcar refinado del país, aumentando entonces los precios listados 10 cts. las 100 libras. Naturalmente, los refinadores consiguen muy pocos negocios hasta que se recogen los contratos anteriores. Al presente, en algunos casos, dichos contratos comprenden las entregas hasta muy cerca de la fecha en que el azúcar refinado de la cosecha de remolacha del país esté lista para ofrecerse en el mercado, y como esta cosecha de remolacha promete exceder esta estación toda otra cosecha anterior de que se tenga conocimiento, parece que el reconocer esto y su efecto final en los precios al finalizar la actual campaña azucarera del año y el principio de la nueva zafra de Cuba son cosas que habrá que tener en cuenta antes de que pase mucho tiempo.

Nos parece que hay pocos motivos para esperar otra cosa sino una pequeña alza comparativamente, y no "auge" en los precios que tenga importancia alguna.

El Gobierno Británico aún está hecho cargo de las existencias de azúcar, pero el cambio que ha tenido lugar recientemente en el Gabinete Británico es posible que expedito el camino para que el azúcar vuelva á los conductos comerciales como en tiempos normales, lo cual tal vez sería ventajoso para el aumento de precios por la competencia de los importadores. Un análisis del estado del azúcar en la Gran Bretaña hasta el primero de mayo de 1915 muestra que las existencias en esa fecha eran 149,800 toneladas del refinado, y 193,300 toneladas del crudo. El consumo en mayo, calculado en 80,000 toneladas del refinado y 80,000 toneladas del crudo, dejaría un balance el primero de junio de 69,800 toneladas del refinado y 113,300 toneladas del crudo, sin contar las importaciones de mayo. Para la importación durante mayo y más adelante, la Gran Bretaña ha conseguido azúcar en Cuba y en las Antillas, incluyendo Santo Domingo, así como en el Brasil, la Argentina y otros cuantos países, que se seguirá más tarde por Java y la isla Mauricio.

Con todos estos países para surtirse de azúcar, parece ser que la Gran Bretaña está bien surtida por lo menos de azúcar crudo, pero sin embargo aunado los azúcares de Cuba descinden á un precio bajo razonable, el Gobierno Inglés compra mayores existencias.

El Departamento de la Bolsa del Café continúa activo de día en día en sus transacciones de azúcar para el futuro, con frecuencia llegando á 4,000 toneladas y ocasionalmente á 6,000 toneladas. Las transacciones más grandes en un solo día durante esta reseña fueron el 12 de mayo, ascendiendo á 9,900 toneladas; el día de menores transacciones fué el 15 de mayo, con 450 toneladas.

Las cotizaciones de clausura el 5 de junio fueron, para julio, 3.97c., para septiembre, 4.15c., y para octubre, 4.18c.

WILLETT & GRAY.

Nueva York, 7 de junio de 1915.

NEW SUGAR CENTRALS

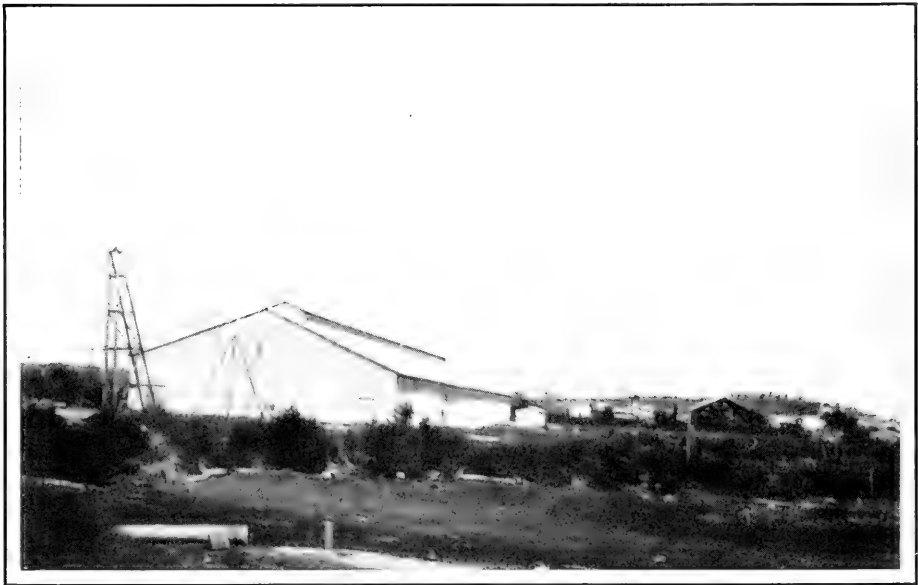
The Compania Azurera de Florida is building a new sugar mill at Florida, in Camaguey Province, on the main line of the Cuba Railroad, with a capacity of 200,000 bags, and will be ready for grinding next season.

At Cespedes, in Camaguey Province, the old sugar mill belonging to Antonio Perez is being remodeled and will have added facilities for 50,000 bags ready for grinding next season.

It is reported that the plantation El Miradero at Bayamo has been sold, and it is thought that a large sugar central to be known as "El Miradero" will be located there.

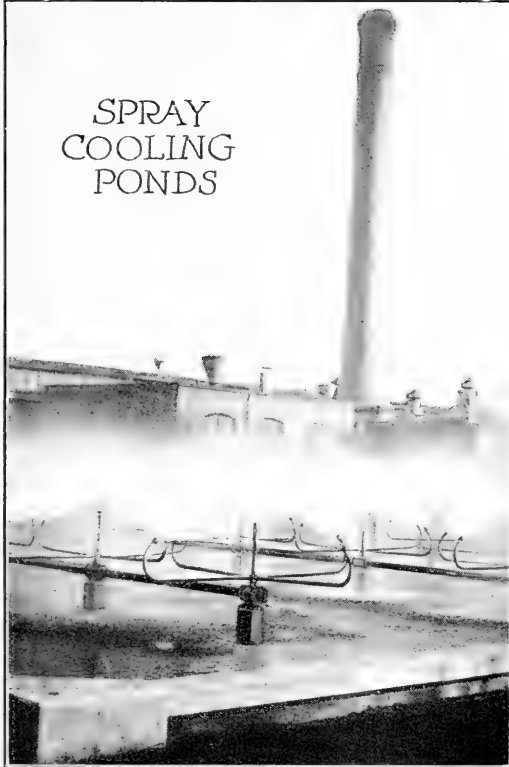
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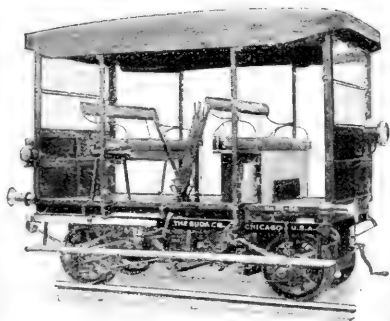
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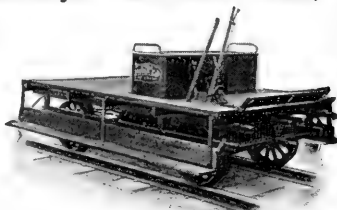
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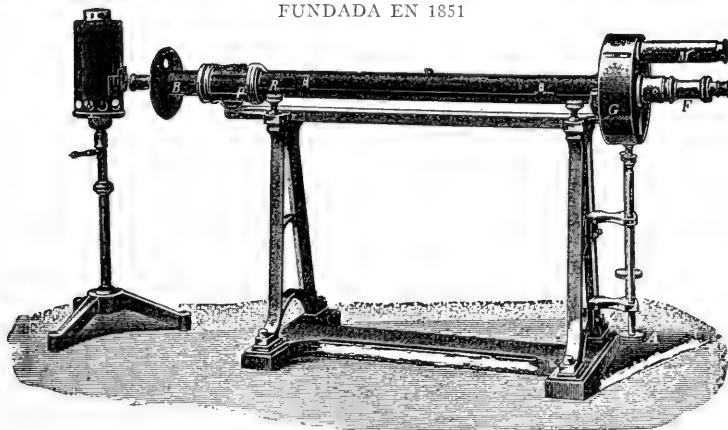
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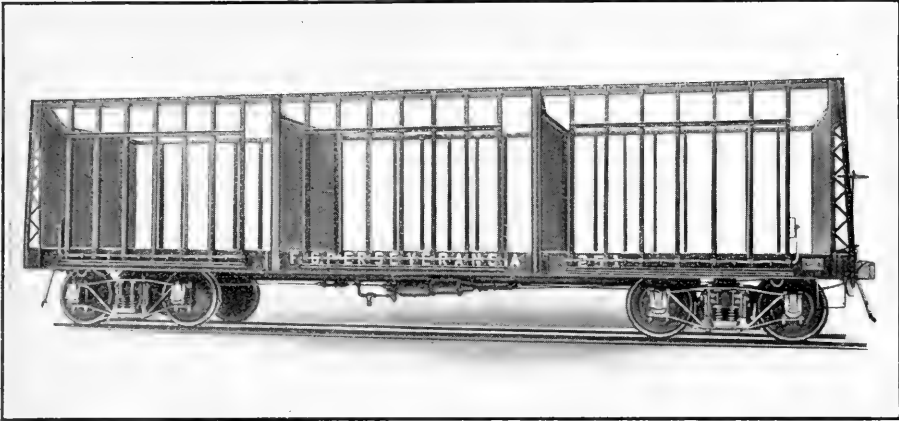
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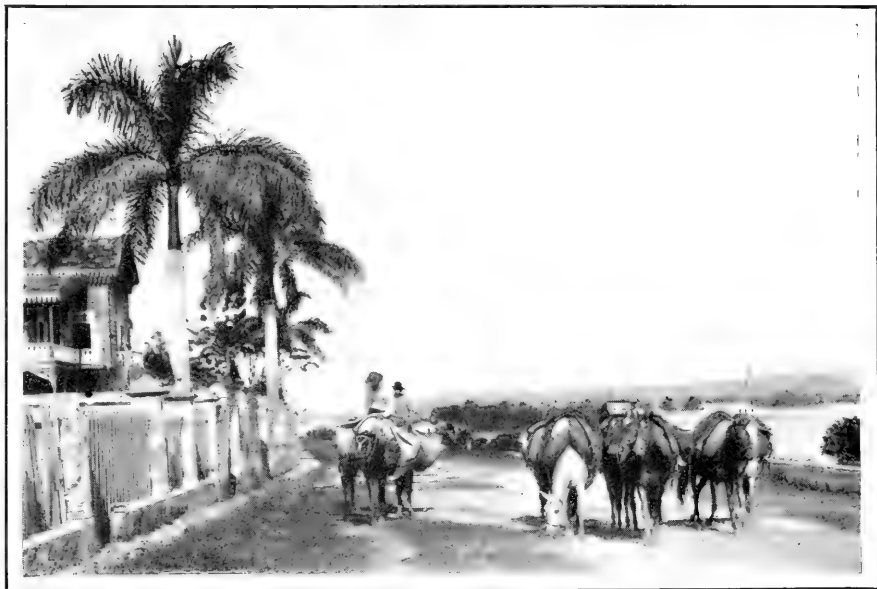
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*S.S. Paloma carries no passengers.

Antilla, Nipe Bay, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre and Gibara

FREIGHT ONLY

S.S. MUNWOOD - - July 14 S.S. MUNDALE - - July 28

For Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua and Caibarien.

MOBILE—CUBA SERVICE

FREIGHT ONLY

S.S. KAREN - Havana - - - - - July 2
 S.S. FREDNES - Havana-Matanzas-Sagua - - - - July 9
 S.S. KAREN - Havana - - - - - July 16
 S.S. FREDNES - Havana-Matanzas-Cardenas - - - July 23
 A STEAMER Caibarien-Cienfuegos-Guantanamo-Santiago July 27
 S.S. KAREN - Havana - - - - - July 30

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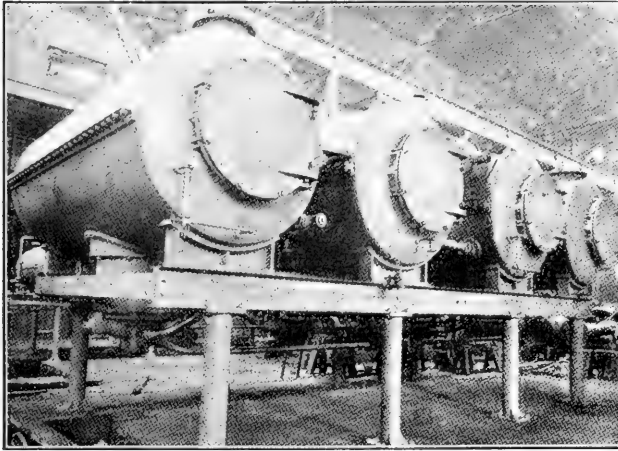
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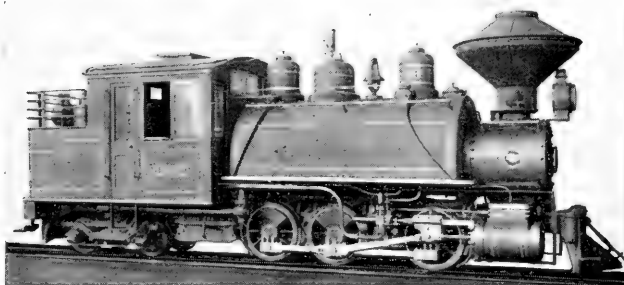
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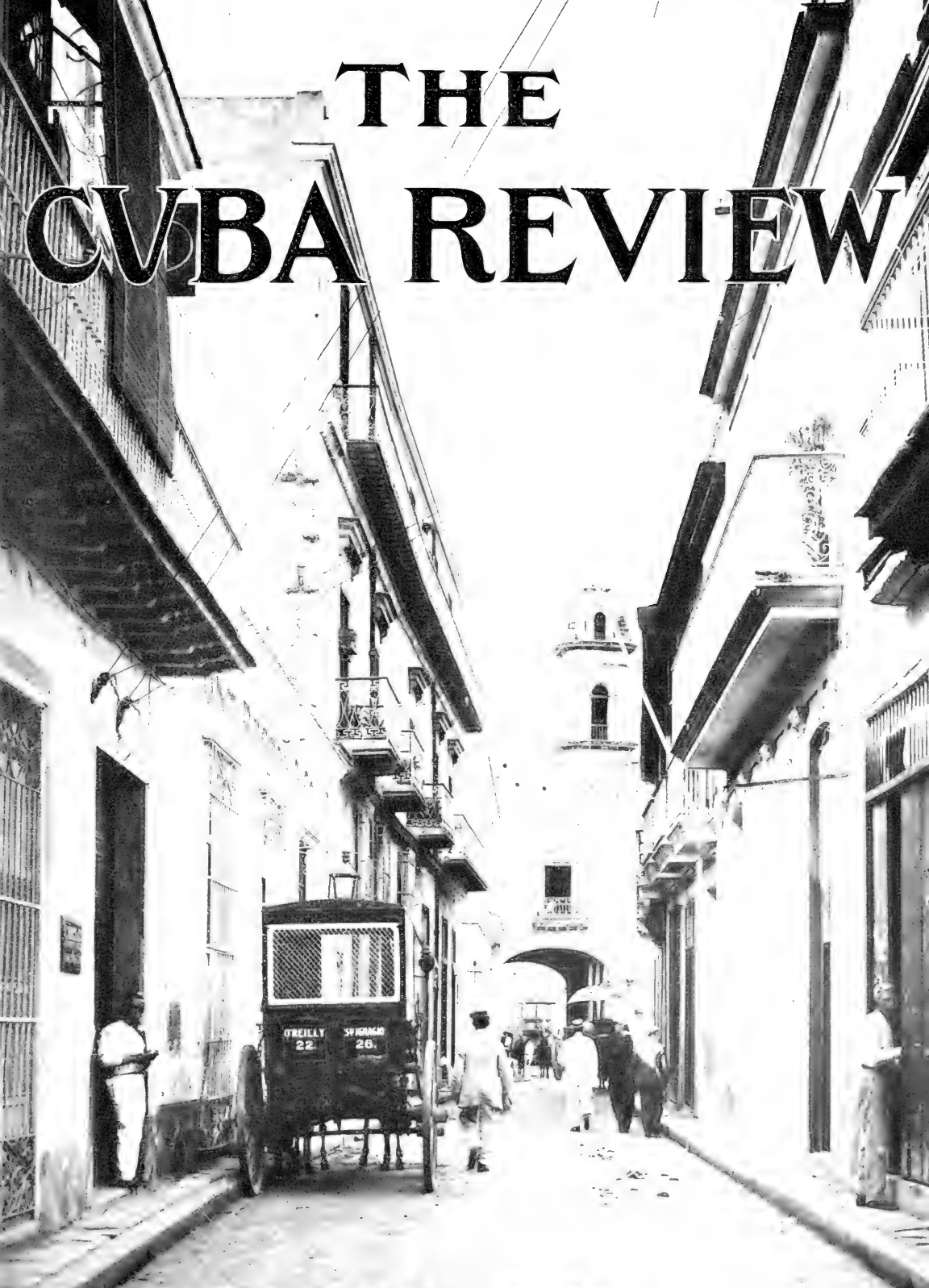
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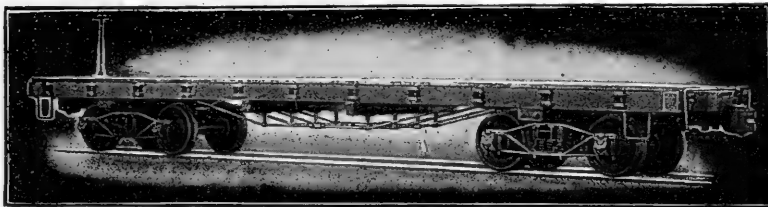
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TELEGRAPHIC MARKET ADVICES FURNISHED

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

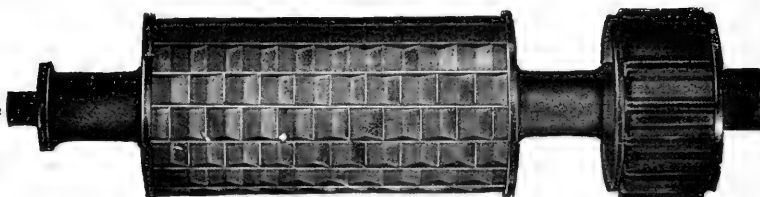
	Page		Page
American Car & Foundry Company.....	39	Motley, James M.....	2
Atlantic Basin Iron Works.....	39	Munro, John & Son.....	42
Baldwin Locomotive Works.....	44	Newell Manufacturing Co.....	4
Barranco, A.P.....	4	Ramapo Iron Works.....	3
Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.....	42	Rohlig & Co.....	39
Buda Company.....	36	Royal Bank of Canada.....	40
Cabana, M. J.....	42	Ruiz, P. & Bros.....	40
Connell, James S. & Son.....	37	Schaefer Brewing Co., The F. & M.....	42
De Bea, Sobrinos & Co.....	42	Snare and Triest Co., The.....	42
Eimer & Amend.....	38	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., The.....	44
Gelats, N. & Company.....	40	Trust Company of Cuba, The.....	40
Haddad, S. F.....	42	Turnure, Lawrence & Co.....	38
Hammond Iron Works.....	4	United Railways of Havana, The.....	41
Holbrook Towing Line.....	3	Upmann, H. & Co.....	40
Home Industry Iron Works.....	39	Walker, James & Co., Ltd.....	2
Kensington Copper and Machine Works.....	37	Weill, Daniel.....	42
Link-Belt Co.....	2	Willett & Gray.....	3
McDonald, John W.....	42	Yule & Munro.....	42

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AUGUSTINE P. BARRANCO*Counsellor at Law***Laws of Spanish-American Countries**76 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

of the boiling, curing and finishing the sugar; and Part III treats of the materials employed in the manufacture. Dr. Geerligs is a recognized authority in regard to the science of sugar manufacture and is the author of many other well known technical works.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Practical White Sugar Manufacture by H. C. Prinsen Geerligs Ph.D. Published by Norman Rodgers, London, England. Price 12s 6d net.

This volume is a treatise on the manufacture of plantation white sugar directly from the sugar cane, an operation which naturally attracts great interest at the present time. In the introduction Dr. Geerligs points out that the manufacture of this grade of white sugar is far from being a modern invention, and he sketches in an interesting manner the history of the earliest forms of white sugar production. The book discusses exhaustively the various methods of producing white sugar directly from the cane. Part I is devoted to the clarification of cane juice; Part II treats

CHANGE IN MATANZAS FIRM

The dissolution of the partnership of Sobrinos de Bea y Ca., and the formation of a new partnership which will take over the assets and liabilities has been announced. The new firm will be known as Sobrinos de Bea y Ca., S. en C., of which the members are: Silent Partner, Pedro Bea y Urquijo; Managers, Messrs. Pedro Pablo and Juan Jose Urquiza y Bea, Jose M. Ibarrola and Pedro Bea y Cirarruista.

ORDER FOR RAILS

The Lackawanna Steel Co. has received an order from the Cuba Railroad Co. for 7,000 tons of steel rails for immediate delivery.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

Vol. XIII

JULY, 1915

No. 8

Contents of This Number

	Page
The Cover Page—St. Ignacio Street, Havana. (Courtesy The American Photo Company).	
Frontispiece—Grand Staircase, Gallego Club, Havana. (Courtesy Harris Bros. Co.)	6
All Around Cuba:	
Dr. Laines' Residence, Vedado	29
Firemen's Union	11
Havana Water Supply	28
Isle of Pines Marble	11
La Gloria Notes	11
Matanzas Street Car Company	11
New Port, Casanova	11
Palmira	28
Shortage of Water in Camaguey	28
View of Dubroccq Wharf, Matanzas	28
Billiard Room, Gallego Club, Havana (Illustration)	27
Boy Scouts in Cuba (Illustrated)	26
By-Products of Sugar Manufacture. By C. W. Hines	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Cuban Commercial Matters:	
Chamber of Commerce, Camaguey	30
Declared Exports, Cuba to United States	31
5% Clause Underwood Tariff Law	30
New Incorporations	19
Prevailing Prices Cuban Securities	19
Tare Regulations for Burlap Wrappers	30
Traffic Receipts of Cuban Railroads	18
Cuban Government Matters:	
Commercial Treaty	8
Homes for Veterans	8
Modus Vivendi with Spain	8
More Lighthouses	8
Pan American Conference	7
Post Office Matters	8
Pure Food and Drug Law	8
San Francisco Exposition	8
Cuba's Progress as Shown by Recent Statistics	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26
Importations of Cuban Hardwoods, London	36
Making Cuba's New Coinage (Illustrated)	8, 10
New Sugar Central	32
New Sugar Mill, Guantanamo Valley	35
Publications Received	1, 40
Service and Tests of 3-inch Wire Cable	32
Sugar Review (English)	33, 34
Sugar Review (Spanish)	34, 35



Grand Staircase, Gallego Club, Havana.—Courtesy Harris Brothers Company.

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XIII

JULY, 1915

NUMBER 8

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The Cuban delegation called attention to the fact that the commercial relations between the United States and Cuba were very close, 81% of Cuba's exports going to the United States and 53% of Cuba's imports coming from the United States. The beneficial effects of the Reciprocity Treaty in force since 1903 were considered as contributing to the present state of trade between the two countries. It was however pointed out that when Cuban sugar is admitted free to the United States, Cuba will no longer enjoy a preferential position in regard to other sugar producing countries. The extension of American banking facilities to Cuba as a result of the European War was noted.

The results of the committee conferences included additional recommendations affecting trade relations, as limited by the high duty in this country on Cuban tobacco and the change in the bearing of the Reciprocity Treaty under our latest tariff law; transportation, in which it was suggested that Cuba be made a port of call for steamships plying between North and South Americas; parcel post established on a basis to allow for the importation of cigars; extension of credits; proper commercial representation on the part of agents and traveling salesmen representing American houses in Cuba; the cooperation of diplomatic and consular officers in both countries in maintaining standards and statistical data; fuller commercial information

respecting the two countries; uniformity of commercial laws; and the establishment of some kind of machinery for the arbitration of commercial disputes.

The eighteen committees of American members, one of which was appointed to confer with each of the foreign delegation, have been made permanent bodies to study and improve relations with each Latin American republic.

Permanent Group Committee for Cuba

Brown, F. Q. Chairman, Redmond & Co.,
New York.

Fuller, Paul, Coudert Bros., New York.

Harrison, Fairfax, Pres., Southern Railway
Co., Washington, D. C.

Taylor, G. C. Pres., American Express Co.,
New York, N. Y.

Speyer, James, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Balance Sheet for the fiscal year 1913-1914 shows a total sum spent of \$12,389,444. Of this sum \$2,610,686.31 was expended in paving and drainage for Havana; \$600,000 on bridges throughout the island; \$613,533.72 for road repair outside of Havana; and \$348,244.42 was spent for harbor and river improvements.

President Menocal has appointed Sr. Amando Andre Director of Commerce.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

COMMERCIAL TREATY

The Cuban Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has reported to the Secretary of State that in his estimation great benefits would result through a commercial treaty with the Argentine Republic. Cuban tobacco has a large sale in the Argentine.

Dr. Enrique Barnet has been designated by President Menocal to represent the Sanitary Department at the San Francisco Exposition and to gather information, especially as to the most modern methods of dairy management, and other matters of importance.

MORE LIGHTHOUSES NEEDED

Owing to the great increase of maritime traffic within recent years, more lighthouses are needed for the Cuban coasts, and the department in charge of lighthouses is bringing the matter before Congress with a view to obtaining an appropriation to build several more lighthouses in order that this maritime traffic may have proper protection.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW

It is stated that Cuba's need of a Pure Food and Drug Law has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of State. Under existing conditions it is thought that many harmful preparations, canned food, etc., that cannot be sold in the United States are disposed of in Cuba. It is considered highly desirable that the Cuban consumers of food stuffs should have the same protection as is accorded to the consumers in the United States.

MODUS VIVENDI WITH SPAIN

It is reported that Congress has been requested to establish a Modus Vivendi with Spain in order that there may be an increased sale of Cuban tobacco, and the tobacco growers benefit thereby.

Captain Ramon Fonts of the Cuban Army was the winner of the fencing tournament recently held at the San Francisco Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

The exhibition of the Cuban Sanitary Department at the Fair has been honored by the award of grand prize for the exhibit of hygiene, and also gold, bronze and silver medals to the various officials connected with the work. The prizes will be formally presented later.

A proposal has been made in the Cuban Senate with a view to presenting a bill for the consideration of the Cuban Congress for the nationalization of all the railroads of Cuba.

HOMES FOR VETERANS

A bill has been presented to the Cuban Congress providing for the establishment of a home for veterans in each of the six provinces of Cuba. The bill would authorize a credit of \$130,000 for the construction of these homes, which would care for the infirm and needy soldiers who fought for the liberation of Cuba.

POST OFFICE MATTERS

Owing to the extension of the postal and telegraphic services the expenses of the Cuban post office will be increased, it is thought to the extent of \$327,000, annually.

The officer in charge of immigration at Santiago de Cuba reports an attempt to bring in sixteen Haytians without immigration inspection. These sixteen were stowaways in the schooner arriving from Hayti, and a fine of \$8,000 has been imposed on the vessel for the attempted violation of immigration laws.


It is reported that the Cuban Legation at Vera Cruz, Mexico, will be investigated by the Cuban Secretary of State, as serious charges have been brought against the legation.

It is reported that some counterfeit dollars of the new Cuban currency have been found in circulation at Antilla, Nipe Bay.



MAKING CUBA'S NEW COINAGE.

The Philadelphia *Record* has an interesting article on the manufacture of the Cuban coins now in progress at the Philadelphia Mint, which is in part as follows:

Gold, silver and nickel money has just been rolling out of the Philadelphia Mint in kegs during the past six months to be carried off for shipment to Cuba. The coins have been leaving the local money-making establishment at the rate of \$400,000 worth a week. 

For the first time in its history, Cuba has money that is strictly her own. Before the war Spanish gold, silver and copper money, French gold, especially the Louis or 20-franc piece, and American money of all kinds circulated. Since American money has been the official currency all public dues being payable in Uncle Sam's coins and notes. Under the act of Congress designating the new Cuban system the American money is declared to be still legal tender. There is about \$40,000,000 in United States money in circulation in Cuba, and to replace it with Cuban cash would be too great a financial undertaking at the present time. With the new coins so far in circulation about 20% of the transactions of the island are in the native money, the United States currency being employed to the extent of the 80%.

Ever since the coinage of the Cuban pieces was started the work has been looked after for the Republic by Eduardo I. Montouliou, sent here as a special commissioner. Only 31 years old, the commissioner is one of the bright men of the island who are largely identified with its upbuilding. He is deputy chief engineer of sewer and paving work in the Department of Public Works at Havana, and is connected with the Bureau of Metallurgy of that department. Mr. Montouliou is a graduate of Harvard; in fact he was the youngest graduate in engineering up to the time he left college, he being 20 years old then. A most interesting story about how Cuba came to adopt a new money system was told by him.

"While the American money was used as legal tender there was so much Spanish and French currency, especially gold, employed in paying house rents and other private bills that exchanging of money was made a constant necessity," said Commissioner Montouliou. "In Havana the exchanges are as numerous on street corners as drug stores in the United States. One never knew under the old way how much money he really had in his pocket, as his capital depended on the rates charged by the exchangers. An American dollar has been worth as much as \$1.40 in Spanish money. At present the price is \$1.01. The rate has been going up and down between those amounts.

"Finally the people became convinced that they should have some definite system as long as they could not have all American money, there being too much sentiment remaining for the Spanish and French currency. A year ago Representative Alberto Sanchez Junco, one of the wealthiest men and the owner of the second largest sugar plantation on the island, introduced in Congress a bill that called for a complete monetary system based on the gold standard and having as the unit the peso, with the same weight and fineness as the United States gold dollar."

There are being coined in the present operation at the Mint here \$5 gold coins, called the Cinco pesos, to the amount of \$4,000,000, also \$2,000,000 worth of \$4 gold pieces, while later there are to be made \$20, \$10, \$4, \$2 and \$1 gold coins. There will be only a few thousand of the \$2 and \$1 pieces struck off, just enough to meet the requirements of the act of Congress and not for general circulation. The \$4 pieces are to take the place of the French Louis, used as a basis in a great many transactions. About \$6,000,000 worth of silver money is to be coined, the largest piece being the peso, equal to the dollar of the United States. Other silver denominations are 40, 20 and 10 centavos or cents, the Latin Union scale, on which all Spanish money is based.

There are also being turned out \$1,000,000 worth of 5, 2 and 1-cent nickel coins. No copper money has been provided for. It is planned that the Spanish and French money be eliminated as soon as possible, in order that the island's monetary system shall be greatly simplified.

Most of the natives of Cuba received the introduction of the new money gracefully. It was started in circulation through the payment of 5% of wages of Government employees and quantities were sent to offices and banks throughout the island. According to Commissioner Montoulieu, the people who seemed to take the most pleasure in the new money were Spaniards, whose money was about to be retired. Immediately upon the introduction of the bright coins sets of them to the value of about \$30,000 were sent post haste to friends in Spain.

One Spaniard, however, showed his displeasure at great cost to him. A Cuban took one of the new silver pieces, a peso, into the Spaniard's business place and handed it over in payment for a purchase. The Spaniard got out a hammer and nailed the coin to the counter. "That's what I'll do with any more of those things that are brought to me," he told the surprised buyer. The authorities were informed of the business man's act and he was arrested and sentenced to six months in prison and fined \$1,500. It was an act against the Government, explained Commissioner Montoulieu, and had to be severely punished as an example to others who felt the same way as the angered Spaniard.

Commissioner Montoulieu has with him here his wife, his son, Eduardo, and a baby boy. Mrs. Montoulieu he met while she was at school at Cambridge and while he was at Harvard. She is a native of Cuba, the granddaughter of Calixto Garcia.

Mr. Montoulieu has kindly permitted his photograph to be reproduced in this issue and also desires us to quote his opinion that the Cuban people have an exceedingly friendly feeling toward America and Americans, and that the Republic of Cuba appreciated the privilege of making use of the facilities of the United States Mint.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN CUBA

Office of Registration.—Secretaría de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio, Havana.

Duration.—Fifteen years; renewable.

Fees.—Registration, \$12.50; renewal, same.

Formalities of Registration.—Applicant must show name, residence and occupation of petitioner, mark, class of mark (whether of commerce or manufacture), and articles to be marked; it should be accompanied by fifteen copies of the mark, three of which are to have the description written on back, and, for foreigners, by a certificate of registration abroad and a power of attorney, legalized by a Cuban consul. Within thirty days after the application has been granted, \$12.50 in

stamps must be attached to the record. One mark may be registered for several articles, but for several marks or variations of the same mark, as many fees must be paid. The use of a registered trade mark is required on articles of gold and silver and pharmaceutical supplies, and all trade marks must be registered.

BITUMINOUS COAL—U. S. TO CUBA

Seven months, ending with January.	1914 \$1,902,866	1915 \$1,669,850
January.....	262,743	157,865
February.....	272,655	220,844
March.....	320,762	307,011
April.....	187,027	286,837

ALL AROUND CUBA

ISLE OF PINES MARBLE

There are marble quarries in the Isle of Pines which were extensively worked some forty years ago. It is stated that the industry was not approved by the Spanish government at that time, and various taxes made it so unprofitable that it was discontinued. The quality of the marble is good, and it is rumored that there is a likelihood of this industry being revived. If this is true, it would have an important bearing on the development of the trade of the Isle of Pines.

PROPOSED FIREMEN'S UNION

A committee of firemen from many of the towns in the interior of Cuba are conferring with the Havana firemen with the idea of forming a Firemen's Union to include the whole Island of Cuba.

SANTIAGO AQUEDUCT

The engineers who have been investigating the matter of the proposed aqueduct have reported that the cost of bringing the water from Baconao would amount to \$1,624,000 with an additional annual working expense of about \$32,000.

WATER METERS

The installation of water meters is being considered in Havana, and it is thought that by the use of these meters the revenue applicable to the water system would be greatly increased.

SAGUA LA GRANDE

The Triunfo Bridge which connects Sagua with San Juan has been closed because the bridge was in such bad condition that it was feared it might collapse at any time.

CUBAN COINS

It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the inspector, who is now superintending the coining of money at Philadelphia, to sell one hundred full collections of the new Cuban coins to those who desire to buy them.

MATANZAS STREET CAR COMPANY

The concession granted some time ago for operating a street car line in Matanzas expires in August. Application has been made to the Cuban Government for an extension of time, and it is thought that this extension will be granted. If so, active steps will be taken by the promoters to fulfill the conditions of the concession by organizing a company and choosing a strong director.

LA GLORIA

The American colony, situated about fifty miles from Nuevitas, has had no telegraphic communication. It is proposed to connect La Gloria and Camaguey, which will be of great advantage to the colony, and it is understood that the work will be commenced immediately.

The Cuban American, a publication devoted to the interests of La Gloria, has been sold, and is now under the management of Griffith Brothers. Mr. P. C. Griffith is the Director.

LA GLORIA

The Cubitas Valley Fair Association at the last meeting elected Mr. G. C. Bennett president for the ensuing year.

CASANOVA

The Secretary of the Treasury has signed a circular stating that in reply to a petition from J. Simon & Company, asking that the Port of Casanova in the maritime district of Baracoa should be legalized as a port of entrance and departure, it has been decided to accede to this request.

The Billiard Tournament for the Amateur Championship of Cuba has been concluded, the winner being the Spanish Minister to Cuba.

Senor Cardenas, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Havana, has been transferred to the State Department of Madrid. Senor Cardenas has been Secretary in Havana for the past four years.

BY-PRODUCTS OF SUGAR MANUFACTURE

By Cleve. W. Hines, M. S., Station Superintendent

In various lines of manufacturing there are certain by-products which, years ago, constituted a waste and great loss, but which now under modern methods have become in many cases of considerable importance.

This is especially true with the sugar industry. Extreme care and attention is required to keep the balance on the right side of the ledger, and often the proper handling of the by-products forms the deciding factor between success and failure. In order to build up a great sugar industry in these Islands, more attention must be given to the details of the work, and many of the present losses must be turned into profits before great progress can be expected.

Cane Tops and Trash.

First in the series of by-products in the manufacture of sugar, comes cane tops. The amount of this material produced per hectare will depend upon various factors, including the variety of cane, its stage of maturity, etc. The less of these tops, of course, that may be produced for a given amount of cane, the better it will be for the growers, nevertheless they have a good feeding value if properly handled.

Professor Dodson, director of the Louisiana Experiment Station, states that he found cane tops to have the following composition:

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Protein.....	1.53
Fat.....	0.41
Carbohydrate.....	15.62
Fiber.....	8.87
Water.....	71.50
Ash.....	2.07

The fiber content would be slightly higher and the water content lower, for tropical cane since maturity is completely reached before harvest begins. It may be seen from the above analysis that this makes a most excellent feed for work animals. Certainly greater advantage should be taken of this feeding stuff than is usually done, since there is a scarcity of pasturage near the end of the harvest season and the animals become needlessly thin on account of lack of feed. At present very little of this material is utilized, but instead is burned on the field with the rest of the trash. If the tops are removed and used as a stock feed, only the leaves and pieces of stalk remain, and these make a good fertilizer for cane lands.

It is the general custom in these Islands to burn all of this material as soon as the crop is harvested. The object of this burning is to destroy any insects that may be present, as well as to facilitate subsequent cultivation. In the writer's opinion neither of these reasons is sufficiently well based, since in this country large numbers of troublesome cane insects are not found. If they were present in sufficient quantities, the trouble could be handled by placing the trash between the rows and properly treating it before plowing it under. This should be the method of disposing of the trash at all times. In this manner the waste material could be utilized, and the organic matter would be even more valuable than that contained in many of the commercial fertilizers. The nitrogen contained, which amounts to from 0.5 to 2%, would be practically all saved, while with the burning method this is completely lost.

In Louisiana, cotton-seed meal forms one of the principal nitrogenous fertilizers for cane lands. This material costs from 50 pesos to 75 pesos per ton and Dr. Stubbs, in his research, found that the trash burned from each ton of cane caused a loss of nitrogen equal to that contained in 27 pounds of cotton-seed meal. Besides this loss of nitrogen encountered in the burning of the trash, the organic matter which would later form humus is completely destroyed. Soils would retain moisture better during the dry season and be more easily handled if the conservation of organic matter were given greater attention. There is also a great injury done to the remaining stumps and top roots by this burning which is very detrimental when the field is to be used for a ratoon crop. Where cane is badly infested with destructive insects, it is quite another thing. This again brings up the fact that the cane points should be treated with chemicals before planting, in order to complete the work of destroying these insects.

Use of Ashes.

The ash of sugar cane constitutes the mineral matter that has been taken out of the soil. This usually runs about 0.48 % of the total weight, according to Payson's classical analyses. Chemically this contains the following: silica, iron, aluminum, lime, magnesia, potash, sodium, phosphorus, sulphur, chlorine, oxygen, water, etc. Of these various elements, the phosphorus and potash are the most valuable to the planter. Lime is also useful for many soils in correcting the acidity, and occasionally in supplying that element, when it happens to be lacking in a particular soil.

The cost of different fertilizers is governed by the percentage of these plant-food elements contained. Phosphoric acid is worth \$0.05 per pound (22 pesos per kilo) in crude fertilizers. At this rate the value of this element recovered from a crop of 75 tons of cane per hectare would be from 10 pesos to 12 pesos.

Potash is valued at about 0.26 pesos per kilo and that removed with a crop of 75 tons would cost about 25 pesos. The lime contained is a cheaper element but will not act as a detriment on any soil, while on many it will be found very helpful.

In spite of the great deficiency in these elements in the cane lands here, and the high cost of commercial fertilizers, this waste material is not only neglected at the majority of the factories, but is actually thrown away, yet the same elements that command a high price in commercial fertilizers are contained in these ashes.

Filter-Press Refuse.

In the defecation of cane juice, certain chemicals are often used to precipitate the impurities, which are removed from the subsidiers after the clear juice has been drawn off, and sent to the filter presses, where it is filtered through heavy cloths. This material contains coarse particles of bagasse, together with other impurities, including the lime and phosphoric acid which were used in this work. The composition of the material depends upon the original composition of the juice and the amount of the different chemicals that has been used in the clarification. In any event, it makes a most valuable fertilizer because of the organic matter, nitrogenous bodies, phosphoric acid, and lime that it contains. This organic material is an ideal substance to be applied to the worn-out cane lands (which consist almost entirely of mineral substances) since it induces bacterial action, and during its decomposition certain acids are freed, such as carbonic, nitric and organic acids. These have the power to act upon the mineral constituents and thus liberate other plant-food elements. The filter-press mud can very well be mixed with the bagasse ashes, and scattered about the cane rows as an almost complete fertilizer for sugar cane, the only element lacking being nitrogen, which was lost in the burning of the bagasse.

It will be remembered that in the synthesis of sucrose, which consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, there are none of the plant-food elements used which are sought for in commercial fertilizers. These are used only in building the fibrous stalk of the cane and they may all be recovered in the bagasse and cane-juice impurities. The carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen which are used practically all come from the air and water.

It is the custom today to cart this ash to piles or depressions some distance from the factory. In some places it is thrown into the river, or cast into the sea—an absolute loss.

Planters must not depend upon commercial fertilizers for their supply of plant-food material, when there is such an abundance of natural fertilizer being wasted. The cost of the artificial fertilizers in many cases is considered prohibitive and often unnecessary. In order to build up a great sugar industry here, the material at hand must be used, while money should be spent for modern apparatus and equipment.

Molasses.

The dark-colored viscous substance remaining after the large crystals of sucrose have been removed is called molasses. This contains small crystals of sucrose, which has passed through the perforations of the centrifugal screens, sucrose in solution, glucose, fructose, and other organic substances, such as pectin bodies, albumenoids, coloring substances, etc., besides the inorganic matter constituting the ash upon incineration of the molasses.

The composition of the molasses varies with the working of each factory, also with the condition of cane, time of harvest, etc. The juice from green cane and that which has reached

ultramaturity will contain a higher percentage of invert sugar and organic non-sugars than a properly matured cane. Then factories that have ample boiling-house provision, and crystallizers as well as magma tanks, will be able to send out a molasses with lower purity, thus recovering more of the crystallizable sugar.

In any case there will be some molasses produced, and this constitutes a valuable sugar-house by-product, if properly cared for. It may be disposed of in one of several forms, namely, as a human food, a stock feed, a source of alcohol, factory fuel, and a fertilizer.

Cane Molasses as a Human Food.

For many years low-grade cane molasses has been used as human food in the United States. It was originally sold under the name of New Orleans molasses, but in recent years a number of companies have employed clarifying and bleaching agents and thus turned out a very fancy article, under various trade names, for baking purposes. With the boiling at low temperatures practiced today, there is little or no caramel formed during this work, and consequently it is only necessary to clarify and bleach the organic non-sugars, in order to make a salable molasses. The bleaching is usually accomplished by the use of a hydrosulphite, either in the form of sodium or calcium, but sometimes only the sulphurous acid gas is used.

The bleaching effect of none of these reagents is permanent, especially when the product is exposed to the air and light. Such chemicals must therefore be used with great caution, and as late in the process as possible. Care must be exercised too that an excessive amount is not employed, since an undesirable tint is liable to result as well as an excessive amount of the sulphites to be admitted, which is not permitted by the Pure-Food Law. It is astonishing how much of this low-grade molasses is thus manufactured and used in the United States for cooking purposes, and what a high price this product commands.

Cane Molasses as a Stock Feed.

Perhaps more of the exhausted molasses is used for this purpose in these Islands than for any other.

Ordinary molasses contains from 30 to 35 % of sucrose and almost as much glucose. These being purely carbohydrates, it is necessary to combine them with some protein-bearing feed in order to make a perfect ration. Many leguminous plants, such as alfalfa, cowpeas, peanut vines, etc., may be cut fine and used as an absorbent for molasses. This makes a most excellent feed as it contains a sufficient amount of roughage, and at the same time offers a balanced ration if properly composed. In this country there is a great amount of exhausted cake from the coconut oil factories, which is exported to Europe each year. There is no good reason why this should not be used as an absorbent for the molasses in making a concentrated feed, which could be transported to various parts of the Islands or exported abroad for stock.

To-day the Philippines are dependent upon Australia and other countries for many thousand head of cattle each year. The by-products from sugar factories are thrown into the rivers or flushed away from the factories through drains, and the leaves and tops of the cane are burned on the ground in order to facilitate cultivation. In the attempt to grow our own beef, these feeds should be an important factor.

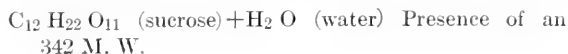
Cane molasses as a source of alcohol.—Alcohol can be made from a great variety of substances containing the necessary constituents, viz., carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

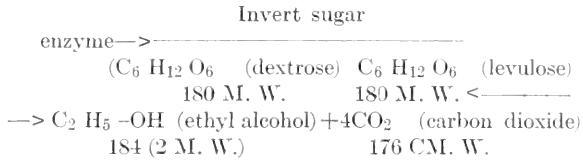
Of the numerous alcohols possible, ethyl alcohol is the one ordinarily sought and the easiest produced. This alcohol is represented by the following chemical formula: $C^2 H^5 \cdot OH$.

While glucose is the substance which may be easily transferred into alcohol by fermentation, sucrose may also be used, providing it is first changed into glucose or invert sugar. Even cellulose and starch may be used after being transferred into reducing sugars.

The process of changing glucose into alcohol and carbon dioxide is called fermentation and is accomplished by a minute organism. Sucrose will not directly ferment, consequently it must first be changed into glucose. This is usually accomplished by an enzyme which is secreted by a ferment.

The following chemical formula will serve to show the steps necessary to pass from sugar to an alcohol:





The theoretical yield then of alcohol from sucrose would be 53% and from invert sugar 51%. In practice, however, this yield would not be experienced on account of the yeast converting some of the sugars into substances other than alcohol and carbon dioxide. These will consist mostly of glycerine and succinic acid and will amount to 4 or 5%.

Since the working conditions determine to a very great extent the yield of alcohol, it is obvious that a thoroughly efficient person should be in charge of this work. In the selecting of cultures for the fermenting, the manufacturer should use only the purest, otherwise acetic acid and other foreign substances will be found during fermentation, thus decreasing the yield of the alcohol as well as lowering its purity.

Where the percentage of sucrose and glucose of a molasses is known, it is a simple matter to calculate the theoretical amount of alcohol to be recovered and by knowing the efficiency of the factory, a factor may be obtained which multiplied by the theoretical yield will give the true amount of alcohol to be expected. In this manner it is easy to determine the price that may be paid for any molasses.

The separation of the alcohol from the water and dirt (lees) is accomplished in an apparatus termed a "still." In this the liquor is heated by steam which causes the alcohol to evaporate. Since ethyl alcohol boils at a temperature of 78° or a little higher, depending upon the percentage present, it may be separated from the water and impurities during the evaporation, and recovered from the coils of the condenser in a fairly pure state.

There is always, however, more or less water vapor escaping with the alcohol, and consequently it is impossible to secure absolute alcohol without after-treatment, although in the modern still a very high grade is often recovered in the first distillation.

In this connection the strength of alcohol is usually determined by referring it to "proof," which is an old English system used before modern methods of testing spirits were available. In its original application, gunpowder was moistened with the spirit and the mixture subjected to the flame of a match. When just enough alcohol was present to set fire to the powder, it was said to be "proof spirit." If not enough alcohol was present to accomplish this, it was said to be "under proof," and when the gunpowder was lighted easily by it, it was said to be "over proof."

By an act of the English Parliament, the term "proof spirit" was fixed as one which contains exactly 12-13 of an equal volume of water (distilled), at 51° F., which represents 57.1% of alcohol by volume, or 49.3% by weight.

The simplest method of determining the percentage of alcohol is by the use of a gravity spindle for liquids lighter than water, and by referring to the accompanying table for this purpose, the percentage of alcohol may be ascertained.

Table for calculating the percentage of alcohol.

Vol- ume	Specific gravity at—		Vol- ume	Specific gravity at—		Vol- ume	Specific gravity at—		Vol- ume	Specific gravity at—	
	15.56°	25°		15.56°	25°		15.56°	25°		15.56°	25°
	15.56	15.56		15.56	15.56		15.56	15.56		15.56	15.56
<i>P.ct.</i>			<i>P.ct.</i>			<i>P.ct.</i>			<i>P.ct.</i>		
1	0.9985	0.9970	26	0.9398	0.9655	51	0.9323	0.9246	76	0.8745	0.8665
2	.9970	.9953	27	.9691	.9646	52	.9303	.9226	77	.8721	.8641
3	.9956	.9938	28	.9678	.9631	53	.9283	.9205	78	.8696	.8616
4	.9942	.9922	29	.9665	.9617	54	.9262	.9184	79	.8664	.8583

5	.9930	.9909	30	.9652	.9603	55	.9242	.9164	80	.8639	.8558
6	.9914	.9893	31	.9643	.9594	56	.9221	.9143	81	.8611	.8530
7	.9898	.9876	32	.9631	.9582	57	.9200	.9122	82	.8581	.8500
8	.9890	.9868	33	.9618	.9567	58	.9178	.9100	83	.8557	.8476
9	.9878	.9855	34	.9609	.9556	59	.9160	.9081	84	.8526	.8444
10	.9869	.9846	35	.9593	.9538	60	.9135	.9056	85	.8496	.8414
11	.9855	.9831	36	.9578	.9521	61	.9113	.9034	86	.8466	.8384
12	.9841	.9816	37	.9565	.9507	62	.9090	.9011	87	.8434	.8352
13	.9828	.9801	38	.9550	.9489	63	.9069	.8989	88	.8408	.8326
14	.9821	.9793	39	.9535	.9473	64	.9047	.8969	89	.8373	.8291
15	.9815	.9787	40	.9519	.9456	65	.9025	.8947	90	.8340	.8258
16	.9802	.9773	41	.9503	.9438	66	.9001	.8923	91	.8305	.8223
17	.9789	.9759	42	.9490	.9424	67	.8973	.8895	92	.8272	.8191
18	.9778	.9746	43	.9470	.9402	68	.8949	.8870	93	.8237	.8156
19	.9766	.9733	44	.9452	.9382	69	.8925	.8846	94	.8199	.8118
20	.9760	.9726	45	.9434	.9363	70	.8900	.8821	95	.8164	.8083
21	.9753	.9719	46	.9416	.9343	71	.8875	.8796	96	.8125	.8044
22	.9741	.9706	47	.9396	.9323	72	.8850	.8771	97	.8084	.8003
23	.9728	.9692	48	.9381	.9307	73	.8825	.8746	98	.8041	.7960
24	.9716	.9678	49	.9362	.9288	74	.8799	.8719	99	.7995	.7914
25	.9709	.9668	50	.9343	.9267	75	.8769	.8689	100	.7964	.7885

Molasses as a fuel.—Many experiments have been made, using this substance as a sugar-house fuel, and while ordinarily it may be better employed in some other manner, at the same time where no other provision is made for the use of this material, and where there is a scarcity of fuel as well, satisfactory results may be secured in its combustion if it is properly handled.

Waste molasses consists mainly of gums, sucrose, glucose, albuminoids, other organic compounds, water, and a small amount of ash.

Sucrose has the chemical formula of carbon 12 (atoms), hydrogen 22 (atoms), and oxygen 11 (atoms). The burning of carbon consists in uniting oxygen to that element, forming carbon dioxide. When hydrogen burns, the oxygen combines with it, forming water. During this oxidation, two atoms of hydrogen combine with one of oxygen, but in the molecule of sugar, these two elements are already present in this proportion, consequently only the carbon may be oxidized and thus give off heat. This is found to be true also of sucrose, reducing sugars, and many organic compounds.

An instrument called a calorimeter is used to determine the amount of heat a substance will give off upon oxidation. Tests may be made on molasses in order to determine its value as a fuel, and thus a comparison may be obtained of a pound of this material and one of coal having a standard value.

The ash from the molasses contains a great deal of potassium and some magnesium, consequently care must be exercised in the burning of the molasses so that this material does not come in direct contact with the tubes of the boiler, since a heavy coating will be formed that will greatly lower the coefficient of heat transmission.

On account of the high potash content, these ashes make a valuable fertilizer, which should be mixed with the bagasses ashes and mud cake, and applied to the cane lands.

Molasses as a fertilizer.—While molasses is not used to any great extent as a fertilizer, there is no good reason why exhaustive experiments should not be carried out with this by-product on Philippine soils, when it is now being thrown into drains or wasted, until a better use is provided for the molasses.

Experiments have been made in Hawaii, Mauritius, and other places with this form of fertilizer, and very encouraging results were reported. The plant-food elements themselves contained in molasses are small in amount, since they are contained in the low percentage of ash after burning, except of course, nitrogen, which will be entirely saved. Its main value, however, lies in the power to induce bacterial growth, which is so necessary in worn-out soils.

Among the organisms induced by these organic matters may be included certain azotobacter species, which contrary to other forms of plant life, have the power of using nitrogen

from the air. Carbohydrates form especially good mediums for their development, and it has been found that the activities of these organisms are increased by an increased amount of this substance.

While excellent results have been attained by the use of low-grade molasses for fertilizer in other countries yet it remains for the planters here to determine results under Philippine conditions, and the best method of handling their material. In some places where irrigation water is applied, the molasses is mixed with the water and applied in the usual manner.

The plant-food material contained in molasses will vary somewhat with the methods of its production, clarifying agents previously used, etc.

The following table will indicate the composition of ash from different molasses:

	1	2	3	4
	Mill sulphitation	Diffusion sulphitation	Open kettle	Carbon- itation
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Potash.....	49.48	52.20	51.48	50.16
Soda.....	.89	.80	1.11	.32
Lime.....	6.47	6.78	6.58	8.53
Magnesia.....	4.29	3.09	3.99	2.66
Iron oxide.....	.35	.33	.15	.47
Alumina.....	.30	.22	.13	.30
Silica.....	4.12	4.59	2.83	4.10
Phosphoric acid.....	3.71	3.80	2.12	.91
Sulphuric acid.....	10.79	6.72	10.94	11.18
Carbonic acid.....	7.49	11.19	13.06	15.78
Chlorine.....	14.00	11.95	9.10	4.59
	101.89	101.67	101.49	99.00
Deduct O minus Cl.....	3.16	2.70	2.05	1.04
	98.73	98.97	99.44	97.96
Undetermined (carbon, etc.).....	1.27	1.03	0.55	2.04
Alkalinity (cc. 10th normal per gram ash) cc.	80	93	95	109

In order to make a wise selection of the method of handling the different by-products the manufacturer must take into consideration many factors. Among them will be the quantity of his output, the facilities for handling it in any specified manner, the demand for different finished products to be made therefrom, etc. All of these and many other points must receive due consideration by a manager who expects to attain success in his work.—*Philippine Agricultural Review*.

VUELTA ABAJO

Senor de la Cruz, Inspector General of Agriculture, is quoted as stating that after a visit to Vuelta Abajo, he thought that the Cuban farmers in that district paid entirely too much attention to the growing of tobacco. Double the quantity of tobacco that is necessary is planted every season with consequent low prices to the grower. He does not think it feasible to erect any large sugar centrals in the district, but seems to think that the farmers should pay more attention to crops other than sugar or tobacco.

EXPORTS FROM VIGO, SPAIN, TO CUBA,
IN 1913

Mineral waters.....	\$55,378
Cuttle fish.....	37,301
Canned fish.....	11,088
Canned sardines.....	186,769
Salted sardines.....	13,644
Textiles.....	16,708
Wines.....	21,984
Other articles.....	48,445
Total.....	\$391,317

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of May and for eleven months ended May 31, 1915, compares as follows:

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
May Gross.....	\$540,877	\$462,000	\$447,127	\$380,854	\$267,506	\$232,401
Expenses.....	207,919	240,788	208,436	187,093	148,714	117,333
May net.....	\$332,957	\$221,212	\$238,690	\$193,761	\$118,792	\$115,068
Charges.....	72,308	71,566	66,791	67,624	60,125	36,666
May surplus.....	\$260,649	\$149,646	\$171,898	\$126,136	\$58,667	\$78,401
Eleven months' gross....	\$4,749,143	\$4,732,487	\$4,232,939	\$3,500,434	\$2,796,695	\$2,233,138
Net profits.....	2,469,791	2,293,970	1,996,174	1,687,190	1,252,330	996,715
Fixed charges.....	781,547	749,041	734,430	691,373	519,175	398,543
Eleven months' surplus..	\$1,688,244	\$1,544,928	\$1,261,744	\$995,816	\$733,155	\$598,171

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending May 30th..	\$49,816	\$52,042	\$54,671	\$48,096	\$46,349	\$44,157
Week ending June 6th..	51,600	57,170	55,008	40,075	45,491	45,166
Week ending June 13th..	54,402	55,853	54,536	47,040	40,990	42,804
Week ending June 20th..	50,050	52,512	54,390	48,174	45,823	42,414

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending May 29th..	£41,564	£21,973	£30,513	£28,090	£17,076	£16,515
Week ending June 5th..	34,326	20,975	26,898	22,522	17,372	16,906
Week ending June 12th..	29,376	21,070	22,237	18,370	15,255	16,079
Week ending June 19th..	24,596	20,788	20,985	19,158	16,107	16,495

EARNINGS OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913
May 29th.....	£7,141	£5,389	£7,064
June 5th.....	5,824	5,473	5,767
June 12th.....	7,100	4,865	5,797
June 19th.....	5,941	5,030	5,811

EARNINGS OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913
May 29th.....	£17,689	£9,524	£13,313
June 5th.....	16,063	8,378	10,282
June 12th.....	11,653	8,849	8,356
June 19th.....	8,579	7,478	6,954

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

As quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co.*, New York

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	88	92
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	96½	97½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	90½	92
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½% Bonds of 1949	82	84
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	102	105
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	101	104
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	93	98
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952	93½	98
Cuba Co. 6% Debenture Bonds	95	100
Cuba Co. 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	100	105
Havana Electric Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952	87	90
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock	96	98½
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Common Stock	80½	83
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bond Participation Certificates	100	104
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds of 1918	99½	99¾
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock	102¾	103½
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Common Stock	86¾	89
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	94	96

All prices of bonds quoted on an *and interest basis*.

INCORPORATED STATE OF DELAWARE

CUBAN BANKERS

Lapas Sugar Corporation, \$500,000; to cultivate sugar cane, sugar beets, and other tropical fruits and vegetables; Serafin Ariasy Carreno, Cardenas, Cuba; Virgilio Santusie Martenez, Perico, Cuba; Juan E. Pedimonte, y Rossele, Havana, Cuba; John F. Myer, Montclair, N. J.; Walter Keys, Port Richmond, N. Y.

Matanzas American Sugar Company, \$3,000,000; to acquire sugar estates, and the development of the same in the Republic of Cuba, etc.; incorporators, Segundo Botety Suris, Matanzas, Cuba; Albert N. Commet, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Walter L. Worrall, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Cuba Copper Leasing Co., mining, milling, smelting, refining ores, trading corporation; \$10,000; B. Elkan, F. A. Spencer, Jr., W. A. Cooper, 64 Wall Street.

Cuban Improvement and Steamship Company, New York, to build, equip, maintain and navigate boats, vessels, etc.; \$100,000; Louis Van Horne, Louis Rosenberg, Charles S. Douglass, all of New York.

It is rumored that the Mercedes copper mine at Sancti Spiritus has been sold.

At a recent meeting of the prominent bankers of Cuba it was agreed that from the first of July, 1915, letters of exchange covering sugar or tobacco should be bought exclusively with either American or Cuban money. Secondly, it was resolved to import as soon as possible \$8,000,000 in gold to be coined in the United States for account of all the banks and to be divided between the banks.

GUANTANAMO SUGAR COMPANY

A cash dividend of \$6.00 per share and a dividend of \$5.00 per share in the stock of the Company at par has been declared payable July 23d to stockholders of record at close of business July 10th. The transfer books will be closed from July 10th to July 26th.

CUBAN DISTILLING COMPANY

It is announced in newspapers that this company has placed a contract with the Fore-River Shipbuilding Corporation for a tank steamer to be 389 feet long, 54 ft. 6 inch beam, 32 ft. 6 inch. depth, with a displacement of 9,000 tons, and a cargo capacity for molasses of 2,500,000 gallons. It is expected that she will be in commission in about one year.

CUBA'S PROGRESS AS SHOWN BY RECENT STATISTICS

We are enabled to submit the following carefully compiled statistics which show in a very illuminating way the great development that has been made in recent years, and comprise the activities of the post service in Cuba, banking, railways, telephone service, automobiles, public works, harbor works Cuban revenue cutter service, increase of land values, and foreign capital invested in Cuba. These figures are shown in an interesting way and the percentage of increment of the various interests is very remarkable and speaks well for Cuba's future.

POST OFFICE

Amount of mail distributed personally by the letter-carriers:

In 1912.....	23,000,000
In 1908.....	13,000,000

10,000,000

Increase: 77%

Parcel post business:

Germany (received):

In 1912.....	34,500
In 1908.....	10,900

23,600

Increase: 232%

France (received):

In 1912.....	28,900
In 1908.....	11,900

17,000

Increase: 143%

France (sent out):

In 1912.....	827
In 1908.....	354

473

Increase: 132%

Germany (sent out):

In 1912.....	2,600
In 1908.....	1,200

1,400

Increase: 116%

Newspapers:

In 1912.....	4,076,461 pounds distributed.
In 1908.....	2,395,176 pounds distributed.

1,681,285

Increase: 70%

Besides, 119 postal stations have been established throughout the Island.

Telegrams transmitted:

In 1912.....	744,418
In 1908.....	326,208

418,210

Increase: 128%

BANKERS

TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA:

Loans and discounts:

In 1912.....	1,685,194 pesos.
In 1908.....	845,922 pesos

839,272 pesos

Increase: 98%

Deposits:

In 1912.....	3,638,536 pesos
In 1908.....	382,589 pesos

3,255,947 pesos

Increase: 851%

NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA:

Loans and discounts:

In 1912.....	17,379,360 pesos
In 1908.....	10,862,633 pesos

6,516,727 pesos

Increase: 60%

Deposits:

In 1912.....	26,746,550 pesos
In 1908.....	14,316,730 pesos

12,429,820 pesos

Increase: 86%

The increase of the National Bank of Cuba in the above figures during the last four years can be calculated to have been in the divers banking houses of this capital (Havana).

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Number of passengers carried:

In 1912.....	55,082,789
In 1908.....	38,755,940

16,226,849

Increase: 42%

Number of miles traversed:

In 1912.....	9,192,296
In 1908.....	7,948,973

1,243,973

Increase: 16%

HAVANA UNITED RAILWAYS AND HAVANA CENTRAL

Number of passenger carried:

In 1912 by the H. U. Railways.....	4,799,550
In 1912 by the Hav. Central.....	1,044,274

5,843,824

In 1908 by the H. U. Railways.....	2,455,765
In 1908 by the Hav. Central.....	569,921

3,025,686

2,818,138

Increase: 90%

Total number of merchandise transported:

In 1912 by the H. U. Railways.....	8,367,959
In 1912 by the Hav. Central.....	838,982

9,206,941

In 1912 by the H. U. Railways.....	3,038,117
In 1908 by the Hav. Central.....	320,239

5,358,356

5,848,585

Increase: 174%

HAVANA GAS AND ELECTRICITY COMPANY

Number of consumers:

In 1912.....	21,664
In 1908.....	16,182

5,482

Increase: 34%

Gross Income:

In 1912.....	2,167,583.30 pesos
In 1908.....	1,570,675.02 pesos

596,675.28 pesos

Increase: 38%

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

Number of apparatuses installed:

In 1912.....	13,000
In 1908.....	3,500

9,500

Increase: 272%

Extent of cables laid out in Havana:

80,448 metres of transmission cables.

80,448 metres of underground cables.

89,197 metres of overhead cables.

23,941,438 metres of metal circuits.

The extension of long distance lines comprises today the six Provinces of Cuba, with Central Telephone Stations in operation in 126 towns and 20 plantations, which makes it possible to talk at present from Guano to Victoria de las Tunas, and very shortly will be done from that town to Santiago de Cuba.

The total invested by this company from the year 1909 up to the 1st of May, 1913, amounts to 11,512,000.

AUTOMOBILES

(In Havana up to May 10, 1913).

Private automobiles.....	492
Hire automobiles (4 seats).....	76
Hire automobiles (6 seats).....	181
Automobiles exempt from license.....	23
Auto trucks.....	11

TOTAL IN HAVANA..... 783

Other autos without license, 6%..... 47

GENERAL TOTAL..... 830

Autos in Havana on January 1st, 1909..... 167

INCREASE IN FOUR YEARS..... 663

Which at the rate of \$2,000 each..... 2000

brings the money invested in autos to.....\$1,326,000 397%

PUBLIC WORKS

HIGH ROADS:

In existence on April 20, 1913..... 1798 kilometers

In existence on January 1, 1909..... 1289 kilometres

INCREASE IN FOUR YEARS..... 509 kilometres

Those 509 kilometers of high roads constructed from 1909 to 1913 are distributed in the following manner:

Pinar del Río Province.....	188 kilometres
Havana Province.....	82 kilometres
Matanzas Province.....	51 kilometres
Santa Clara Province.....	85 kilometres
Camaguey Province.....	33 kilometres
Oriente Province.....	69 kilometres

509 kilometres

Value of the 509 kilometres of high roads, including the cost of 31 excellent bridges.....	\$6,527,620.90
Cost of repairs and maintenance of the national system of high roads.....	2,028,146.26
<hr/>	
TOTAL EXPENDED DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS IN CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF THE HIGH ROADS IN CUBA.....	\$8,555,757.16
Cost of water, sewers, municipal engineering in several towns in the interior, drainage works, aqueducts, dikes, drainage ditches from 1909 to date....	\$13,451,382.11
Invested by the municipality of the city of Havana in repairing parks and drives, improvements in the aqueduct and cleaning of same, etc., from 1909 to date.....	\$7,592,420.22
Cost of the buildings erected by the Department of Public Works.....	\$1,188,513.36

HARBOR WORKS

Value of the improvements attained in this respect.....	\$1,664,111.82
Total invested by the Havana Dock Company in the construction of docks..	\$5,087,926.00
Value of the Paula breakwater works constructed for the State by the Havana United Railways.....	\$1,497,116.61
Value of the 517 kilometres of railroad tracks built throughout Cuba from 1909 to date.....	\$5,000,000.00
Total invested in the construction of six Agricultural Provincial Schools.....	\$382,000.00

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

By the law enacted on July 2, 1900, the Revenue Cutter service was incorporated into the National Marine. Before the aforesaid date this service comprised a total of ten ships, with 1,822 tonnage, and a personnel of 265 men. At present the Cuban National Marine contains 21 ships, with a total tonnage of 6,234 tons, and a personnel of 796 men. Comparing the latter figures with the former figures, it shows an increase equivalent to 110% in regard to the number of ships, and 242% in tonnage, and in regard to efficiency in the service, this has improved in a proportion equivalent to 1000%.

TOTAL INVESTED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SHIPS FOR THE NATIONAL MARINE OF CUBA.....	\$1,042,648.00
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Lighthouses have been installed in the Cayos del Gran Caiman, Santa Maria, and Guano del Este.

<i>Appraisements.</i>	<i>Metres.</i>	<i>Value in 1909</i>	<i>Value in 1913.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Total Increase.</i>
Vedado:					
Infanta to G.....	744,000	\$4.56	\$7.83	\$3.27	\$2,423,880
G to Paseo.....	872,000	4.56	8.66	4.10	3,575,200
Paseo to 12.....	740,000	3.70	8.00	4.30	3,182,000
12 to River.....	450,000	3.00	5.50	2.50	1,125,000
<hr/>					
EXTENSION.....	2,801,000	INCREASE IN VEDADO.....			\$10,315,080
<hr/>					
Loma del Mazo.....	140,000	\$4.00	\$10.00	\$6.00	\$840,000
Acosta.....	160,000	3.50	8.50	5.00	800,000
Rivero.....	250,000	3.00	6.00	3.00	750,000
Vivanco.....	360,000	3.50	8.00	4.50	1,620,000
Ojeda.....	125,000	1.00	3.50	2.50	312,500
Bella Vista.....	184,000	1.00	3.50	2.50	460,000

Tamarindo.....	230,000	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$2.50	\$575,000
Las Canas.....	200,000	1.50	3.50	2.00	400,000
Catalina de la Cruz and others.....	544,000	2.00	5.00	3.00	1,632,000
Lawton.....	310,000	1.50	3.75	2.25	697,500
San Francisco.....	120,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	210,000
Herrera.....	24,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	42,000
Perez.....	65,000	1.00	2.74	1.75	113,750
Caballero.....	70,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	122,500
Prieto.....	105,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	183,750
Iglesias.....	60,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	105,000
Casas.....	36,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	63,000
Salvador.....	120,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	210,000
Santa Teresa.....	64,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	112,000
Chaple.....	220,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	385,000
Betancourt.....	128,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	224,000
Torres.....	216,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	378,000
Santa Cruz.....	630,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	1,102,500
Marquez.....	64,000	1.00	2.75	1.75	112,000
	4,425,000				\$11,295,000
BESIDES THE INCREASE OF THE VEDADO LAND.....					\$10,315,080
INCREASE OF THE LAND IN THE APPRAISEMENTS.....					\$21,610,580

MARIANAO

Appraisements in Maranao to the number of 17, with a total extension of 5,034,386 square metres, at the rate of \$0.80 in 1909 and \$2.00 in 1913, make a total of	6,041,283
	\$27,651,763
TOTAL INCREASE DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS IN THE CITY LAND (APPRAISEMENTS) IN HAVANA AND MARIANAO.....	\$27,651,763

CALCULATION OF THE VALUE OF LANDS AND RURAL PROPERTY IN CUBA (The apportionment of land tabulated under the heading is given in *Caballerias*, a Cuban track of land measuring about thirty-three and one-third acres.)

In May 1, 1913:	<i>Cabs.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Total Value.</i>
Uncultivated land and ranches.....	702,376 at \$300		\$245,831,160
Land under cultivation of divers crops.....	33,500 at 1,800		60,000,000
Barren land without value.....	100,000		
Land under cultivation of cane.....	32,640 at 2,700		88,128,000
	868,516		\$393,959,160
In January 1, 1909:			
Uncultivated land and ranches.....	714,176 at \$300		\$214,252,800
Land under cultivation of divers crops.....	30,000 at 1,250		37,500,000
Barren land without value.....	100,000		
Land under cultivation of cane.....	24,340		58,416,000
	868,516		\$310,168,800
		Increase.....	\$83,290,360

INCREASE OF THE LAND UNDER CULTIVATION OF CANE: 34%.

INCREASE IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE LAND: 27%.

(The increase of the land under cultivation of divers crops has been considerable, due to the high value of the orange groves existent in the Island.)

VALUE OF THE URBAN LAND SITUATED WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY OF
HAVANA AND MARIANAO

<i>Sections.</i>	HAVANA	<i>Extension of same metres.</i>
Prado, Campo Marte, Egido, Bahia.....		1,650,000
Monte, Egido, Aguila, Bahia.....		460,000
Prado, Monte, Galiano, Golfo Avenue.....		520,000
Galiano, Monte, Belascoain, Golfo Avenue.....		1,180,000
Monte, Aguila, Arroyo del Matadero, Bahia.....		380,000
Infanta, Carlos III, Belascoain, Golfo Avenue.....		850,000
Infanta, Carlos III, Belascoain, Monte.....		1,090,000
Monte, Arroyo, Matadero, Agua Dulce, Infanta, Bahia.....		760,000
Infanta, Principe, Universidad, Carlos III, San Lazaro.....		400,000
Linea de Concha, Ayesteran, Infanta, Zanja, Tulipan.....		780,000
Linea de Concha, Cerro and Infanta.....		1,030,000
Cerro, Palatino, Western RR., Buenos Aires, Agua Dulce and Infanta.....		1,500,000
Jesus del Monte (old section).....		1,280,000
Filled up Sur de Atares and Agua Dulce.....		200,000
TOTAL EXTENSION.....		12,030,000
Less 20% for streets.....		2,406,000
Total extension of blocks.....		9,624,000
Value of same on January 1, 1909, at the rate of \$23.00 a square metre on an average: 9,624,000 x 23.....		\$221,352,000
Value of same on May 1, 1913, at the rate of \$35.00 a square metre on an average: 9,624,000 x 35.....		\$336,840,000
INCREASE IN VALUE DURING THAT PERIOD (52%).....		\$115,488,000

BRITISH CAPITAL INVESTED IN CUBA (1909 TO 1912)

(According to the London *Statist*)

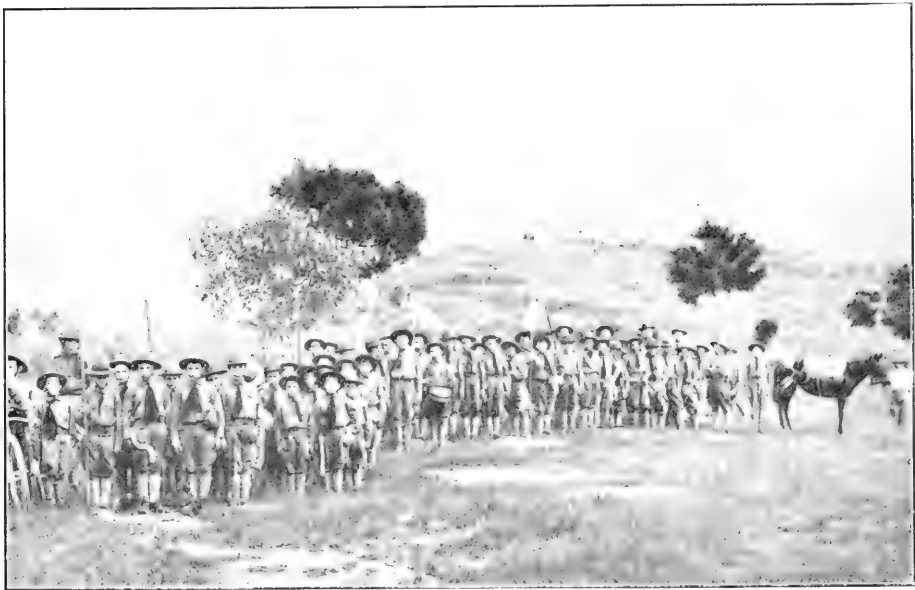
	<i>Sterling Pounds.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
In 1909.....	11,253,315	\$56,266,575
In 1910.....	9,324,960	46,624,800
In 1911.....	30,812,890	154,064,450
In 1912.....	4,100,025	20,500,125
	55,491,190	\$277,455,950

CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE CITY OF HAVANA

Authorized licenses from January, 1909, to April 29, 1913.....	6,030
Constructions without licenses carried out during the same period, calculated about 6% of the total.....	362
TOTAL NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTIONS CARRIED OUT.....	6,392
Supposing that 5% of that number had been constructions worth \$30,000 on an average.....	\$9,570,000
Supposing that 30% (1,918) had been to the value of \$15,000.....	28,770,000
Supposing that 65% (4,155) had been to the value of \$5,000.....	20,775,000
TOTAL VALUE OF THE CONSTRUCTIONS FROM JANUARY 1909 to APRIL 20, 1913.....	\$59,115,000

CONSTRUCTIONS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MARIANAO

Number of construction licenses issued from 1909 to 1913.....	1,505
Value of same:	
20 at the rate of 11,000 pesos.....	\$220,000
485 at the rate of 3,200 pesos.....	1,552,000
1000 at the rate of.....	650,000
<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	\$2,422,000
INVESTED IN HAVANA.....	\$59,115,000
INVESTED IN MARIANAO.....	2,422,000
<hr/>	<hr/>
GENERAL TOTAL.....	\$61,537,000
INVESTED	INCREASE IN WEALTH
\$397,282,819	\$226,430,123



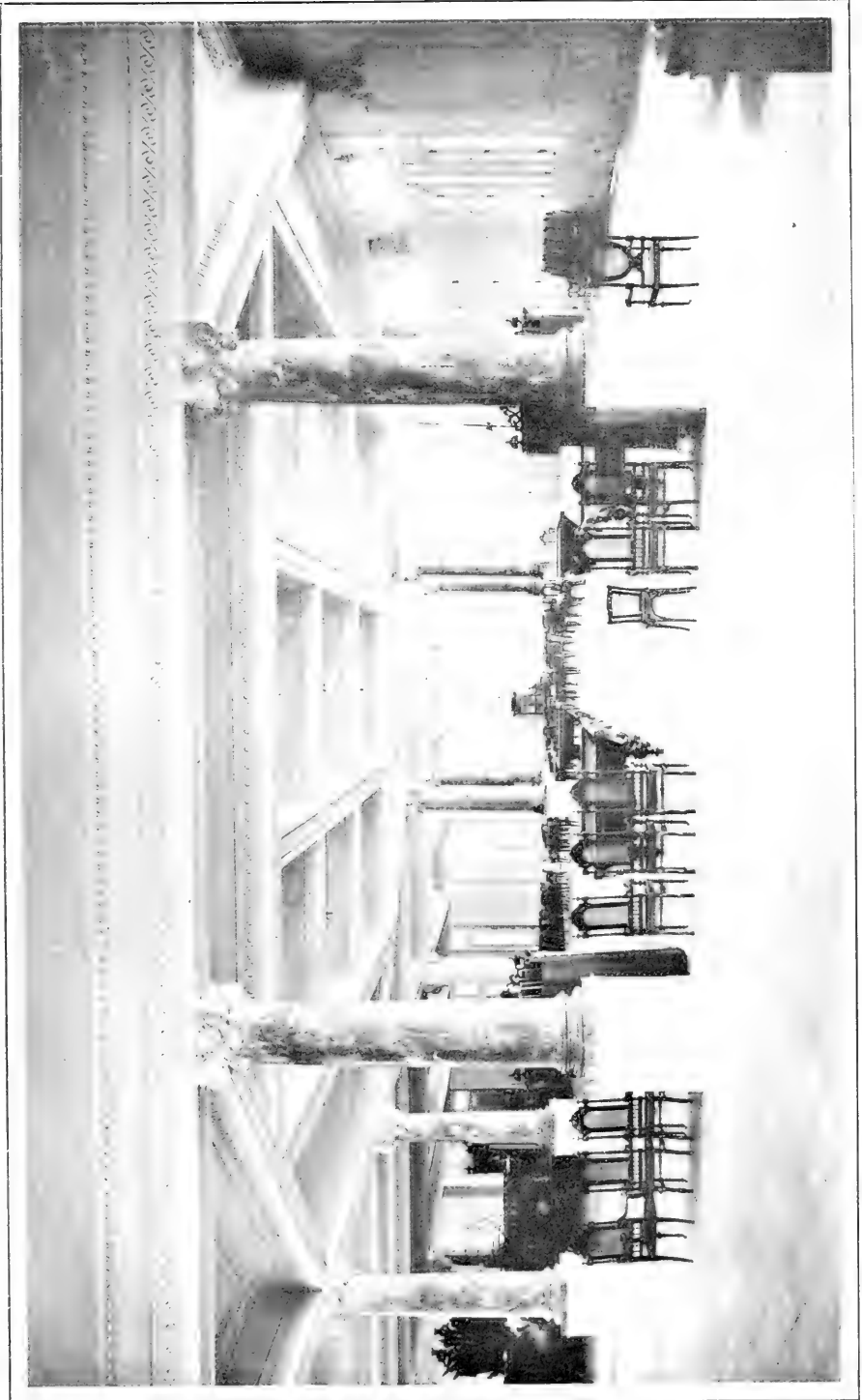
BOY SCOUTS IN CUBA

"The Exploradores de Cuba," as the "Boy Scouts" are dubbed, comprise an organization of about 110 children. The movement was initiated in Matanzas, with a membership of 50 on their national holiday, the Tenth of October, 1914. On that day the boys assembled before the Statue of Marti, the "Apostle of Freedom," and marched to the barracks, where they were entertained by the officers.

Every Sunday the little chaps are taken to the country and trained in campaign life, riding, and even taught cooking around a camp fire, and other requirements for campaign.

On the 20th of May, this year, the "Boy Scouts" made a good showing on bicycles. They were entertained by the Cuban Veterans and Mayor Freyre Andrade on that day. They now number one hundred and ten strong, and are like a "crack regiment," though somewhat liliputian in size, they feel as strong as David before Goliath and comprise the patriots of the future.

The President of the "Boy Scouts" in Matanzas is Ramon Pages. The Secretary is Jose Muñoz. They have a voice in the press, their doings being chronicled in the "*El Republicano Conservador*," and the editor of that journal encourages the "young idea how to shoot." Thus patriotic principles are instilled in childhood and a love of country is fostered.



Billiard Room, Callejo Club, Havana. Courtesy Harris Brothers Company

ALL AROUND CUBA



View of Dubroeq Wharf, Matanzas.

SHORTAGE OF WATER AT CAMAGUEY

It is thought that a serious situation will occur at Camaguey if work is stopped on the new aqueduct, and the Municipal Government has requested the Secretary of Public Works to provide sufficient labor to complete the aqueduct without further delay.

PALMIRA

Owing to the complaints from citizens of this town in regard to the municipal authorities, it is thought that the official conduct of the officials will be investigated by a governmental committee.

Much damage and inconvenience is reported at Oriente and Camaguey Provinces caused by the recent unusually heavy rain. Great damage was done to telegraph wires, and many centrals had to abandon grinding.

NUEVA GERONA, ISLE OF PINES

It is reported that an electric light and power plant will soon be installed by the holders of the concession.

Sagua la Grande is considering negotiating a loan of \$500,000, the money to be expended for town improvements, such as better drainage, lighting and cleaner streets.

A new bridge at Santa Clara, known as the General Monteaugado Bridge, was opened June 15th with appropriate ceremonies.

HAVANA WATER SUPPLY

It is estimated that an additional sum of \$1,100,000 will be required to complete the work on the Vento Reservoir.



Dr. Damaso T. Laine's handsome dwelling is situated at a stone's throw from Santa Catalina Battery, on O Street, corner of 23d, Vedado. Its resemblance to the "Longfellow Mansion" in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is remarkable, for the architecture is partly colonial and partly of a style to suit the tropics. High studded rooms, marble floors, hygienic improvements and up-to-date attachments, are the chief characteristics. A wing of the house recently built on, is screened with wire netting, and might serve for rooms to sleep in the open air. Spacious grounds, outlined with a border of variegated crimson and green leaves of tropical plants, a smooth lawn, offset the stately white mansion on the hill.

Dr. Laine's practice is principally among Americans in Cuba, and he is a skillful surgeon as well as distinguished physician. He has fitted up part of his house as a private hospital and also has an office at 98 Prado St., Havana. American nurses are in attendance on his patients at his residence.

Dr. Laine volunteered at the time of the Spanish-American War and served until its end. He is a personal friend of Gen. Leonard Wood. Dr. Laine was elected commander of the Spanish War Veterans, Havana Camp 1, and served the usual term.

BEE CULTURE IN CUBA

The Department of Agriculture is considering the establishment of departments in all of the agricultural schools of Cuba whereby bee culture could be properly studied. It is considered that the possibilities of the production of honey in Cuba offer great opportunities for development by the Cuban farmers.

CATTLE DISEASE

An infectious cattle disease has made its appearance at Mayari, Oriente Province, and it is reported that there has been great loss of cattle in that district.

IMPORTS FROM CUBA

Durban, British South Africa, year 1914,
\$28,377.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

5% CLAUSE UNDERWOOD TARIFF LAW

The recent decision of the Court of Customs appeals, in reference to the provisions of the law that gives a 5% discount from the tariff rates on all goods imported in American bottoms or in ships of countries having commercial treaties with the United States covering reciprocal treatment, has an important bearing on Cuban trade. If this decision be upheld by the Supreme Court to which tribunal it will be appealed, the result will be that merchandise from Cuba will be entitled to a reduction of 20% as provided by the Preferential Treaty with the United States, and to a further discount of 5% from that amount.

The difference in market quotations now being made between Cubas and free-duty sugars is possibly owing to a recent decision of the United States Court of Customs Appeals, which states that the duty on Cuba sugar is to be determined by first deducting the 5% discount allowed thereon because of its importation in vessels of United States registry, or of countries with which the United States has treaties, and from the sum thus obtained to make a further reduction of 20% in accordance with the stipulation of the Cuban treaty. Full-duty 96° test sugar is 1.256c. per pound. Deduct 5%, gives 1.1932c per pound. Deduct 20%, gives .9546c per pound as duty on Cuba sugar instead of 1.0048c per pound, as has been collected since March 1, 1914, as stipulated in tariff bill passed October 3, 1913.

Under this decision the United States Appraisers are to reliquidate the duties on Cuba sugar collected since March 1, 1914, at the rate of .9546c per pound for 96° test basis instead of at 1.0048c per pound, and to refund the difference to the importers. The Cuba sugars in warehouse in bond March 1, 1914, and since withdrawn for consumption, will be reliquidated at the same basis.

The United States Government has objected to the reduction of the 5% on such imports and appealed from the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, who accept the appeal and will render their decision at their new fall session. In the meantime, the

present duty on Cuba sugar (1.0048c.) will continue to be collected.

It will be noted, however, that in case the United States Supreme Court decides against the Government, that the 5% reduction in duties takes effect from the time of the passage of the Tariff Bill, say October 3, 1913, while the tariff on Cuban sugar of 1.256c, less 20%, was not effective until March 1, 1914.

The 5% discount for this period, October 4, 1913, to March 1, 1914, would apply on the old duty of 1.685c, which, less 5% and 20%, would amount to 1.2806c instead of the 1.348c paid during that time.—Willet & Gray *Sugar Trade Journal*, June 24, 1915.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce of Camaguey has made the proposal that some plan of federation be adopted whereby all of the Chambers of Commerce of the various cities of Cuba could cooperate, and information collected by one be available to all, and it is thought that the expenses of collecting this information could be considerably lessened by this plan.

TARE REGULATIONS FOR BURLAP WRAPPERS

The attention of exporters to Cuba is invited to the fact that certain articles on which a tare allowance for receptacles is prescribed by the Cuban custom tariff are dutiable on gross weight (without any tare deduction) when shipped in burlap wrappers, without other packing. A case was recently brought to the attention of the Bureau in which a consignment of waterproof clothing and fabric, shipped in two layers of burlap, was held to be dutiable on gross weight, without the tare allowance of 10% granted on similar articles otherwise packed. It was stated by the Cuban customs officials in making a report on the subject that where goods are dutiable on gross weight with a specified tare allowance for receptacles, such deduction shall only be made in the case of articles packed in regular receptacles, such as boxes, barrels, crates, etc. In the case of some articles, a tare allowance is specifically provided for lighter forms of packing, such as bales.—*Consul General James I. Rodgers*.

DECLARED EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

In the following table is given the value of the declared exports to the United States from all Cuba, and from the consular district of Havana for 1912, 1913 and 1914. It should be remembered that these figures represent only the invoice declarations at consular offices, and therefore differ materially from the values assigned by the Cuban government.

<i>Articles from all Cuba</i>	1912	1913	1914
Animals.....	\$13,214	\$17,802	\$10,094
Asphalt.....	86,031	24,105	10,688
Bananas.....	857,186	849,364	1,009,396
Cigars, etc.....	3,916,016	3,927,779	3,945,316
Cocoa.....	313,097	246,010	405,795
Cocoanuts.....	139,173	145,202	113,381
Copper ore.....	724,344	635,376	1,081,712
Fruits and Vegetables.....	253,742	380,505	536,254
Hides, etc.....	607,590	461,942	536,283
Honey.....	35,485	26,735	57,172
Iron ore.....	3,872,078	4,805,457	2,261,844
Lumber and woods.....	1,019,058	908,919	736,930
Metal scrap.....	269,881	270,547	326,994
Molasses.....	1,067,429	1,150,580	1,217,360
Pineapples.....	1,060,087	1,024,323	1,505,207
Sponges.....	128,282	142,877	147,638
Sugar.....	99,702,232	78,168,301	97,216,697
Tobacco leaf.....	16,260,692	13,890,501	15,916,497
Wax.....	150,514	100,728	243,084
All other articles.....	228,319	281,178	191,686
Totals.....	\$130,704,453	\$107,458,231	\$127,470,028
<i>Articles from Havana District.</i>	1912	1913	1914
Animals.....	\$13,214	\$17,701	\$10,019
Asphalt.....	71,564	2,951	
Cigars and cigarettes.....	3,916,016	3,927,444	3,945,076
Copper ore.....	45,201	65,006	300,000
Fruits and vegetables.....	183,358	303,198	404,053
Hides, bones, etc.....	259,418	150,117	110,346
Honey.....	17,789	23,920	46,993
Lumber and woods.....	76,731	55,244	9,045
Metal scrap.....	240,910	251,988	302,691
Molasses.....	766,906	774,933	911,897
Pineapples.....	1,059,976	1,016,402	1,504,937
Sponges.....	119,127	134,781	143,874
Sugar.....	45,613,681	36,392,412	40,210,722
Tobacco leaf.....	16,126,172	13,069,185	15,879,483
Wax.....	109,229	73,165	198,629
All other articles.....	119,702	205,151	120,972
Total.....	\$68,738,994	\$56,463,598	\$64,098,737

Although Cuba raises large quantities of hemp, it is reported that 500 bales were sent to Matanzas. It is understood that the

Carranza Government of Mexico has taken control of the hemp crop, and is selling the fiber at an extraordinarily low figures.

SERVICE AND TESTS OF 3-IN. WIRE CABLE

Wire cable over 2 inches in diameter is unusual, and a 3-inch cable is the largest ever made. The first of this size was made for the Spanish-American Iron Co., in 1910, for use in operating an inclined cable railway at Mayari iron mines, where 50-ton cars are lowered in 3-car trains on a maximum grade of 25%. These conditions required a cable having a safe tensile strength of about 150,000 pounds. Each cable is about 7,900 feet long and weighs in the neighborhood of 125,000 pounds. The most recent of these cables was installed in March of last year.

The cables at the Mayari mines pass over drums 20 feet in diameter and are carried along the track on manganese-steel rollers, although wood rollers were first used. The newest of the cables, placed over a year ago, has four laps around the drum; all previous cables had but three laps.

Service records were kept for the first two 3-inch cables installed, designated as No. 2 and No. 3 cables; No. 1 cable was of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. diameter, and its service was only 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ months. The following tabulation gives the service records of the two 3-inch cables:

	No. 2	No. 3
Placed in service.	1-16-1911	7-3-1912
Removed.	7-1-1912	3-21-1914
Time in service.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ mo.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ mo.
No. trips with ore:		
Three-car trips. . . . .	.....	4
Two-car trips.	10,154	5,966
One-car trip.	2,194	12,488
Total trips.	13,068	17,718
Total ore cars lowered	23,222	22,992
Trips with other cars. . . . .	.....	408
Tons of ore lowered.	1,144,689	1,104,926

During the period that the No. 3 cable was in service important changes were made, and owing to the conditions of operation this cable received unusually severe treatment. To minimize slippage the amount of cable lubricant was reduced, and as a result the corrosion of inside wires in the samples of No. 3 cable was noticeably greater than in the samples of No. 2 cable. The total stretch of No. 2 cable was 32 ft. 3 in., or 0.41% of the total cable length of 7,830 feet, and the total stretch of No. 3 cable was 22 feet, or 0.28% of its length of 7,980 feet.

Cable No. 3 was made with a 1 1-8-inch wire-rope center composed of six strands of

19 wires each about a hemp center. Around the 1 1-8-inch center wire rope were six strands of 19 wires each. The wires were plow steel, having a tensile strength of about 225,000 pounds per square inch; they varied in size from 0.061 inch to 0.225 inch. The steel in the cross section of the cable No. 3 was 4.1178 square inches, which gave an assumed tensile strength for the cable of 723,350 pounds.

Strength of Worn Cable.

The greatest number of broken wires in a length of 6 inches was 40 out of a total of 72 outside wires. Theoretically 40 broken wires would reduce the tensile strength of the cable about 30%. In addition to this, the wear somewhat reduced the area of outside wires. Tests of the worn cables showed ultimate strengths of from 47.8% to 70% of the strength of the new cable.

Tests on 14-foot sections of cable No. 2 gave 582,000 pounds and 594,600 pounds as strengths of used cable and 728,100 pounds as strength of unused cable. Used section of cable No. 3 developed strengths of 216,200 pounds, 342,800 pounds, 723,350 pounds (practically uninjured), 719,200 pounds (part of the same specimen as preceding) and 506,000 pounds. Tests of unused cable gave strengths as follows: Cable No. 2, 728,100 pounds; cable No. 3, 723,350 pounds, and the new cable now in use, No. 4, 751,600 pounds. —*Engineering News.*

NEW SUGAR CENTRAL

It is reported that a contract has been made with J. G. White & Co., of New York for a sugar central to be erected at Mefan, Oriente Province, capacity 80,000 bags, to be ready in time for the sugar season of 1917.

EARNINGS OF THE SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

	1915	1914
May gross.	\$40,463	\$39,867
May net.	20,479	20,169
First 4 mos., gross.	148,913	148,874
First 4 mos., net.	68,995	73,081

According to *The Havana Post*, an inventor, Senor Morales of Holguin, has patented a new cannon in which the French Government has become interested to the extent of offering the inventor \$5,000 for his invention.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for *The Cuba Review*, by Willett & Gray, New York

Our last review for this Magazine was dated June 7th, 1915.

At that date Cuba Centrifugal sugar 96° test was quoted at 37½c. per lb. cost and freight, and 4.89c. per lb. duty paid.

To-day's market quotation for Cuba Centrifugals is 3 15-16c. c & f, 4.95c. duty paid.

From June 7th to June 30th the quotation remained unchanged for Cuba Centrifugals at 4.89c. per lb. duty paid, while free duty sugar of Porto Rico, which on June 7th was of the same market quotation as the duty paying sugars of Cuba, though less than the market value of the full duty paying sugars of other foreign countries, declined on June 18 to 4.83c. and on June 25th still further to 4.80c. basis, at which last sales were reported.

The increased value of Cubas over Porto Ricos is caused by their special value in drawbacks on sales from their refined product. Full duty sugars are also of higher value than Cubas for the same reason; recent sales of the full duty being at 3¾c. per lb. cost, insurance and freight equal to 5.01c. per lb. duty paid.

Transactions during the period under review have been somewhat spasmodic, large on some days and nothing doing on others, but generally with a maintenance of firmness.

On June 29th some 80,000 bags free duty Porto Ricos which had been pressing on the market for some weeks without purchasers at owners views were sold at 4.80c. per lb. These sales relieved the market, and gave a firmer tone and tendency to it. Some Cubas sold at 37½c. c & f (4.89c), and late July shipment Cubas sold at 3 29-32c. c & f (4.92c).

Our statistics to June 1st of the sugar conditions in Great Britain indicated a needed demand for refined from America, which received confirmation on the 29th of June by purchases of some 55,000 tons refined for export, understood to be in part at 4.65c. net cash f.o.b. in bond for granulated.

This export business acting as a prevention of any congestion in our local refined sugar market strengthened the whole sugar situation very considerably, and sellers on June 30th advanced their views to 4.00c. c & f (5.02c) for further supplies, but accepted 3 15-16c. c & f (4.92c.) for Cubas.

On July 1st several refiners entered the market and cleaned up about 150,000 bags of various July shipments Cubas and July 20th clearance Porto Ricos at 3 15-16c. c & f and 4.95c. duty paid, followed by further sales the next day of about 50,000 bags Cubas at same basis.

Of interest to your readers will be the reported sinking recently, of the British steamship "Welbury" off the coast of Ireland by a submarine. This steamer was bound from Cuba to England and was said to have about 5,000 tons of Raw Sugar on board.

A matter of much importance was opened up recently when the Court of Customs Appeals decided that the Congressional Act allowing 5% discount on sugar imported by American vessels, or vessels of treaty nations would make necessary the reliquidation of entries of sugar by such vessels since the act went into effect. This would change the present duty on Cuban sugar from 1.0048c. per lb. to .9495c. per lb. from March 1, 1914, to the present time.

However, the Government has appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which accepted the appeal and will give its decision later. In the meantime, Cuba sugar entries will continue to be liquidated at the 1.0048c. basis without the 5% discount, and later be reliquidated with the 5% deduction if the Supreme Court so decides.

On June 22d Mess. Guma-Mejer advanced their Cuba Crop estimate 145,000 tons to 2,500,000 tons for final crop estimate. The receipts at shipping ports in recent weeks have ceased showing increases over last year, but the visible crop is now 2,342,013 tons against 2,405,223 tons at same time last year.

Australian advices by mail are important as showing a shortage in crop estimate of about 100,000 tons sugar, and they expect to obtain from Java any deficiency needed for consumption.

The general conclusion of the sugar situation must be that it is strong and indicative of somewhat higher values for the remainder of the Cuba crop.

Refined sugar has held steady at list prices of 6.10c. less 2%, but at selling basis of 6.00c. less 2%.

Indications point to an improvement in refined values.

Our first estimate of the United States domestic beet crop based on acreage obtained from the factories and upon the average outturn of past five years, gives a crop of 750,000 tons against 646,257 tons last season.

If the outturn of sugar content is as high as last year the crop may reach 835,000 tons.

These sugars will come on the market as granulated (refined sugars) in August from California, and in October from other States.

WILLETT & GRAY.

New York, July 6, 1915.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 7 de Junio de 1915, en cuyo período el azúcar centrífugo de Cuba polarización 96° se cotizaba á 37½c. la libra costo y flete, y á 4.89c. la libra derechos pagados. Hoy las cotizaciones del mercado por los azúcares centrífugos de Cuba son 3 15-16c. la libra c. y f. y 4.95c. derechos pagados.

Desde el 7 al 30 de Junio las cotizaciones por los centrífugos de Cuba permanecieron sin cambio á 4.89 c. la libra derechos pagados, mientras que el azúcar libre de derechos de Puerto Rico, que el 7 de Junio se cotizaba en el mercado al mismo precio que los azúcares de Cuba pagando derechos, aunque menos del precio del mercado de los azúcares con derechos de otros países extranjeros, bajó el 18 de Junio á 4.83c. y el 25 de Junio á una base aun más baja de 4.80c., á cuyo último precio se efectuaron ventas.

El aumento de precio de los azúcares de Cuba sobre los de Puerto Rico es causado por su valor especial en reintegros en ventas del producto refinado. Los azúcares con todos los derechos tienen también más alto precio que los azúcares de Cuba por el mismo motivo; ventas recientes de azúcares con todos los derechos estando á 3¾c. la libra costo, seguro y flete, equivalente á 5.01c. la libra derechos pagados.

Las transacciones durante el período bajo reseña han sido algo espasmódicas, en gran cantidad algunos días y nada en otros, pero generalmente manteniéndose firmes.

El 29 de Junio unos 80,000 sacos de azúcar de Puerto Rico, que habían estado en el mercado durante algunas semanas sin compradores á los precios de los tenedores, se vendieron á razón de 4.80 c. la libra. Estas ventas aliviaron el mercado y le dieron un tono y tendencia más firme. Algunos azúcares de Cuba se vendieron á 37½c. costo y flete (4.89c.), y azúcares de Cuba para embarque á fines de Julio se vendieron á 3 29-32c. costo y flete (4.92c.).

Nuestra estadística hasta el primero de Junio respecto á las condiciones del azúcar en la Gran Bretaña indicaba la necesidad de una demanda de azúcar refinado de América, lo cual se confirmó el 29 de Junio por las compras de unas 55,000 toneladas del refinado para la exportación, comprendiéndose ser en parte al precio de 4.65c. pago neto al contado libre á bordo y en depósito por el granulado.

Este negocio de exportación, que impidió toda congestión en nuestro mercado local de azúcar refinado, fortaleció por completo el estado del azúcar muy considerablemente, y los vendedores el 30 de Junio subieron sus precios á 4.00c. c y f (5.02c.) por existencias ulteriores, pero aceptaron 3 15-16c. c y f (4.92c.) por las de Cuba.

El primero de Julio varios refnadores llegaron al mercado y se llevaron como 150,000 sacos que comprendían azúcares de Cuba para embarcar en Julio y otros azúcares de Puerto Rico despachados de la aduana el 20 de Julio á 3 15-16c. c y f y 4.95c. derechos pagados, siguiéndose otras ventas el próximo día de unos 50,000 sacos de azúcares de Cuba bajo la misma base.

No dejará de interesar á nuestros lectores la noticia de haberse echado á pique recientemente el vapor Br tánico "Welbury" en las costas de Irlanda por un submarino. Este buque iba de Cuba á Inglaterra y se dice que llevaba á bordo unas 5,000 toneladas de azúcar crudo.

Un asunto de mucha importancia se ha presentado recientemente, cuando el Juzgado de Apelación de Derechos de Aduana decidió que el Acta del Congreso concediendo 5% de descuento al azúcar importado en buques Americanos, ó buques de naciones con que haya tratados, haría necesaria una nueva liquidación de entradas de azúcar por dichos buques desde que el Acta se puso en vigor. Esto cambiaría los actuales derechos en los azúcares de Cuba de 1.0048c. la libra á .9495c. la libra desde el primero de Marzo de 1914 hasta el presente.

Sin embargo, el Gobierno ha apelado á la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos, la cual aceptó la apelación y dará su decisión más tarde. Entretanto, las entradas de azúcar de Cuba continuarán liquidándose bajo la base de 1.0048c. sin el 5% de descuento, y más tarde volverá á hacerse la liquidación descontando el 5% de descuento, si así lo decide la Corte Suprema.

El 22 de Junio la casa Guma-Mejer aumentó su cálculo de la zafra de Cuba de 145,000 á 2,500,000 toneladas como cálculo final de dicha zafra. Las entradas en los puertos de embarque durante recientes semanas han dejado de mostrar aumento sobre las del año pasado, pero la cosecha visible es ahora de 2,342,013 toneladas contra 2,405,223 en la misma época el año pasado.

Las noticias por correo de Australia son importantes, pues muestran una merma en los cálculos de la cosecha de unas 100,000 toneladas de azúcar, y esperan obtener de Java cualquier deficiencia necesitada para el consumo.

La conclusión general del estado del azúcar debe ser que el mercado es fuerte é indica precios algo más altos para el resto de la zafra de Cuba.

El azúcar refinado se ha sostenido fijo á los precios listados de 6. 10c. menos 2%, pero vendiéndose bajo la base de 6.00c. menos 2%.

Los indicios son de una mejoría en los precios del refinado.

Nuestro primer cálculo de la cosecha de remolacha del país en los Estados Unidos, basado en la extensión de terreno de remolacha obtenido de las fábricas y sobre el promedio del producto de los últimos cinco años, da una cosecha de 750,000 toneladas contra 646,257 toneladas la última estación. Si el producto del azúcar que contenga es tan alto como el año pasado, la cosecha podrá llegar á 835,000 toneladas.

Estos azúcares llegarán al mercado como granulada (azúcares refinados) en Agosto de California y en Octubre de otros Estados.

WILLETT & GRAY.

Nueva York, Julio 6 de 1915.

NEW SUGAR MILL BUILDING IN THE GUANTANAMO VALLEY

Contract has been let through H. F. Rugles, mechanical engineer, with offices at 106 Wall Street, New York, for the immediate construction of a modern sugar factory in the Guantanamo Valley, along the line of the Guantanamo & Western Railroad. The mill will be complete in every detail for the grinding of sugar cane with a capacity of 700 bags per day, or about 75,000 bags for the season, and will be ready for grinding on the first day of January, 1916. The necessary capital for the construction of this mill has been subscribed for among Cuban land owners in the vicinity of Guantanamo, which will insure the full time operation of the mill and the necessary facilities for prompt output to the interested cane growers in that section.

INDIAN SUGAR CANE

A representative of the Department of Agriculture has been in British India studying the possibilities of the Indian sugar cane, and a quantity of sugar cane seed of India will be brought to Cuba for the purpose of experimenting with it. It is said that this variety of the Indian sugar cane shows possibilities of developing a superior grade of sugar cane for Cuban cultivation.

According to the *Havana Post*, a new central mill shortly be constructed at the Finca Violeta in the Aguada district. It is stated that the contracts have already been placed, and it is hoped to have the central in operation for the next sugar season. The capacity is to be between 80,000 and 90,000 bags.

IMPORTATIONS OF CUBAN HARDWOODS INTO LONDON, ENG., FROM CUBA

From the statistics relating to this wood, it may be seen that there was a considerable reduction in the amount that was brought to this market. Most of this supply arrived towards the middle of the year, the stock being further augmented at the commencement of the war by a cargo, which, intended for a Continental port, was diverted here. Business in the wood proceeded on normal lines up to August. At the auctions that were held, a good demand was generally found for all logs of reasonably good description, such logs selling readily at satisfactory prices, but inferior qualities were so much in excess of the demand that little was cleared at the high valuations set upon the wood by brokers, and clearances of the most inferior had to be afterwards made by sales "without reserve." Five cargoes in all reached this port, and as only one has been offered, the stock to be carried forward is a large one. Most of the wood came from Santa Cruz, but a portion was of Jucaro origin. In quality the logs were of moderate description, the great defect of all the cargoes being the large preponderance of small and crooked wood they contained. There is only one outlet of consumption for this description, and consumers can be somewhat independent in their wants when certain other varieties are plentiful and moderate in price.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

IMPORTATIONS OF MAHOGANY LOGS INTO LONDON DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS FROM CUBA

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cuba.....	4,316	5,216	5,187	6,569	6,982

LANDINGS, DELIVERIES AND STOCKS OF MAHOGANY AND CEDAR IN LONDON FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS

		MAHOGANY		<i>Landed Stock</i>
		<i>Landings</i>	<i>Deliveries</i>	<i>Dec. 31st.</i>
		<i>Logs</i>	<i>Logs</i>	<i>Logs</i>
Cuba.....	1911	20,774	15,667	9,072
	1912	20,960	19,128	10,904
	1913	25,844	23,847	12,901
	1914	20,156	14,251	18,806
		CEDAR		<i>Landed Stock</i>
		<i>Landings</i>	<i>Deliveries</i>	<i>Dec. 31st.</i>
		<i>Logs</i>	<i>Logs</i>	<i>Logs</i>
Cuba.....	1911	65	95	21
	1912	556	38	539
	1913	272	534	277
	1914	—	89	188

POTASH

Owing to the impossibility of importing potash from Germany, the experimental station at Santiago de las Vegas has been experimenting with ashes of the Isles of Pines Palmetto and Arroyo hardwoods. It is thought that these ashes could be used as a source of potash to supply immediate needs until still further potash can be imported from Germany or some other country.

C. G. Hopkins, Director of Agriculture of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, is quoted as advocating the use of ground limestone for soil enrichment. The Cuban Government has taken an interest in the matter, and it is proposed to have a pamphlet printed in the Spanish language which is to be distributed to the farmers of Cuba and also among the various agricultural stations.



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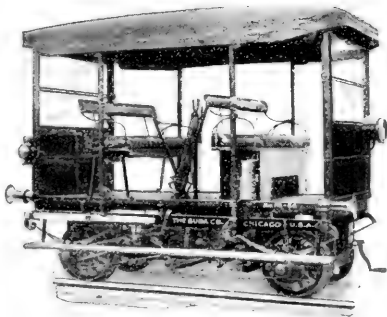
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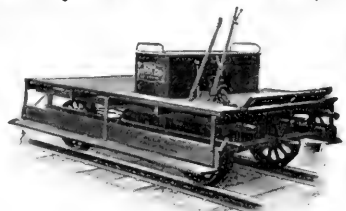


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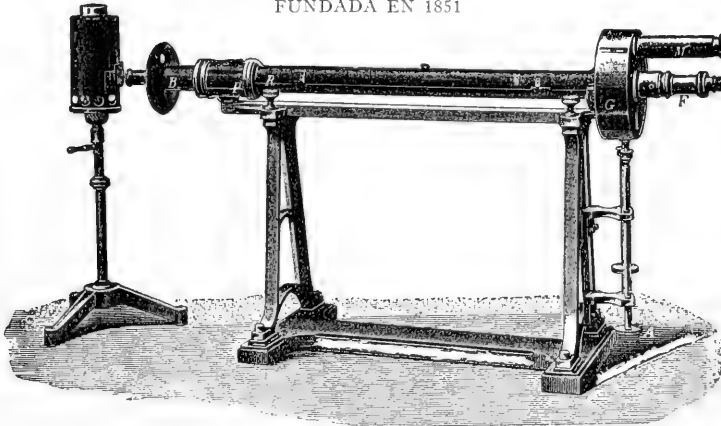
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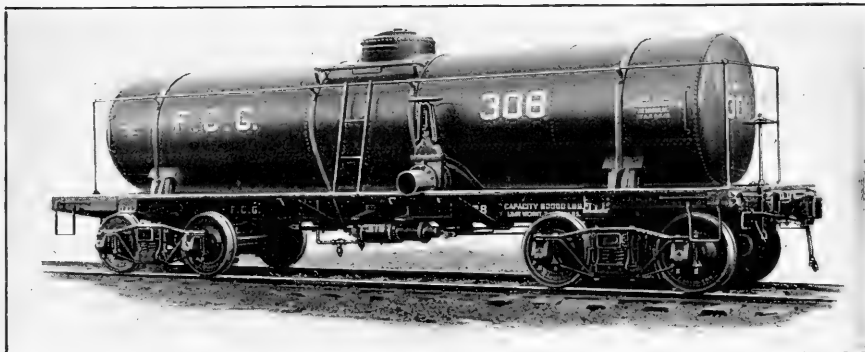
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Official Bulletin Secretary of Health Department, Cuba, Vol. 12, Numbers 5 and 6, Dr. Enrique

B. Barnett, Editor.

This number contains vital statistics of the Republic of Cuba. The scientific section is devoted to a paper on the Bubonic Plague in Cuba by Dr. J. Guiteras. This is followed by a paper by Sr. G. A. Dubois on Rat Proof Buildings in connection with the Bubonic Plague. The number contains many illustrations of the work of the department in Cuba.

Reinforced Concrete Chimney—Catalog No. 10. Weber Chimney Company, Chicago, Ill.

This publication gives a full description of the reinforced concrete chimneys and is well illustrated, the illustrations showing construc-

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tions in various localities all over the world, including four chimneys erected in Havana, Cuba, for the Havana Electric Railway Light & Power Co., one of the largest installations of chimneys ever made. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained on request at the general offices of the company at Chicago, Ill.

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Bayamo.....		7.34	20.66	10.33	Jatibonico.....		3.98	11.52	5.76
Caibarien.....	Sto. Domingo	3.67	10.68	5.34	Jovellanos.....		1.47	4.69	2.35
Caibarien.....	Placetas Del Sur.	3.82	11.09	5.55	Madrugá.....		.85	3.01	1.51
Camaguey.....		5.44	15.49	7.75	Manzanillo.....		7.84	22.02	11.01
Camaguey.....	Sto. Domingo	3.36	9.83	4.92	Matanzas.....		.92	3.20	1.60
Camajuani.....	Placetas Del Sur.	3.52	10.27	5.14	Placetas.....		3.29	9.64	4.82
Cardenas.....	Coliseo.....	1.58	4.99	2.50	Remedios.....	Sto. Domingo	3.58	10.43	5.22
Cardenas.....	Jovellanos.....	1.74	5.43	2.72	Remedios.....	Placetas Del Sur.	3.73	10.84	5.42
Ciego de Avila		4.42	12.72	6.36	Sagua.....	Sto. Domingo	2.85	8.47	7.24
Cienfuegos.....	Sto. Domingo	3.12	9.15	4.58	Sagua.....	Sta. Clara	3.89	11.28	5.64
Cienfuegos.....	Sta. Clara	3.56	10.38	5.19	San Antonio.....		.36	.64	.45
Cienfuegos.....	Enlace Capitan.	2.94	8.69	4.35	Sancti Spiritus.....		3.86	11.19	5.60
Colon.....	Jovellanos.....	1.79	5.56	2.78	Santa Clara.....		2.88	8.53	4.27
Colon.....	Guareiras.....	2.03	5.84	3.05	Santiago de Cuba		8.61	24.11	12.06
Guantanamo.....		9.15	25.58	12.79	Sto. Domingo.....		2.52	7.55	3.78

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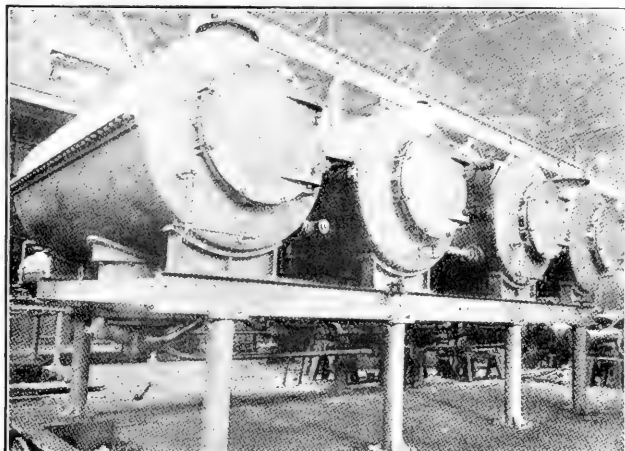
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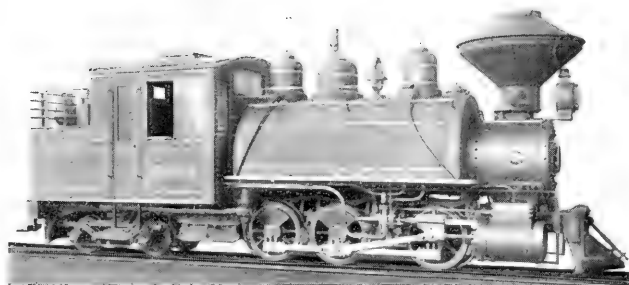
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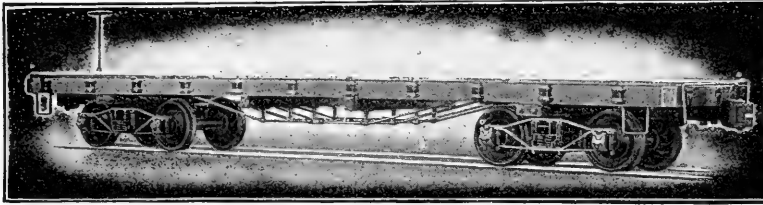
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
American Car & Foundry Company	39	Munro, John & Son	42
Atlantic Basin Iron Works	39	Peña & Co., Inc.	37
Baldwin Locomotive Works	44	Ramapo Iron Works	3
Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.	42	Rohlig & Co.	39
Buda Company	38	Royal Bank of Canada	40
Cabana, M. J.	42	Ruiz, P. & Bros.	40
Connell, James S. & Son	38	Schaefer Brewing Co., The F. & M.	42
De Bea, Sobrinos & Co.	42	Snare and Triest Co., The	42
Eimer & Amend	37	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., The	44
Gelats, N. & Company	40	Trust Company of Cuba, The	40
Haddad, S. F.	42	Turnure, Lawrence & Co.	37
Hammond Iron Works	4	United Railways of Havana, The	41
Holbrook Towing Line	3	Upmann, H. & Co.	40
Home Industry Iron Works	39	Walker, James & Co., Ltd.	2
Kensington Copper and Machine Works	38	Weill, Daniel	42
Link-Belt Co.	2	Willett & Gray	3
McDonald, John W.	42	Yule & Munro	42
Motley, James M.	2		

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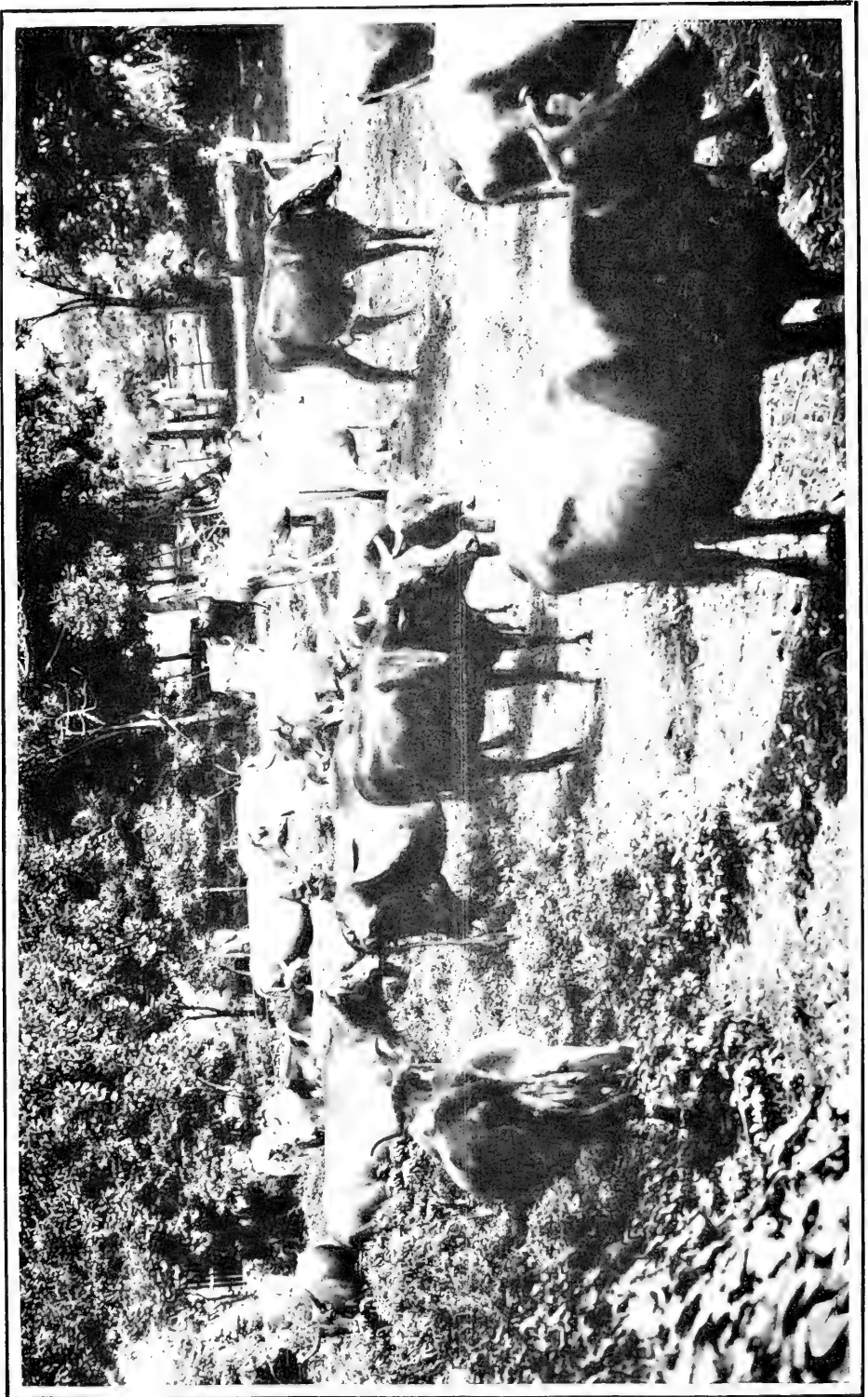
Vol. XIII

AUGUST, 1915

No. 9

Contents of This Number

	Page
The Cover Page—Statue of Gen. Agramonte at Camaguey:	
Frontispiece—Cattle in Camaguey Province	6
All Around Cuba:	
Cuba's Trade with Portugal	11
Silk Worms	11
Charles Arthur Conant	11
Andalusian Horses	11
The Jitney Bus	11
Cienfuegos Anniversary	11
Nuevitas Aqueduct	11
Cuban Sponges	25
Leonard Brownson's Villa (Illustrated)	25
The Inflammability of Sugar Dust	28
Sugar Machinery for Cuba	28
Cuban Government Matters:	
Amnesty Bill	7
San Francisco Awards	7
Engineers Congress	7
Modus Vivendi with Spain	7
Cuban Militia	7
Parcel Post Treaty with Great Britain	8
Legation Expenses	8
Panama Exposition	8
Agricultural College Contract	8
Riva Memorial	8
Bank Contract	9
National Laboratory	9
Patent Medicines	9
Fraudulent Tobacco Labels	9
Fluctuation Price Chart of Centrifugal Sugar as affected by the European War	32, 33
Motion Pictures and Advertising in Cuba	10, 11
Our Hold on Cuban Trade	33
The Sugar Industry:	
The Sugar Review (English)	34
The Sugar Review (Spanish)	35, 36
Consumption of Sugar in U. S. for Six Months	35
Molasses in Cuba	12, 13
Sorghum as a Sugar Producer	13, 14
Sale of Two Centrals	14, 15
Australian Market for Sugar	15
U. S. Sugar Consumption	15
Agricultural Matters:	
Diversified Farming	16
Cattle Quarantine	16
Turkey Buzzards	16
Apricots	16
Poultry Purchase	16
Coffee Planters	16
Tobacco Seeds	16
Grapefruit	16
Does Tree Planting in Tropical America Pay? (Illustrated) By C. H. Pearson	17, 18, 19, 20
Cuban Commercial Matters:	
Traffic Receipts of Cuban Railroads	21
Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities	22
Guantanamo Sugar Company	22
Nipe Bay Company	23
La Compania Curtidora Cubana	23
American Sugar Refining Company	23
Cuban Railways	24
Cuban Sugar Crop 1914-1915	26, 27
U. S. Exports and Imports with Cuba	27
American Shoes in Cuba	30
Reduction on Fuel Oil	30
Pacific Coast Timber for Cuba	30



Cattle, Camaguey Province, Cuba

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XIII

AUGUST, 1915

NUMBER 9

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

AMNESTY BILL BECOMES LAW

The Amnesty Bill for all frauds committed in connection with the elections previous to April 30, 1915, has become law through President Menocal's having allowed the ten days in which he could have vetoed the measure to pass by without taking action. The provisions of the law are as follows:

Article 1. An amnesty is accorded to all those guilty of infractions of the law of elections committed before April 30, 1915.

This amnesty applies to all organizations which have been prosecuted by the Tribunals.

Article 2. This law must be regarded by all Tribunals in any case which is covered by its provisions and goes into force from the time it is published in the official gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

The Republic of Cuba has been awarded six grand prizes, seventeen medals of honor, thirty gold medals, twenty silver medals and numerous bronze medals, and various other honors. This speaks well for the interest of the Cuban Government and all Cuba's varied industries at this exposition.

CONGRESS OF ENGINEERS

President Menocal has signed a decree appointing Secretary of Public Works Villalon to represent Cuba at the Congress of Engineers that is to be held at San Francisco, from September 14 to 26.

MODUS VIVENDI WITH SPAIN

The commission in regard to treaties has been discussing the proposed Modus Vivendi with Spain, and the proposed agreement presents many difficulties. One of them is that the Spanish Government has granted a concession to a Spanish concern for the sale of high grade tobacco, and this company has the right to sell all Cuban tobacco on a commission. The effect is that the Spanish Government cannot give Cuba better terms without infringing on the agreement already made with the Spanish company. Another difficulty is presented in that such an agreement might infringe on the articles of the commercial treaty now in force with the United States.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PERU

Two Cuban students have been granted scholarships by the Government of Peru which will permit the study of agriculture in that country. In return for this two Peruvian students will come to Cuba to study especially the cultivation of sugar and tobacco.

CUBAN MILITIA

It is reported that Cuba is to organize a militia, and it is understood that General Monteagudo has the matter in charge. A bill for providing for the formation of such a militia will probably be introduced into the House of Representatives within a short time.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

PARCEL POST TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Negotiations are now taking place between Cuba and Great Britain in regard to the establishment of a parcels post between these two countries. This matter has been pending a long time because Cuba has considered that sufficient advantage was not allowed to her. It is hoped that Cuba's demands will be granted because the establishment of this treaty would be of great advantage to the two countries.

CUBAN COINAGE

The secretary of the treasury has issued a statement regarding the Cuban coinage, showing that up to the present \$1,840,000 in gold pieces has been issued, \$3,167,000 in silver, and \$241,190 in nickles. The total cost of the coining and purchase of precious metals has amounted to \$3,183,033. On gold pieces there is practically no profit, as the gold is worth its face value, but on silver a considerable profit has been made, as the silver bought valued at \$1,250,000, when coined equalled \$3,400,000.

LEGATION EXPENSES

President Menocal has signed a decree authorizing the expenditure of \$50,000 for the office expenses of the various Cuban legations in foreign countries. Of the total sum, the Washington legation is allowed \$6,000, and those of London, Madrid, Paris and Berlin, \$3,600 each, while the legations at Brussels, Mexico, Christiania and Montevideo are given \$3,000.

\$130,000 TO BE EXPENDED ON ROADS

On the advice of the Secretary of Public Works, President Menocal has signed a decree authorizing an expenditure of \$130,000 out of the sum of \$500,000 which was laid aside for this purpose in the terms of the Law of Economic Defense, passed last October, the said money to be expended on public roads which are to be designated by the secretary. This sum will be divided up into six parts, one for each province, and only tobacco workers or others who are without employment will be given work.

PANAMA EXPOSITION

The date of the opening of the Panama Exposition has been set for November 3d next, which is the twelfth anniversary of the establishment of the present government of Panama. The Cuban building has been completed and is a permanent structure, the second floor to be occupied by the Cuban Legation, and the first floor to be occupied by the exhibits of Cuban products which will remain permanently on exhibition after the close of the exposition.

ARMY APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZED

The sum of \$164,420 is assigned to the staff corps and \$69,254 for the upkeep of six bands of musicians formed out of the cavalry regiments. As a whole there is nothing new in the figures, which contain \$93,112 for new arms and ammunition, and \$105,900 for sundries which are not specified.

The veterinarian establishment is receiving a larger grant than formerly, the figures being \$27,444.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CONTRACT ANNULLED

The Secretary of Public Works has sent to the Secretary of Government an order annulling the contract for the erection of an agricultural school at Betancourt in the province of Camaguey.

The reason for this drastic action is that the contract holder is unable to furnish 10 per cent. of the cost of the building.

A new contract will now be made.

RIVA MEMORIAL

A committee is making arrangements to erect a memorial to the memory of General Armando Riva, who was formerly Chief of the Police of Havana. It is now being decided what form the memorial will take, and it is thought that a statue will be selected.

HAYTIANS DEPORTED

The sixteen Haytians who attempted to enter Santiago de Cuba without passing the immigration inspectors have now been deported. The master of the schooner which brought this party from Hayti has been arrested, and the ship has been fined \$8,000.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

The Cuban Minister to Venezuela has reported and has sent to the Secretary of State of Cuba a package of cigars manufactured in Venezuela, having a label declaring the contents as pure Havana tobacco. The Cuban Minister to Venezuela proposes to prosecute the perpetrator of this fraud. It is a matter of fact that Venezuela does not import any Cuban tobacco.

BANK CONTRACT

The President has signed a decree which extends for four years the contract between the government and the National Bank of Cuba, reducing the commission which the Bank receives under the terms of the contract, to one-eighth of one per cent.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL PALACE

It is estimated that this will be the highest edifice in Havana, as it will be 120 feet high. The building will contain a large hall to be used for art exhibits and exhibitions of commercial interest. The building will also contain a large assembly room capable of seating some 2,000 persons.

TUBERCULOSIS HOME

President Menocal has authorized a payment of \$8,529 to the Oriente League, which institution has been raising a fund to erect a hospital and convalescent home for tuberculosis patients.

NATIONAL LABORATORY

The National Laboratory which was to form part of the National University has been in danger of being delayed on account of lack of funds, and President Menocal has authorized a payment of \$20,000 to enable the work to be continued.

CUBAN COINAGE

Owing to the closing of the Philadelphia mint, which was necessary to enable the annual inventory to be taken, the weekly shipments of Cuban coin to Cuba were suspended. The weekly shipments, however, began again early in August.

PATENT MEDICINES

The Cuban Sanitary Department has ordered that on and after September 10, 1917, formulas and names of makers of all patent medicines imported into Cuba must be shown on package.

FENCING TOURNAMENT

A fencing tournament is announced to be held in Havana some time next year. The recent victory of the Republic of Cuba at the tournament held at San Francisco has attracted more attention to this sport, and it is hoped that a large number of experts will engage in the contest during the ensuing year.

MACEO MEMORIAL

The statue of General Maceo which has been made at Madrid, Spain, has been shipped to Havana, and in due time will be erected at Avenida del Golfo.

CUBAN REFUGEES FROM YUCATAN

The Cuban Government will bring back from Yucatan, Mexico, some 250 Cubans who have been stranded there without resources.

COST OF CUBAN STAMPS

The cost of printing Cuban postage stamps for the past year amounted to \$77,972.

FRAUDULENT TOBACCO LABELS

The Cuban Consular Service in Europe and other countries have reported many cases of tobacco being sold with fraudulent Cuban labels. Tobacco manufacturers have taken the matter up with the Cuban Government with the idea of having the Cuban label properly protected.

HIGHWAY IN BAYAMO AND MANZANILLO

The Cuban Congress has been asked for a credit of \$26,000 for the repair of this road which was built during the first intervention and has had no repairs since.

MOTION PICTURES AND ADVERTISING IN CUBA

Havana.—Motion pictures are very popular with the residents of Havana and constitute the only amusement for a majority of the people. There are more than 100 of these "Cinematografos" as they are called in Spanish, in the vicinity of Havana, and the majority give only one performance daily, and it is customary to divide this evening performance into two or more parts or shows (in Spanish "tanda"), an entrance charge of twenty to fifty centavos (about ten to twenty-five cents U. S. currency) being collected for each part or "tanda." The programme usually consists of 3 or more reels according to the length of each, and the romantic feature dramas of several reels are the most popular. Emotional scenes of Latin countries are understood the best, hence French and Italian films are much in demand. Comic and chase scenes are also very popular. The weekly review of the world's happenings is well liked, and melodrama, when the culprit is finally caught and punished, is always well taken. It is a frequent occurrence here for the audience to become much excited when the bandit or criminal is getting the best of the affair; they act as they would if the scene were taken in real life, and when the criminal is finally caught the spectators show their delight by applauding heartily. Instructive views are also popular, but sad affairs do not seem to take at all well. The average play is about four reels, three reels also being very popular in some theatres, and to be appreciated it is very essential that they be written in good Spanish.

Cinematograph films might be run here to illustrate noteworthy places in the United States, and to show different great manufacturing industries and their operating processes as far as possible. Films of that nature would undoubtedly awaken a healthy interest in American goods as well as raise the prestige of the American product by giving to the consumer some direct knowledge of the conditions under which it was produced. As the American Biograph Company has a connection here it would probably be a comparatively simple matter to arrange through it for the exhibition of films which would be instructive as regards the United States and its industries. A further value of the cinematograph form of advertising lies in its availability for exhibition purposes in the smaller cities of the Republic as well as in Havana, by which means a valuable buying public is reached which could not be reached by ordinary advertising unless it were done along very extensive lines. This is written, of course, in the belief that anything which tends to establish the "MADE IN U. S. A." trade-mark more firmly and more favorably in the minds of the public would be of direct benefit to the commerce of the United States.

Films, Duty, etc., for the Entire Island.

There is a demand for all kinds of films:—one reel comic pictures; five to twelve reel dramas; scientific or scenic films; current events, reproduction of novels, etc. The best demand seems to be for six or eight reel dramas, especially for cafe use. As already stated "cine" theatres are fashionable and the demand here is for a varied program. One reason for preference for French films, as given by a local manager, is that the audience is always interested in French styles. As regards American films, the Vitagraph, Edison, American Kinema, Lubin, Broncho, Thanhouser, Selig, Eclipse, Kalem, and possibly others have been seen here. American films are considered excellent as regards workmanship. The only objection raised is that the subjects are not sufficiently varied. As one manager puts it, they almost invariably refer to the Wild West or the Civil War. While this is, of course, an exaggeration, it is claimed that it is next to impossible to make up an entire program with American films. This is due partly to the fact that the chief demand is for those subjects that are distinctly American and can not be obtained elsewhere. If, as appears likely, importers in Cuba will experience difficulty in securing films from Europe as a result of the war, American film makers should have a good opening here. There should be a good market for an American journal of current events and scenes from the Mexican disturbances would be popular; also dramas and detective films. The reading matter must be in Spanish. The manager of one theatre in which several American films had been exhibited said he attributed the lack of interest in these films to the fact that the reading matter and posters were in English, but he also added that there had been a de-

aided improvement over former times and that the best pictures were in both Spanish and English when necessary.

The duty on films imported into Cuba is \$5.20 per kilo from foreign countries and \$4.16 per kilo from the United States. The foreign films used throughout the island are rented through the agencies of the various film manufactures located in Havana. The two largest laboratories where plays are enacted and scenes taken for local use on the island are the Cuba Film Co., and the Santos-Arteaga Co., at Havana.

ALL AROUND CUBA

CUBA'S TRADE WITH PORTUGAL

The Cuban Consul at Lisbon has reported that Portugese merchants are anxious to get in touch with Cuban exporters with a view to increasing the trade with Portugal, stating further that the samples of Cuban goods recently submitted have been very satisfactory.

SILK WORMS

The matter of the cultivation of silk worms in Cuba has been brought to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture. It is thought that this might be developed into an important industry for Cuba, and further experiments will probably be undertaken at the station at Santiago de las Vegas.

CHARLES ARTHUR CONANT

Charles Arthur Conant, the financial expert, died at Havana on Sunday, July 4th. Mr. Conant was an expert on monetary and financial matters and was in Havana to advise concerning a plan to modify the Cuban currency system and to establish a bank of issue. He was the author of various works on money and banking, and did much work in connection with the various Cuban financial problems.

ANDALUSIAN HORSES

A recent importation into Cuba from Andalusia, Spain, of some of these celebrated horses has brought the matter to the attention of the Cuban Government, and the government is considering the importation for breeding purposes.

PORT OF HAVANA

For the year ended June 30th, 1915, 1,189 passenger boats have entered this port.

The Cuban Consul at Marseilles, France, has advised the Cuban Government that a new steamer service will be started between Marseilles, Norfolk, Havana, New Orleans and Guadalupe. This service will consist of one steamer per month.

THE JITNEY BUS

The jitney bus system has been greatly extended all over the Island of Cuba, there being some 2,000 automobiles in Havana alone. They are called "aranas" by the Cubans, which means spiders, because of their tendency to run around the town.

CIENFUEGOS

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of this city will occur next September. A committee has been formed to see that the celebration is appropriately observed.

NUEVITAS AQUEDUCT

A bill providing for the construction of an aqueduct for the city of Nuevitas has been passed by the Cuban House, and should it be approved by the Senate and signed by President Menocal, it will become law. Nuevitas has been dependent upon cisterns for water supply, and this method has not been satisfactory, at times necessitating water being brought from Camaguey in tank cars. It is hoped that the Cuban Government will provide for this improvement.

ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE SERVICE IN HAVANA

A new service of electric automobiles is to be organized shortly in Havana.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE MOLASSES PROBLEM IN CUBA

An important paper by Mr. Noel Deerr on the Cuban sugar industry is reproduced in the latest issue of the *West Indian Bulletin* (the official organ of the Department of Agriculture of the West Indies), and includes the following observations on the molasses problem in that country. Mr. Deerr argues that the price obtained normally for molasses is not reasonably high enough if one works out the value of molasses on the basis of its industrial potentialities, which include the manufacture of alcohol, potash (both very important just now), and nitrogen. To these might be added the utilization of molasses directly on a large scale in pig-raising, and its employment in the manufacture of acetone, used in the preparation of explosives. Mr. Deerr says:—

“Connected intimately with the well-being of the cane-sugar industry in Cuba is the molasses problem. At the present moment the molasses production in the 178 factories in Cuba is sold at rates varying from 2 1-3 to 4 cents per gallon, and this may, on an average, be estimated to give the sellers a profit of one cent per gallon. I do not think this profit is reasonable, and I particularly wish to place before you the facts as to the molasses annually produced in Cuba.

“For the crop of 1913-14, the sugar production of Cuba was very nearly 2,600,000 tons; at a low estimate this must have produced 40 gallons of molasses per ton of sugar, or, in all, 100,000,000 gallons of molasses. With the most modern processes of fermenting and distillation, these 100,000,000 gallons of molasses could have produced 40,000,000 gallons of commercial alcohol; in actual practice at the present time, as a source of power, alcohol is worth, bulk for bulk, 60 per cent. of gasoline; these 40,000,000 gallons of alcohol would thus be equivalent to 24,000,000 gallons of gasoline, worth 36 cents per gallon, or a total of \$8,640,000. This would give to alcohol a value of 23 cents per gallon, and enable it to compete with gasoline.

“In addition to the sugar in the molasses, a very great proportion of the potash removed from soil by the crop of cane is to be found in the molasses. I have not available any analysis of Cuban molasses showing the percentage of potash, but in all probability this

will not be below 3 per cent. The 100,000,000 gallons produced for the crop of 1913-14 in Cuba will weigh in all 600,000 tons, so that this molasses will contain 18,000 tons of potash. The present price of sulphate of potash in Cuba is \$55 per ton, which would give to the potash a value of \$110 per ton. The 18,000 tons of potash contained in the molasses have, then, a value at the current price of \$1,980,000.

“In addition to the potash, molasses contains a small but very appreciable quantity of nitrogen, which I will, in the absence of detailed analysis of Cuban molasses, take as being 0.5 per cent.; then there is contained in the molasses, 3,000 tons of nitrogen, having a market value of \$1,200,000 when valued as a commercial fertilizer.

“In addition there is a small quantity of phosphoric acid in molasses, which will not be taken into account.

“The following tabulated statement gives the gross value of the three principal products of the molasses output, based on a production of 2,500,000 tons of sugar:—

Alcohol, 40,000,000 gallons, worth	
20 cents a gallon	\$8,000,000
Potash, 18,000 tons, worth \$110 a	
ton	1,980,000
Nitrogen, 3,000 tons, worth \$400 a	
ton	1,200,000
	\$11,180,000

“It is one thing to make a calculation showing the possible value of the products to be obtained from the molasses produced annually in Cuba, but before these can easily be realized it is necessary to demonstrate the possibility of a market for them. I believe that a very extended use for the alcohol capable of being produced locally can be found within the limits of the sugar plantation in the following cases:—

“(a) Alcohol-burning locomotives;

“(b) Alcohol-burning tractors, to be used in propelling ploughs, cultivators, and other agricultural implements.

“The 18,000 tons of potash contained in the molasses produced annually in Cuba are several times more than the quantity imported annually into Cuba for use as a fertilizer, which amounts at present to about 3,000 tons. I am informed that great difficulty would

arise in the marketing of this product, since the world's supply of potash is controlled by a German syndicate prepared to crush any competition; this monopoly of potash is keenly resented in the United States, where any source of supply would be eagerly welcomed, and where we should have to look for a market.

"I would, in addition, point out to you that the recovery of alcohol, potash, and nitrogen from the molasses presents no technical difficulties, as many plants on the Continent of Europe already work up beet molasses. The process is simple, and the plant not expensive; I estimate that ten centralized distilleries, established at different points in Cuba, could be erected for a capital cost of, say, \$1,800,000, and that these would be capable of treating the whole molasses output of Cuba.

"The one outstanding trouble in Cuba is shortage of labor. The increase of the capacity of a limit of labor through the medium of mechanical appliances will always be of great benefit to a community such as exists in Cuba. A cheap source of power, at present almost wholly unutilized, is available, and I believe that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Republic."

SORGHUM AS A SUGAR PRODUCER

Mr. James H. Dod, of Santa Clara, Cuba, has sent us a long and interesting letter criticizing Dr. Prinsen Geerlig's remarks in *Bulletin No 14* of the Agricultural Research Institute on the raising of sorghum in India, and especially where he seems to infer that "it is conclusively demonstrated that sorghum cane could not be raised for sugar-making purposes, and also that the problem was settled for India." It has been shown, claims Mr. Dod, by one of the prominent native writers that India closely resembles Cuba as regards its plant life, and this being so, he is of the opinion that no one should say that sugar-making from sorghum stems cannot become a commercial success in India until further experiments have been made in the way of plant and seed selection, cross-breeding, intensive cultivation of seed beds, etc., and especially in setting aside special plants for seed supplies only.

Dr. Prinsen Geerlig alleges that "it was discovered that as long as the seed had not matured in the cane it was impossible to get

the juice to crystallize; but towards the close of the vegetation the syrup was 13.3 per cent. of the weight of the cane." "It is but natural," claims our correspondent, who we will now leave to tell his own tale, "that the plant should first produce the starch necessary for the future generation before it commences to form glucose, which seems to be the preliminary stage in the production of crystallizable sugar in the plants. It appears, then, to be quite evident that we are not giving it 'a square deal' when we are expecting to extract two crops from it simultaneously, one of the grain or seed, and the other of the sugar. To do so is an injustice that no one ever dreamed of committing with the sugarcane, which we might suppose to be able to bear the double burden, and much less with its rival, the beet, from which we only ask a yield of seed from one set of plants, and of a crop of sugar from another set, getting the sugar first. Nature, it is true, is always performing miracles in our behalf, but not exactly of the arbitrary kind that has been demanded of sorghum. If we ever again insist upon her becoming an industrial sugar producer, let us give her at least what appears to be a reasonable chance by relieving her of what seems to be the principal impediment, *i. e.*, by cutting away all signs of seed making as fast as they appear. This done, we would have some right to hope that the plant could in time be taught to devote all its energies to making the crop we expect, and not to one (*i. e.*, the seed) which we do not need. It has been abundantly shown that some plants may, under proper guidance, change their nature quite as much as human beings do. So certain did I feel of the validity of this principle, that as long ago as 1890 I wrote an article, which was published in the *Louisiana Planter*, suggesting trials with sorghum-planting in the United States. But as too often happens when a new idea is submitted, it was summarily rejected by those who thought they had good reasons "to know better," and one director of an agricultural station, who had for years been endeavoring to improve the plant by methods that proved to be less suitable or practical, at any rate less commendable, went so far as to say that the plan was unworthy of consideration, and much less of being tested. Nevertheless, very soon after this, however, the *Louisiana Planter* published a report showing that a tribe had been discovered in the mountains in India

whose members had been making sugar from sorghum for generations, and *that they always accomplished this by preventing the production of seed* by the plants devoted to this purpose, and this alone might have justly been considered a very strong evidence of the truth of the principle, even if it had not been further confirmed later, by Professor Stewart's experiments with maize, whereby he shows that by preventing the formation of the ear the sugar content of the plant is developed and increased. This has all been repeated with success by the Agricultural Department of the United States.

I have no special interest in sorghum or need of defending it; nor do I pretend to prophesy that it will ever become the third great provider of our sugar supplies. Not because I am fully convinced that it could not by proper means become such in time if need were. Having our sugar-cane, which by centuries of cultivation in ways that if not superlatively wise have adapted it more or less to our uses, and also the Dakota beet, that by a long course of scientific training has been brought so near to perfection that it will yield one quarter of its weight in sugar—which will in all probability make it insuperable—there seems to be scarcely room for any other aspirant, especially as we have the nipa and other palms to draw upon if we wish. What I do seek to do is to save a principle that appears to be so fully confirmed from being as completely ignored, when it may in the future be a great aid to progress in some other field.

It might, however, be further claimed in favor of sorghum that it is not altogether impossible that the sugar-cane may originally have been very little, if at all, superior to sorghum as a yielder of sucrose. Before the possibility of producing sugar-cane from seed was discovered, I wrote an article in Spanish, in which I tried to show that this plant must, in the earliest epoch of its cultivation, have been reproduced from its seed because, if it had not possessed the great advantage of an easy method for distributing its "offspring" by means of the wind, it would have been crowded out of existence by more favored plants before man began planting it. Also, when the discovery was made, as with many others, that the eyes on the stalk would also sprout, this method was adopted because it

was seen to be in some respects more convenient—and if so, more convenient than what if not its reproduction from seed? If it be true, then, that plants when continuously reproduced from cuttings give seed more and more reduced in number and size until they become sterilized, or nearly so, we cannot positively conclude that sorghum—if it also be true that in Japan it has been grown from the stalk as cane is—cannot be made as good a sugar-producing plant as the sugar-cane until it has been planted on similar lines for some years, or until we have thoroughly tried accelerating its evolution in this direction by artificially impeding its production of seed by seed selection and other means.

No less an authority than Dr. Wiley informs us that sorghum plants with a minimum of seed always give a maximum of sugar, and this trait alone would appear to justify the belief that the total elimination of its seed would not only largely increase the sugar yield, but also free its juice of the noxious starchy matter, evidently more or less induced by the production of the seed.

It would, perhaps, be worth while to begin a series of experiments at some tropical agricultural station, if with no better aim than the mere solution of a scientific problem, to attempt just the reverse of this with our sugar-cane by the reproduction of seedlings from their own seed, generation after generation, to see if any tendency existed that might in time give the cane a grain crop like that of the sorghum.

JAMES H. DOD.

Santa Clara, Cuba.

—From *Tropical Life*, London.

CENTRALS CONCHITA AND ASUNCION SOLD

The Cubans take much pride, and it is justified, in a recent transaction which was consummated in Havana by Sr. Jose Lopez Rodriguez, in his securing from Juan Pedro Baro, the valuable sugar centrals and properties "Conchita" and "Asuncion" located, respectively, at Alaeranes, province of Matanzas, and Quebra Macha, province of Pinar del Rio, for the sum of \$3,500,000. Sr. Rodriguez is a native of Cuba, which increases his share of glory all the more, and is considered a power in the Cuban financial world.

In former times a transaction of this magnitude in Cuba would only be handled by outside assistance through a loan of foreign capital, and it is a credit to the energy, enterprise and organization of this native son to even attempt to undertake to carry to a successful conclusion a deal of such financial and economical importance, and the value to Cubans generally that the ownership of these valuable properties did not pass into the hands of a foreign concern will be reflected in the years to come.

This further acquisition of agricultural and industrial property to the already many enterprises with which Sr. Rodriguez is associated, gives him that well deserved title of "planter" to which honor the Cuban aristocracy strive.

Eugenio Agramonte y Sanchez, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, is quoted in an interview given to a New York paper as follows:

"The sugar crop of Cuba, which brings \$170,000,000 under normal conditions, has increased in value by \$75,000,000 on account of the war. Part of the extra profit is being spent on ten new sugar mills of 100,000 bags capacity. As an example of the prosperity of Cuba, Lopez Rodriguez, a sugar planter, recently paid Juan Pedro \$3,500,000 in cash for his plantation and mill. We may have labor troubles next year on account of the war profits. This year labor has been earning from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day."

SUGAR MACHINERY FOR CUBA

Referring to contemplated improvements in many Cuban sugar mills within the near future, a recent article published in *Sugar* states that there are prospects of a new mill being erected soon at San Juan y Martinez, Pinar del Rio Province; also that an American company has recently purchased the Miradero farm, located at Bayamo, with the intention of erecting a mill of 100,000 bags capacity immediately; that the Perseverancia sugar mill, with the exception of its crusher, is to be completely equipped for the running of its machinery exclusively by electricity; that the Reforma, San Lino, San Jose, and Maria Victoria mills intend to install new boilers before next season; that the San Ramon (Pinar del Rio) mill intends to erect a new steel machinery house with a wing to be used for warehouse purposes, and which will have a

capacity of 20,000 bags; that the Central Juragua contemplates buying new centrifugals and changing its evaporators, and that more or less extensive improvements will also be made at the Camaguey, Santo Rito, and Victoria mills.—*Consul P. Merrill Griffith, Santiago.*

AUSTRALIAN MARKET FOR SUGAR

The Cuban Consul at Melbourne, Australia, has sent information to the Cuban Government in regard to the possibility of an Australian market for Cuban sugar. The annual consumption of Australia is about 200,000 tons of sugar. This year there will be a shortage it is estimated of 70,000 tons owing to the war conditions and to the lack of rain. The government of Australia proposes to abolish the duty on sugar temporarily, and it is thought Cuban sugars could compete via the Panama Canal in this market, although in previous years the supply has been bought in Japan.

NEW SUGAR MILL

It is reported that a new sugar central is now being erected at San Juan, Moron, Camaguey Province. It is understood that the owners are the Caridad Sugar Company.

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF CIENFUEGOS DISTRICT

The returns of the centrals in this locality indicate a sugar production in the Cienfuegos district for the zafra (crop) of 1914-15 amounting to 2,678,286 bags of 320 Spanish pounds (about 325 avoirdupois pounds) net weight. As the average value of a sack of sugar has been \$11 United States gold, this would make the total value of the output \$29,461,146.

UNITED STATES SUGAR CONSUMPTION

The consumption of sugar per capita in the United States is estimated to be more than ten times what it was a hundred years ago. During the past five years, the consumption has averaged about 83 pounds per capita. A hundred years ago the consumption of sugar varied widely. It was usually, however, between four and ten pounds a year. Great Britain consumed 92 pounds per capita more than the United States in 1911, but France and Germany used far less, the per capita consumption being 39 and 42 pounds, respectively.—*Dun's Review.*

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

DIVERSIFIED FARMING

President Menocal is quoted in the *Havana Post* as saying that he is convinced that Cuba would be greatly benefited if the Island were not dependant upon two crops only, sugar and tobacco. The President is quoted as saying:

If it should be necessary to set the example I will seize the plow and plow the first furrow. We have great riches in Cuba, but it is necessary to take them from the soil and know how to use them. To do this it is necessary to apply labor and constancy. My government will sacrifice itself if necessary to uncover these agricultural riches and demonstrate to the world afterwards what we can do with them. The rest is in the hands of the people.

CATTLE AND HOG QUARANTINE

The Cuban Government has modified the quarantine against the importation of cattle, hogs and goats from the United States, and they may now be imported provided a quarantine period of forty days is allowed to elapse dating from the time the animals are placed on board ship. On landing, the animals must be treated by disinfectants.

TURKEY BUZZARDS

There are many turkey buzzards in Cuba and they have been especially well protected hitherto, there being a fine of \$50 for killing one of them, the reason being that these birds were considered excellent as scavengers, but the Commission of Infectious Animal Diseases has advanced the theory that turkey buzzards instead of being a preventative to the spreading of disease have been the means of spreading the hog cholera and the foot and mouth disease. If a good case is made out against the turkey buzzards, their extermination will result.

APRICOTS

A box of apricot seeds has been received from Spain at the Agriculture Experiment Station at San Antonio de las Vegas. Experiments will be made with these seeds in the hope that they may prove adaptable to being cultivated in Cuba. Hitherto neither peaches nor apricots have been successfully cultivated in Cuba.

It is estimated that the Cuban farmers have planted more than five times the acreage for various vegetables that they planted in any previous years.

LARGE POULTRY PURCHASE

The Cuban Government has placed an order with a large Pennsylvania poultry farm for 500 Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. It is understood that these are very high grade stock and cost about \$4,000. The poultry will be shipped to the Government Agricultural Experiment Station at Havana.

COFFEE PLANTERS

At a recent meeting of the League of Coffee Planters at Santiago de Cuba it was stated that the cultivation of coffee is not remunerative at present, and it was proposed to send a commission to the Secretary of Agriculture with the hope of getting assistance from the State.

TOBACCO SEEDS

The Cuban Consul at Tampa, Florida, is reported of being as the opinion that the importation of Cuban tobacco seeds should be absolutely prohibited because of the temptation for unscrupulous manufacturers to sell as Cuban tobacco tobacco that has been cultivated elsewhere but of Cuban tobacco seed.

GRAPEFRUIT

There has been some agitation among horticulturists in the United States to change the name of grapefruit with the idea of having it called in the future the "pomelo." It is claimed that the word grapefruit is a misnomer. It is understood that the United States Department of Agriculture has sought to encourage the change.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

"El Pasador del Tabaco" by Celestino Bencomo. This monograph was published at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, July 31, 1915, and is dedicated to President Menocal of Cuba. It treats of the insect that attacks tobacco leaves and is known in Cuba as El Pasador. It has various other local appellations. The treatise is a study of the habits of this insect, and gives what is claimed to be a sure method of its extirpation.

DOES TREE PLANTING IN TROPICAL AMERICA PAY?

By C. H. Pearson

This is a question which will sooner or later engross the minds of a good many land owners in tropical America. It is one of those problems which concerns the public as well as the private owner in the more densely populated islands like Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. What is to be done with the poor and waste land from which the useful trees have been removed is a difficult problem. It will not pay to clear, drain, manure, and cultivate as arable land and in many cases it is equally unsuitable for pasturage. The advice commonly given to owners of such areas in Europe and the United States is to plant trees. The idea of planting trees for profit in Cuba and other West Indian islands has seldom been seriously considered. There is almost no published information extant on what and how to plant, except perhaps that dealing with the propagation of eucalyptus. A few suggestions on the planting of one of the most valuable native trees may, therefore, be of interest to a number of land owners in tropical America.

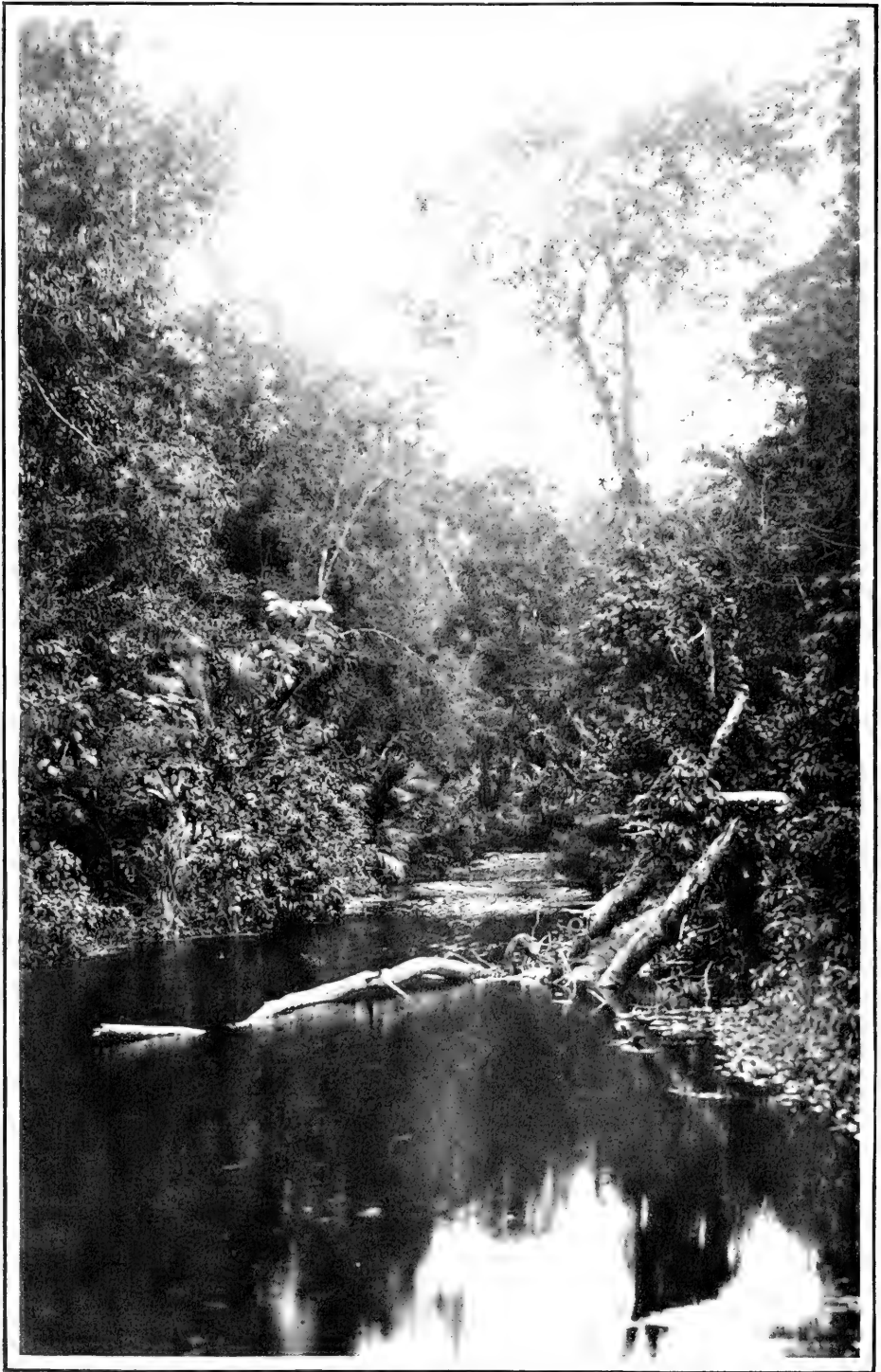
There are already a number of plantations in the West Indies, some of which are sufficient to satisfy one of the profitableness of planting; there are others, however, which cannot be classed as successful. The chief consideration in the planting of young trees for profit is to occupy the ground with valuable instead of worthless species.

Forests pay or do not pay according to the kinds of trees they are composed of, but, of course, it cannot be assumed that all the results are uniform, for there are variations in the character of the soil and climate. Certainly there is no other tree native or foreign, which possesses the adaptability to as great a variation of conditions as the cigar-box cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), or, as it is known in the markets, Spanish cedar. Cook & Collins of the United States Department of Agriculture, in their book entitled "Economic Plants of Porto Rico," write about Spanish cedar as follows: "Planted, this tree would be a source of wealth, and already plantations exist in Cuba, an example that should be followed in the other Antilles, for it not only grows with greater rapidity than mahogany, but is also much less delicate and will prosper in all localities. The tree, however, prefers a clean, light soil on the top of hills or on plains. It is not injured by moisture, except when the soil is submerged. It is propagated by seeds or cuttings, and reaches its growth in forty years."

Spanish cedar may be placed at the head of the list of timber trees of tropical America for planting. It has always been generally recognized as the most important economic species in Cuba and without doubt will greatly increase in the estimation of planters regarding its suitability for cultivation for profit. The possibilities of its production for planting have been demonstrated in parts of Cuba, where it has been planted for shade and ornament.

The examples in a number of gardens show a remarkable growth for their age. Individual trees only about sixteen years old have attained a height of fifty to sixty feet and a diameter of fifteen or twenty inches four feet from the ground. Its rapid growth makes it eminently suitable for the purpose of reforestation. It produces great quantities of seed at a comparatively early age. Considering all these qualities, Spanish cedar promises to be the most valuable species for planting.

Spanish cedar is a native of the West Indies and of the main land of Mexico, Central America and northern part of South America. It is found over an area greater than that of its closely allied tree, the mahogany, and is perhaps the most widely distributed of all tropical American species. It is found in Mexico as far north as Tampico and extends southward through Central America and into South America as far as the territory drained by the Parana River. It grows in the high mountains of Cuba and Mexico where it is said to thrive at an altitude of 3,000 ft. At its northern limits of growth the climate is comparatively cool with only a moderate amount of rainfall, while at its southern extremity the climate is very hot and the rainfall very heavy. It reaches its best development in point of size and rate of growth in the lowlands of Mexico and in parts of the Amazon River Valley where specimens 150 feet in height and 30 feet in circumference have been found. Wood of the best quality is produced in



Cuban Forest, Province of Oriente, Cuba

Cuba where the rainfall is less than in the more tropical parts of its range of growth. In Cuba, the Spanish cedar does not grow to such gigantic proportions as it does farther south. Under the most favorable conditions in the foothills and valleys of Cuba it frequently attains magnificent sizes, from 150 to 160 feet in height and from 3 to 5 feet in diameter.

Spanish cedar is partial to the moist slopes and rich valleys rather than to the open plain and doubtless when planted in the former positions its tendency toward great height will be more fully taken advantage of. In southern Mexico it grows to normal proportions at an altitude of over 3 000 feet, but at the extreme elevation the trees are dwarfed and the wood is usually very hard in comparison to that produced in the lowlands. It will, therefore, be seen that in its native habitat the Spanish cedar is subjected to varying soil and climatic conditions. When the magnitude of the area over which it is found indigenous is taken into consideration, it shows all the more strongly the extraordinary accommodative nature of the tree. It is not exacting as to the depth or quality of the soil, provided the subsoil is deep and porous and the drainage efficient, but an undrained soil is fatal.

No accurate yield-statistics have as yet been compiled for Spanish cedar, but by basing the calculations on estimates of results attained, it will not be difficult to determine approximately what this tree is capable of producing under cultivation. There is every reason to believe that on suitable soils and with a full stand of trees on the ground the crop will be ready for harvest at the end of 35 years from the time of planting. At the present price of cedar every tree should be worth \$25 to the owner, and with 100 trees to the acre would yield him \$2,500.

Mr. H. H. Markley in the May issue of *La Hacienda* (Buffalo, N. Y.) describes several interesting cedar plantations in Mexico as follows: "These trees were set out 27 years ago in 5 rows at a distance of 6 meters apart each way, and were nursery stock about 30 centimeters high when planted. They never received any special cleaning or cultivation, the first two years having been cultivated in conjunction with cocoa planted on the same ground. After that time the cocoa was abandoned and the cedar planting received no more cultivation. At the time of my visit, the cedars were growing as a virgin forest. The trunks of the trees averaged 9 meters in height, there being some with straight, beautiful trunks as high as 18 meters to the first branch. The entire grove consists of 300 trees and at the prevailing market price is worth \$10,000."

Another cedar plantation in Mexico which has been examined by Mr. Markley is described by him as follows: "A confidence in the future of this industry has been shown by the planting of more than 20,000 trees on the plantation which is located on a navigable stream that affords quick transportation and is thus well taken care of in advance. The facts herein should amply demonstrate that it is possible to grow Spanish cedar on a commercial scale. The next question which will naturally be asked is when returns may be expected and how great these returns will be. The first trees should be ready for felling in about 15 years and in each succeeding year others will be of marketable proportions. By that time the market price of cedar will undoubtedly be even higher than today, as there is no fear of an overproduction. The advantages of having these trees in a limited area are manifest, and this alone should reduce the cost of lumbering 50% below that which applies to wild trees in the forest. At the present price of cedar the value of 20,000 mature trees can be conservatively estimated at \$500,000.

The Forest Officer of the Islands of Trinidad and Tobago has been planting cedar on the forest reserves annually since 1908. At first it was possible to plant only small areas with seedlings collected from the adjoining forests, but the work is now considered the most important factor in increasing the value of the forest reserves, and regular nurseries have been established for growing the young trees. The seeds are collected from normal trees and planted in beds during June and July. When the young trees are 1, 2 or even 3 years old, they are set out in rows 10 feet by 20 feet. The area is not burned over as is usually done in case of preparing land for cocoa.

Mr. C. S. Rogers, who is conducting these operations, gives the following estimate of the cost of forming a cedar plantation of 100 acres and the probable financial results. The prices are fixed with regard to the wages current in Trinidad where estate labor costs 40 cents a day and forest labor, where men have to sleep away from their homes, cost 60 cents a day.

Estimated for a cedar plantation of 100 acres.

Expenditures:

Felling 100 acres at \$6.25 per acre	\$625.00
Burning and fire traces, \$1.50 per acre	150.00
Stacking and burning logs, \$5.00 per acre	500.00
Preparing pickets, \$1.00 per acre	100.00
Lining out with pickets, \$2.25 per acre	225.00
Preparing planting holes, \$6.00 per acre	600.00
Sowing, \$2.00 per acre	200.00
Nursery for supplies	600.00
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Total first year	\$3,000.00
Second year cleaning and supplying	1,000.00
Third year, cleaning and supplying	900.00
Fourth year cleaning and supplying	700.00
Fifth year cleaning and supplying	500.00
Sixth year cleaning and supplying	353.00
Seventh year cleaning and supplying	300.00
Eighth, 9th, 10th years cleaning at \$1.50 per acre	450.00
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Total second and tenth year	\$4,200.00
Eleventh to 60th year's maintenance at 48 cts. per acre per annum	\$2,400.00
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Grand Total	\$9,600.00
<i>Receipts:</i>	
Sale of thinnings in 30th to 40th year 8,000 trees at \$2.00 per tree	\$16,000.00
Final crop in 60th year, 10,000 trees at \$5.00 per tree	50,000.00
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	\$66,000.00
Profit	\$56,000.00

It must be borne in mind that the final crop of 10,000 trees is worth more than \$50,000. This calculation is based on the present rate of stumpage that the Colonial government receives for trees cut on Crown land. This stumpage price amounts to approximately 5 cents per cubic foot for all the cedar that is cut and exported. The market value of the squared logs at the point of shipment varies from 40 to 65 cents per cubic foot. The private owner of a plantation of merchantable cedar trees should be able to realize at least \$25 for every tree yielding a log suitable for the export trade. At this rate the final crop of a 100-acre plantation of cedar would have a value of \$250,000.

MEXICAN MARKET FOR YUCCA

An inquiry has been received from Mexico asking for information in regard to the importing of yucca, and it is believed that there is a good market for it in Mexico. Cuba grows an edible variety of yucca, which is the root used for obtaining cassava.

MATANZAS STREET CARS

The Company which has the concession for the construction of this line has received permission from the Cuban Government to have the time for completing the contract extended for one year. Consequently the new service should be completed in August, 1916.

CUBA'S TRADE WITH SANTO DOMINGO

	1913	1914
Imported from Cuba	\$7,352	\$12,438
Exported to Cuba	27,536	7,029

CUBA'S TRADE WITH BRAZIL

Total imported from Cuba:	1912	1913	1914
	\$50,012	\$30,937	\$25,857
Leaf tobacco from Cuba...	\$16,012		\$12,388

CUBA'S TRADE WITH PERU

	1912	1913
Imported from Cuba	\$112,985	\$158,990

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The Report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of June and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, compares as follows:

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
June gross	\$457,570	\$432,183	\$399,100	\$318,818	\$262,954	\$226,198
Expenses	199,822	255,232	179,772	187,149	141,213	115,614
June net	\$257,748	\$176,951	\$219,327	\$131,669	\$121,740	\$110,584
Charges	72,308	70,375	66,791	67,624	57,579	36,667
June surplus	\$185,440	\$106,576	\$152,535	\$64,044	\$64,160	\$73,917
Twelve months' gross ...	\$5,206,714	\$5,164,670	\$4,632,639	\$3,819,253	\$3,059,649	\$2,559,336
Net profits	2,727,539	2,470,921	2,215,502	1,818,857	1,347,071	1,107,299
Fixed charges	83,855	\$19,416	\$01,222	758,998	576,754	435,210
Twelve months' surplus ..	\$1,873,684	\$1,651,505	\$1,414,279	\$1,059,861	\$797,316	\$672,089

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts.</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending June 27th ..	\$52,505	\$53,306	\$50,489	\$47,187	\$46,679	\$42,280
Week ending July 4th ..	54,811	56,068	56,480	51,659	47,534	44,813
Week ending July 11th ..	54,650	54,606	54,931	48,533	47,201	43,642
Week ending July 18th ..	54,245	55,076	54,710	49,422	45,510	43,118

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts.</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending June 26th ..	£23,919	£20,107	£20,035	£17,374	£15,577	£16,370
Week ending July 3d ...	23,839	19,010	19,741	18,273	17,088	17,022
Week ending July 10th ...	23,725	20,489	19,703	19,588	16,919	16,324
Week ending July 17th ...	23,802	20,922	19,343	19,293	16,321	16,349

EARNINGS OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts.</i>	1915	1914	1913
Week ending July 3d	£4,694	£5,373	£5,792
Week ending July 10th	5,054	5,813	5,709
Week ending July 17th	5,238	5,419	6,491
Week ending July 24th	5,276	6,244	6,113

EARNINGS OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts</i>	1915	1914	1913
Week ending June 26th	£8,124	£8,551	£6,817
Week ending July 3d	3,728	3,550	4,581
Week ending July 10th	7,005	6,690	6,386
Week ending July 17th	8,041	6,801	6,702

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

As quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co.*, New York

	Bid	Asked
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	86	89
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	90	93
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds of 1949	80	82
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	102	105
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	101	104
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	94	98
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952	94	97
Cuba Co. 6% Debenture Bonds	95	100
Cuba Co. 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	100	105
Havana Electric Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952	87	90
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock	97	99
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Common Stock	80	81
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bond Participation Certificates	100	104
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Gold Bonds	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	101
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock	102	105
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Common Stock	108	110
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	94	96
Guantanamo Sugar Stock	50	53

All prices of bonds quoted on an *and accrued interest basis*.

GUANTANAMO SUGAR COMPANY

For the year ended June 30, 1915:

Net earnings	\$1,214,166
Depreciation charged off	170,649
Profit	1,043,517

This statement was issued in connection with the report of earnings: "This profit is equivalent to about 42 per cent. on the capital stock outstanding June 30. The company is free from indebtedness of any kind. Since June 30 there have been paid a cash dividend of 12 per cent. and a stock dividend of 10 per cent."

INCORPORATED STATE OF DELAWARE

The Buena Ventura Co. of Cuba.—To acquire plantations in Cuba and elsewhere and develop same; cap., \$350,000.

The Redencion Co.—To acquire plantations in Cuba and elsewhere and develop same; cap., \$350,000.

BANCO DE LA HABANA, HAVANA, CUBA

A special meeting of shareholders of this bank, for the purpose of specially considering matters mentioned in paragraphs one, two, three, four, five and the last paragraph of Article thirty-one of the By-laws and of passing any resolution of any kind which may become necessary in consequence of the resolutions adopted in the said meeting, will be held at Banking House of the said bank, Number Seventy-two Cuba Street, City of Havana, Cuba, on Friday, August twentieth, 1915, at two o'clock P. M. Foreign holders of bearer shares may deposit their stock at least eight days before the said meeting with The National City Bank of New York, in the City of New York, or with The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., in the City of London, England, or with the Branch of the said The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., in the City of Paris, France, Number Nineteen Boulevard des Capucines.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Punta Alegre Sugar Company, New York; \$3,000,000; to acquire and operate sugar lands, being the "Realing" named San Juan Nepoucino, in the Republic of Cuba; Walter de S. Maud, George F. Jebbett, Harlan Speirgo, all of New York.

Earnings of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. for the six months ended June 30 last, including earnings of its subsidiary, the Cuba Distilling Co., show at the rate of 10 % per annum for the common stock.

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

NIPE BAY COMPANY

The report of the Nipe Bay Company, which is controlled by the United Fruit Co., for the year ended June 30, 1915, shows net earnings of \$2,164,718, an increase of \$1,414,639 over the preceding year. The income account compares as follows:

	1915	Increase
Net earnings	\$2,164,718	\$1,414,639
Total int. charges	380,405	*37,593
Net income	1,784,213	1,452,232
Surplus brought forward from prev. yrs.	134,644	27,875
Surplus	1,918,858	1,480,108
Dividends declared	360,508	360,508
Direct charges against income	380,290	76,184
Total dividends and dif. charges	740,798	36,692
Balance surplus	1,178,059	1,043,415

*Decrease.

President Preston says:

The company's production during the fiscal year aggregated 120,247,960 pounds of first sugar and 3,114,041 gallons of molasses, comparing with 147,732,480 pounds of first sugar and 3,168,952 gallons of molasses for previous year. An issue of \$3,500,000 first mortgage 5% sinking fund gold bonds dated May 1, 1915, and due May 1, 1925, was made and the floating debt retired.

LA COMPAÑIA CURTIDORA CUBANA

Su Ultimo Balance General

Cuarto año social:

Balance general de la Compañia Curtidora Cubana por el cuarto año social, terminado el dia 30 de Junio de 1915.

Activo

Acciones en cartera	\$32,500. 00
Constitución de la Compañia	86,854. 38
Propiedades y Maquinarias	3,176. 47
Existencias en cueros verdes, curtidos y correas	32,420. 03
Deudores varios: cuentas al cobro	16,024. 07
Dividendos: repartidos á cuenta . .	7,024. 00
Total	\$177,998. 95

Pasivo

Capital	\$150,000. 00
-------------------	---------------

Obligaciones á pagar	11,300. 00
Fondo de reserva	881. 40
Cuentas corrientes	4,739. 46
Ganancias y pérdidas: utilidades en el año	11,078. 09
Total	\$177,998. 95

Nota

Producto: 9½ por ciento de utilidades.

Se ha amortizado el 10 por ciento del valor de las maquinaarias, y se han elaborado en el año, 15,766 cueros con 564,000 libras.

Los valores de esta Compañia son cotizados en la Bolsa, oficialmente, siempre á tipos altos y firmes.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

With the retirement of Mr. Charles H. Allen as President and Mr. Edwin F. Atkins' resignation as chairman of the board of directors, the management of this company passes into new hands under Mr. Earl D. Babst, who was elected president on July 13th, and who assumes, individually, the positions that were held by Messrs. Allen and Atkins.

Mr. Atkins became a director of the company at the annual meeting January 12, 1910, as one of the representatives of the New England stockholders. In October, 1910, he was elected vice-president and early in 1911, when Mr. Thomas resigned the presidency, Mr. Atkins became the acting president and virtually the executive head of the corporation. Later he became actual executive head by being elected chairman of the board of directors July 29, 1913, which position he has held up to this present resignation.

Mr. Atkins continues as a director and his valuable services and intimate knowledge of the sugar business are still at the disposal of the company. Mr. Allen also continues as a director.

Messrs. Washington B. Thomas and George H. Frazier continue as vice-presidents.

Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power for six months ended June 30:—

	1915	1914
Gross earn.	2,751,375	2,675,456
Net	1,019,644	791,152

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

CUBAN RAILWAYS

Cuba, like Jamaica and some of the other sugar-producing islands, is enjoying considerable prosperity and the railroads are doing remarkably well. The United Railways of the Havana has not only succeeded in wiping off a large aggregate decrease since the commencement of the present year, but has been able to replace it by a gross increase of £109,000, while the Cuban Central has £65,000 to the good for the twelvemonth. The other member of the Triple Alliance, the Western Railway of Havana, only just managed to extinguish its deficit, earnings being affected by the indifferent tobacco harvest. Although the sugar mills have practically finished crushing until the turn of the year, planters have been getting such good prices for their sugar crop that general trade is being benefited, and the companies have started the New Year with fairly good traffics. Last year, owing to the war and the difficulty of raising fresh capital, the director of the United Railways of the Havana, instead of paying the cash dividend of 5 per cent., which had been duly earned, decided to pay it in 5 per Cent. (1906) Debenture Stock, increasing the amount of that stock by £328,000 for the purpose. Although, owing to shareholders realizing this stock into cash, the price fell to 91 or so, still those who were in position to hold on to their stock had the opportunity, just before the influence of the new War Loan was felt, to sell at 101. In view of the improved traffics secured this year, the market takes the view that the company will pay the same 5 per cent. dividend, but that it will be paid in cash, not stock, this time. The position then was still further complicated by the difficulty of obtaining reasonable exchange for remittances to this country.—*Morning Post*, London.

NATIONAL CITY BANK SCHOOL

The National City Bank of New York has extended a system of training men for Cuban and South American service, and has established a special class which began on August 1st. This class system of training bankers is the first to be put into operation in the United States.

ISLE OF PINES FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE

<i>Assets</i>	
Miscellaneous	\$276.00
Buildings: General	\$1,970.03
Packing House No. 1	3,717.43
Packing House No. 2	4,044.47
Packing House No. 3	22.50
Equipment	663.72
Bills receivable	7,299.25
Inventory	8,110.25
Cash	2,330.24
	\$28,434.16
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Capital Stock: General \$10,639.36	
Packing House No. 1	3,768.26
Packing House No. 2	4,027.84
Packing House No. 3	467.50
Store	\$55.00
	\$19,757.96
Bills payable	5,336.92
Undivided profits	3,339.28
	\$28,434.16
Annual statement, issued July 1, 1915.	

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE OPERATIONS

Transactions at the assay office in July amounted to \$1,987,000, as follows: Gold bars paid on deposit \$290,306; exchanged for gold coin (domestic) \$1,443,734; exported to Cuba \$252,959.

CUBA COMPANY

The Board of the Cuba Company has declared the usual half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent. on the seven per cent preference stock.

CUBA RAILROAD

The directors of the Cuba Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable 2nd August.

NATIONAL BANK OF CUBA

The Board of Directors of the National Bank of Cuba have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% U. S. currency in favor of the shareholders of record June 30, 1915.

ALL AROUND CUBA



Mr. Leonard Brownson's Villa on B Street, Vedado, Havana

CONTRACT FOR NEW BRIDGE

The chief engineer of the Province of Matanzas has informed the Secretary of Public Works that the contract for the building of the new bridge at San Luis has been awarded to the firm of Snares & Triest of Havana.

COTTON GOODS TO CUBA

The manufacturers of cotton piece goods seem to have paid more attention to the Cuban market. Out of a shipment of 8,128 packages of cotton domestics, week ended July 3d, 425 pieces were shipped to Cuba.

ELECTRIC PLANTS

The Government has authorized the following persons to install electric power and lighting plant in Cuba: Emilio del Real (at Remedios, Santa Clara), E. P. Mahony (at Jaruco, Havana), R. D. Martinez (at Tapaste, Havana), and H. de Stefano (at San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio).

IMMIGRATION FROM SPAIN

Spanish immigration into Cuba during the year 1914 amounted to 19,084 which is 12,941 less than for 1913.

CUBAN SPONGES

Recently inquiries have been received by the State Department of Cuba from sponge importers of Italy asking for information in regard to the Cuban sponge market.

CUBAN HOSPITAL AT TAMPA

It is reported that the Cuban Benefit Society, known as "El Ancora," has under consideration the plan of erecting a hospital at Tampa for the benefit of the many Cubans employed in that city.

The commission appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the study of plant diseases proposes to place the results of their studies and recommendations as to the treatment of plant diseases in the form of a treatise to be distributed to those engaged in agriculture.

It is proposed to erect a new hospital at Santiago las Vegas. A commission has been considering a desirable site, and it is expected that construction will begin as soon as authorized by Congress.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP—1914-1915

Receipts, Exports, Consumption and Stock at all ports of the Island for the week ending July 31, 1915, and totals to that date.

SIX PORTS.
Tons (2240 Lbs.)

	Centrals Grinding.	Receipts.	Exports.	Con- sumption.	Stock.
Havana	—	1,041	3,936	—	81,852
Matanzas	—	—	8,089	71	119,785
Cardenas	—	—	8,231	—	88,989
Cienfuegos	—	4,200	4,171	357	30,297
Sagua	—	3,314	4,886	—	11,608
Caibarien	—	—	8,671	—	36,299
Previously reported	—	8,555	37,984	428	368,830
		1,590,666	1,152,538	39,441	—
Total to date		1,599,221	1,190,522	39,869	368,830

OUTPORTS.

	Centrals Grinding.	Receipts.	Exports.	Con- sumption.	Stock.
Nuevitas	1	542	—	—	1,146
Manati	1	739	—	—	10,650
Puerto Padre	2	1,620	2,917	—	17,327
Gibara	1	570	—	—	4,527
Banes	1	1,991	3,283	17	5,021
Antilla & Nipe Bay	1	1,661	2,797	—	10,701
Guantanamo	—	—	—	—	11,592
Santiago de Cuba	1	86	—	—	14,283
Manzanillo	—	—	1,500	—	10,291
Santa Cruz del Sur	—	—	—	—	62
Jucaro	1	149	5,681	—	30,060
Zaza	—	—	—	—	3,192
Trinidad	—	714	—	—	714
Previously reported	9	8,072	16,178	17	119,566
		812,816	678,061	7,066	—
Total to date		820,888	694,239	7,083	119,566

WHOLE ISLAND.

	Centrals Grinding.	Receipts.	Exports.	Con- sumption.	Stock.
Week	9	16,627	54,162	445	488,396
Total to date		2,420,109	1,884,761	46,952	488,396

Corresponding Date of the Crops of 1913-14 and 1912-13.

	Centrals Grinding.	Receipts.	Exports.	Con- sumption.	Stock.
Total to August 1, 1914	4	2,468,831	2,043,383	47,375	378,073
Total to August 2, 1913	8	2,270,033	1,876,233	46,127	347,673

Compiled by H. A. Himely, Cuba 76-78, Havana

Havana, 2nd August, 1915

Federal Reporter.

NOTE.—Consumption refers to sugar arrived at the ports and taken for consumption and is approximate. Sugar consumed in the interior, without having come to the ports, amounting possibly to 20,000 tons per annum, will be accounted for at the end of the crop.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The following table shows the value of merchandise imported from and exported to Cuba during June and the twelve months ended with June 1915, compared with corresponding periods of the preceding year:

	<i>Month of June</i>		12 months ended with June	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports from Cuba	\$16,989,960	\$22,137,394	\$131,303,794	\$185,707,901
Exports to Cuba	5,288,486	6,935,267	68,884,428	75,530,382

IMPORTED FROM CUBA INTO THE UNITED STATES—1912-1914

Article.	1912		Year ending June 30— 1913		1914	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bananas bunches	2,478,581	942,481	2,213,733	\$34,206	2,354,395	853,536
Sugar (raw) pounds	3,186,630,468	91,106,014	4,311,744,043	93,703,674	4,926,606,243	98,394,782

EXPORTED TO CUBA FROM THE UNITED STATES—1912-1914

Article.	1912		Year ending June 30— 1913		1914	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn bushels	2,117,724	1,641,851	2,372,678	1,696,821	2,410,156	1,878,664
Wheat flour barrels	842,168	3,953,385	907,786	4,311,027	892,705	4,057,806
Bacon pounds	4,822,680	526,819	6,658,202	804,616	13,733,773	1,634,755
Hams and shoulders do	5,084,977	709,780	6,002,471	936,058	5,637,829	940,720
Lard do	42,548,701	4,154,046	46,526,427	5,181,445	49,609,751	5,582,074
Pork, pickled do	9,988,925	879,998	9,141,098	943,303	4,090,780	447,374

EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CUBA—1907-1914

Article.	Quantity.				Per cent of total.			
	Average, 1907-1911	Year ending June 30—			Average, 1917- 1911	1912 . 1913 1914		
		1912	1913	1914		Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
Meat products—								
↳ Lard compounds	24,746,507	17,214,452	17,525,703	14,673,201	32.7	27.5	26.0	25.2
Pork products—								
Bacon	6,045,118	4,822,680	6,658,202	13,733,773	2.9	2.3	3.3	7.1
Ham and shoulders, cured	3,976,487	5,084,977	6,002,471	5,637,829	2.1	2.5	3.8	3.4
Lard	30,259,105	42,548,701	46,526,427	49,609,751	5.8	8.0	9.0	10.3
Pork, pickled	7,459,726	9,988,925	9,141,098	4,090,780	8.2	17.7	17.0	9.0
Grain and grain products—								
Corn	2,145,491	2,117,724	2,372,678	2,410,156	4.0	5.3	4.8	25.7
Wheat flour	788,471	842,168	907,786	892,705	6.7	7.7	8.0	7.6
Wood: Lumber—								
Boards, deals, planks, joists, and scantlings	115,945	122,846	137,982	122,938	6.9	5.2	5.4	5.1

CUBA FARM PRODUCTS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES—1907-1914

Article.	Quantity.				Per cent of total.			
	Average, 1907-1911	Year ending June 30—			Average, 1907- 1911	1912 1913 1914		
		1912	1913	1914		Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
Cattle hides	4,508,675	4,366,121	2,840,141	5,528,502	2.5	1.7	1.1	2.0
Fruits:								
Bananas	1,955,774	2,478,581	2,213,733	2,354,395	6.2	5.6	5.2	4.8
Sugar, raw								
↳ cane	3,052,989,489	3,186,630,468	4,311,744,043	4,926,606,243	79.5	77.9	94.7	97.3
Tobacco, leaf	22,701,893	22,744,032	27,553,759	26,617,545	65.1	48.9	45.1	49.3

ALL AROUND CUBA

THE INFLAMMABILITY OF SUGAR DUST

Some two years ago, owing to some serious dust explosions which took place in factories in the United Kingdom, the Home Office commissioned Dr. Wheeler, an explosives expert, to carry out some tests for inflammability on dusts of various kinds collected from the roof timbers and elsewhere in the working rooms of factories. In all some 66 samples of dust were tested. Sugar dust and dextrin dust were found to be the most readily inflammable of all, the source of heat required for ignition being comparatively small, such, for example, a lighted match. Sugar ignites when projected as a cloud against a surface heated to below red heat, and when ignition has taken place, the flame travels through the dust cloud with great rapidity.

Tests with sugar dust, dried and sieved through a sieve 200 meshes to the linear inch, and then blown in a dust cloud against a heated coil, showed that the ignition temperature was about 805°C. Dextrin required about 940°C. and sugar refuse 970°C. But it was proved that the formation of the ignitable mixture will depend not only on the temperature of the source of heat, but also on the density of the dust cloud, and on the readiness with which inflammable gas is evolved from the dust; and, most important of all, on the length of time during which the dust particles are heated.

For, given an infinite time of contact between the particles and the source of heat, there is ample time for the destructive distillation of the dust and the evolution of inflammable gas; thenceforward the temperature necessary for ignition should be approximately that of the inflammable gases evolved. Sugar for example is known to yield a mixture of the paraffin and olefin hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide; and in some former tests to find the lowest ignition temperature under prolonged exposure to heat, it was found that the figure for sugar, as well as for dextrin, was as low, as 540°C., while sugar refuse was ignited at 630°C. And it may be further observed that if any particular dust is exposed sufficiently long to the source of heat to develop an inflammable mixture of *gas* and *air*, this mixture on igniting at low temperature might by its combustion provide sufficient heat to cause the inflammation of an adjoining layer of *dust* and

air, the ignition temperature of which is much higher.—*International Sugar Journal*.

SUGAR MACHINERY FOR CUBA

The prosperity of eastern Cuba depends chiefly on its sugar production. While the European war has seriously affected the commerce of many countries, the reverse is true in Cuba; in fact, the continual advance in the price of sugar since the beginning of the war has been the salvation of many leading planters and manufacturers in this section.

Rains have been abundant and this season's output is very satisfactory. This promises well for the increased demand for sugar and agricultural machinery, electrical supplies, and other materials used on the large plantations and in the mills, as in many cases the installation of new machinery and many needed improvements have been deferred for several years on account of lack of funds.

It is stated that the greater portion of the sugar machinery in use in Cuba is of European manufacture. This class of machinery having been installed generations ago, the people are rather averse or slow in substituting any other kind. There should now be an opportunity for American manufacturers. The grinding season is just about ended and expert salesmen should come after the business.

The large and important Hormiguero Sugar Estate has become the foremost or leading one in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, by making an output during the past season of 220,000 bags of sugar, the largest production of sugar of all the estates in the extensive jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, in the Province of Santa Clara in Cuba. We learn there has lately been formed the Hormiguero Central Corporation of the State of New York, to carry on the business of the New York branch of the Hormiguero Central Company, for the purpose of purchasing machinery and general supplies, and for selling of the products of the said company. The affairs of the corporation will be conducted by the same officers and directors as the Hormiguero Central Company.—*Consul P. Merrill Griffith, Santiago*.

CAUTION RECOMMENDED

The returns from sugar exports have been universally felt throughout the Island and money for short time loans on sugar in the warehouse and marketable stocks bonds is available in abundance.

The chief danger facing the sugar producers at the present time is the possibility of over-confidence which may result in their failure to husband a proper amount of their resources to meet unforeseen contingencies.

In view of the experience suffered by them within the past three years, is it hoped that they will proceed more cautiously. Earning unforeseen contingencies the prospective trade outlook for several years is regarded as exceedingly bright.

The high credit of Cuba's merchants, the close proximity of the Island to her protector, the United States, and the present abundance of money, should combine to make Cuba a commercial field worthy of the most intense cultivation by United States manufacturers and exporters at this time. It is to be hoped, however, that manufacturers entering Cuba for the first time will be prepared to adapt their commodities to the requirements of the Cuban trade, for it is upon their ability to accomplish this that their success in completely capturing the Cuban market will depend.—Havana correspondence of "*The Americas*."

CUBAN MAYOR KILLED

Emilio Coya, Mayor of Santa Clara, was shot and killed Aug. 13th by Ulpiano Blanco, a Spaniard with a criminal record.

MOTOR TRUCKS

Motor trucks are said to be in growing demand, but up to the present time the market has been rather limited. The opportunity in this line seems to be confined to cheap trucks. Up to the present time the number in use in Havana is thought to be about 200.

LACES

American laces are not known in the Cuban market at present, Spanish and French laces occupy the entire market, and the grades are fine and comparatively cheap.

TILES

Tiles of all kinds are extensively used in Cuba, the floors of practically all concrete or brick buildings being made either of cement, tile or marble. There are a number of local factories manufacturing tile, brick and fire brick, and their products are largely used in local construction, more particularly in the less costly buildings. We understand that floor tile manufactured by them is 20 centimetres square, or 25 tiles to the square metre, and are from \$50 to \$100 per thousand, the average price being about \$70 per thousand. It is said that fire brick manufactured here is of an inferior quality, and most of this class of brick is imported. Formerly a large number of importations came from England, but at the present time the United States is furnishing practically all. The importation of floor, wall, ornamental and Mosaic tiles is valued at about \$125,000 annually; that of roof tile at \$115,000 annually. A large part of the fine tiles imported formerly came from Germany, but these have lately been substituted by tiles from the United States. It is our opinion that there would be a very good market in Cuba for United States tiles that come up to the Cuban requirements.

THE CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

A dividend of 7% has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock outstanding payable October 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at close of business September 15, 1915, said payment being the accumulated dividends to October 1, 1915. Checks for the payment of dividends will be mailed. Transfer books will not be closed.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Third Report of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture of Rio Piedras, Porto Rico.

Bulletin No. 8, Miscellaneous Papers on Cane and Fertilizers, Stripping of Cane, Conservation of Soil Moisture in the Cane Fields, Application of Fertilizers to the Soil and Losses by Leaching.

Bulletin No. 9, Salts in Soils and Waters of the South Coast of Porto Rico.

Bulletin No. 10, The Entomogenous Fungi of Porto Rico.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

AMERICAN SHOES IN CUBA

Although about 80 per cent. of the shoes used in Santiago de Cuba and throughout this consular district is of American manufacture, the demand, on account of their superior quality and style in comparison with those of Spanish, Austrian, or French make, is constantly increasing.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, there were imported into Cuba 4,010,116 pairs of shoes, the valuation of which was \$4,249,681. Of this quality 3,259,690 pairs came from the United States, which were valued at \$3,398,940.

The rate of duty on shoes from countries other than the United States is 13 per cent. ad valorem, and in addition, per pair, 19.5 cents for men's shoes, 13 cents for women's shoes, and 6.5 cents for children's shoes; imports from the United States are entitled to a reduction of 30 per cent of the duty, which will make the rate 9.1 per cent ad valorem plus 13.65 cents, 9.1 cents, and 4.55 cents per pair, respectively.

The older inhabitants still cling to the old Spanish style, but the younger people in particular prefer the American styles.

The demand is for both high and low tan, patent-leather, kid, and white shoes. The high shoe is used more extensively throughout the sugar districts, and the low shoes are popular in the cities. There is practically no demand for rubber overshoes.

There are three shoe factories on the island, in which only styles for Cuba are made, and these exclusively for women and children. In these factories Goodyear welt-ing machinery is not used. All of the sole leather used in Cuba is of domestic manufacture, but all of the uppers are imported, principally from the United States. There are several wholesale and retail shoe stores in Santiago. The retail stores are attractive and compare favorably with similar stores in the United States. No one-price system is employed, however, and the prices of shoes vary solely according to appearance.

American manufacturers interested in extending their trade in Cuba should send out representatives who are familiar with the social and business customs of the people and thoroughly conversant in the Spanish language.

Seventy-five per cent of the duty pare on samples is returned when the goods aid removed from the country and the salesman has a right to keep them as samples three months. These samples are not mutilated in any way, as they are in some other countries.—*Consul P. Merrill Griffith, Santiago.*

REDUCTION ON FUEL OIL

A Cuban customs circular of February 22, 1915, provides that petroleum or its products for use as fuel, the distillation point of which is between 270 degrees and 280 degrees C., shall be dutiable under tariff No. 6 (a) and shall be exempt from the surtax of 25 per cent. of the original duty imposed by Decree No. 44, of February 1, 1904. Under the new provision the duty on such products imported from the United States amounts to \$0.56 per 100 kilos (gross weight). The reduction is made in order to encourage the importation of petroleum for fuel by industrial establishments in general, and particularly by sugar refineries.

PACIFIC COAST TIMBER FOR CUBA

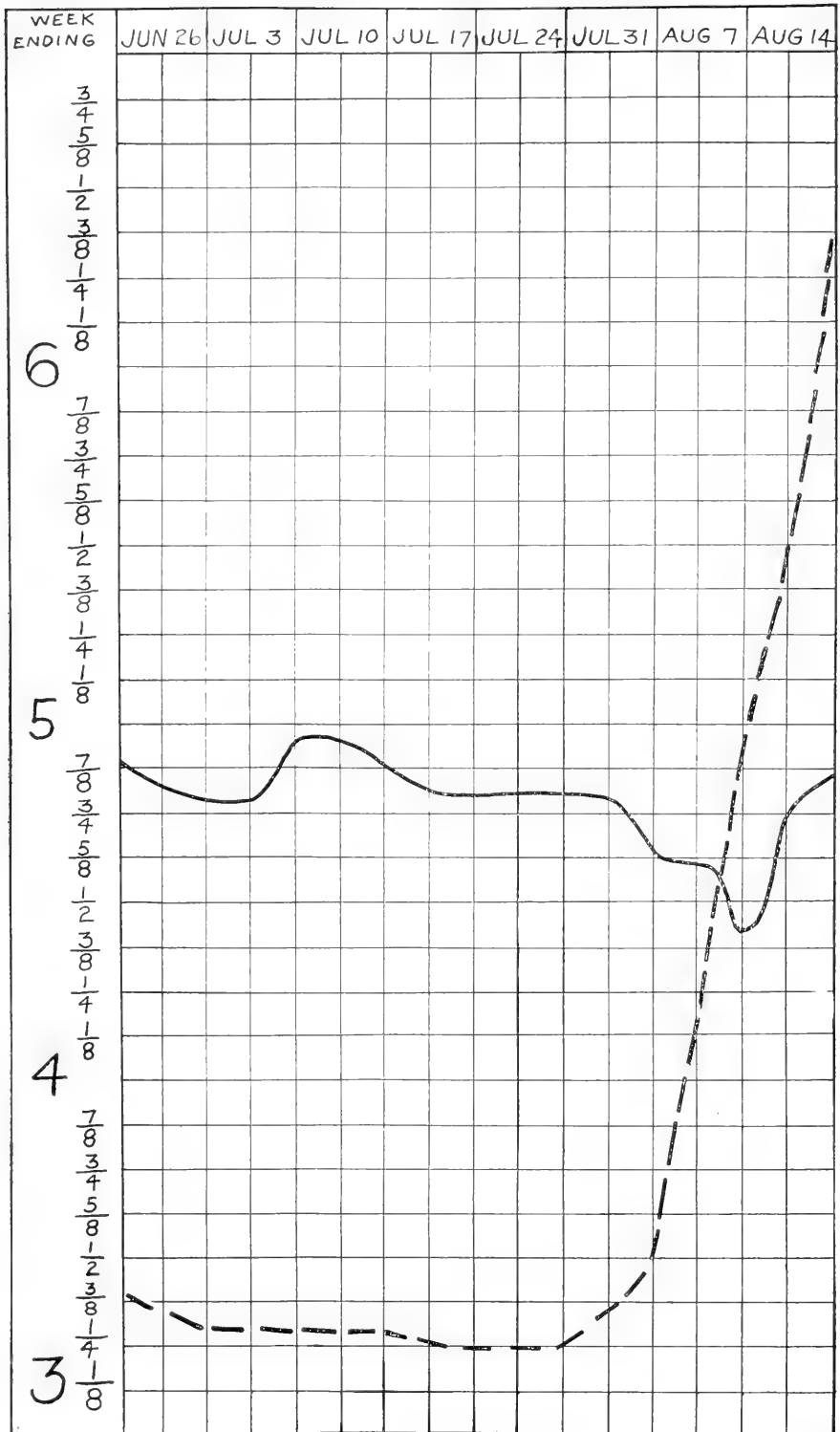
A contract has been closed by a merchant in Habana for the importation from the State of Washington of about 750,000 feet of western spruce timber. This undoubtedly will be the first consignment of Pacific coast timber to Habana by way of the Panama Canal. It will unquestionably also be the forerunner of an extensive trade in that line, inasmuch as a great many of the lumbermen of Habana have been making inquiries concerning the importation of west coast timber and lumber. The only thing in the present instance which is unfavorable is the high-freight charges which obtain.—*Consul General James L. Rogers, Havana.*

UNITED CANDLE FACTORY

A corporation has been formed under the name of "Fabricas Unidad de Velas" (United Candle Factory), and is now operating in Havana with offices at 191 Calzada del Monte.



Veradero Beach, Cardenas a popular summer resort



Dotted line represents C. & F. Price in 1914. Solid line represents C. & F. Price in 1915—See page 33

CHART COMPARING FLUCTUATION IN PRICE OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR AT NEW YORK DURING THE EIGHT WEEKS FROM JUNE 20th TO AUGUST 14th, 1915, ONE YEAR AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN 1914.

OUR HOLD ON CUBAN TRADE

Cuba's trade has naturally suffered from the war. There were causes in operation, however, before the war broke out, which has impaired the purchasing power of the well-to-do classes, and would probably have reduced importations in any event during the autumn of 1914. These causes were the low prices received for the sugar crops of 1912-13 and 1913-14. Not only did these low prices prevent the full liquidation of the indebtedness of some of the planters, and diminish their ability to buy luxuries, but they checked the importations of machinery for the development of the plantations. The sugar crop for the current year is proving more profitable. There was naturally a moment of fright and hesitation on the immediate outbreak of the war as to the ability to dispose of the crop. The evidence, however, that the beet-sugar product of France and Germany would be largely out of the market was soon reflected in the price of Cuban sugar, which rose to a favorable quotation in New York.

The result has been that sugar has been exported freely, and while merchandise exports as a whole during the last half of the calendar year 1914 showed some reduction, the value of exports to the United States has not been materially reduced in absolute figures and has risen gradually in ratio to total exports. The following table shows the growth in Cuban exports of all classes during the past nine years:

Fiscal Year:	Total Exports	Exports to U. S.	Percentages to U. S.
1905.....	\$101,168,000	\$85,869,000	84.5
1910.....	144,039,000	122,201,000	84.8
1914.....	170,797,000	136,936,000	80.2
1914 (last 6 mos.).....	72,443,000	64,540,000	89.9

On the point which is more important to American exporters—the importation of American products into Cuba—the figures show a more uniform improvement. Cuba has never accepted payment for her exports to the United States in full in American merchandise, taking a part of the payment in the form of exchange for goods purchased for Cuban consumption in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Spain. Gradually, however, the proportion of imports received in Cuba from the United States was increasing even before the war. The latter event inevitably paralyzed trade with Germany and has checked considerably that with the United Kingdom and France.

In the case of Spain, the figures for the last six months of 1914 show imports into Cuba of \$5,157,729, which is practically the same ratio as for several years past. Exports to Spain, on the other hand, which were only \$1,100,000 for the entire fiscal year 1914, rose to \$2,015,493 for the last six months of the calendar year, or a rate equal to about four times their usual volume. This is obviously due to the fact that Spain is a neutral country and has become a channel for a large part of the exports which formerly went directly to France.

The manner in which the United States has gained ground in the volume of imports of its products into Cuba is illustrated by the following figures.

Fiscal Year:	Total Imports	From the U. S.	Percentage to U. S.
1905.....	\$92,957,000	\$37,825,000	40.7
1910.....	103,446,000	49,981,000	48.3
1914.....	134,008,000	71,420,000	53.3
1914 (last 6 mos.).....	58,567,000	36,481,000	62.3

The figures speak for themselves and represent tangible progress.—*Wall Street Journal*, New York.

THE SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for The Cuba Review by Willett & Gray, New York, N. Y.

Our last Review for this magazine was dated July 6, 1915.

At that date Cuba Centrifugal sugar 96° test was quoted at 3 15-16c. per lb. cost and freight, and 4.95c. per lb. duty paid.

This quotation proved to be the high point, and during the month under review there has taken place the largest decline in values noted for a long period. Sales at the present date, August 5, being made at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. c & f, 4.39c. duty paid. This decline was reached as follows: July 6th, 4.95c.; July 12th, 4.86c.; July 29th, 4.64c.; August 5th, 4.39c. The business has been done at irregular periods. On the 8th of July a 10,000 bags sale of Cubas was made at 4.95c. basis, and 5,800 bags Porto Ricos at 4.89c.; on the 9th July, 10,000 bags Porto Ricos sold at 4.83c.; July 12th, 20,000 bags Cubas at 4.86c. basis, and 9,000 bags Porto Ricos at 4.83c.

The next business was on 19th of July when 400-500,000 bags Cubas and Porto Ricos for August shipment were taken by refiners at 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. c & f 4.89c. duty paid.

Up to this time the market had continued to remain quite steady, and still continued nominally unchanged with an increasing tendency to sell at lower prices, until on the 29th sales resulted of 100,000 bags Cubas at a decline to 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ c. c & f, 4.64c. duty paid.

Absence of demand for several days produced a depressing effect and the market again declined on August 5th to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. c & f, 4.52c. duty paid, on sales of 100,000 bags of Cubas, last half August shipment.

Two causes are specially given for the turn in the market to the declining tendency thus early in the season.

The demand for the refined product throughout the country fell off to unexpected dimensions, and though this was largely offset by the foreign demand for exportation, still it had its influence. A rather serious liquidation of future contracts on the Sugar Exchange also had its effect. The arbitrage business on the Exchange, that is, the buying of Cuba sugar for early arrival, and selling against it at prices for future months' deliveries, which gave the go-between a fair profit, advanced the futures above spot prices. On July 1st as high as 4.00c. per lb. for August and 4.09c. per lb. for September. Such prices had been obtained by the belief that the Cuba Crop would turn out much less than last year.

When it became evident that the crop was likely to reach to near the estimate that Willett & Gray had placed upon it, 2,600,000 tons, the desire to liquidate the futures caused a semi-panic for a few days, and August contracts declined under pressure to 3.50c. per lb., and September to 3.25c. per lb.

It is quite likely the prices for actual sugar will now steady at around basis of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. c & f, 4.52c. duty paid, provided that Cuban sellers do not unduly press their holdings in advance of needed requirements.

The visible Cuba crop is coming nearer to last year's total, being now 43,311 tons of same, and with a larger number of Centrals at work than in the two previous years.

The United States Domestic Beet Crop is also having an influence on the cane refined business earlier than usual by reason of the new crop production having already begun and been put on the market.

Cane refined has now declined from selling basis of 6.00c. less 2% to selling basis today of 5.60c. less 2% with only a hand to mouth demand.

As a whole the sugar outlook for the remainder of the campaign year is towards a downward trend, unless an unexpected increase of buying for both Cuba raws and United States refined is experienced from Europe.

WILLETT & GRAY.

New York, August 5th, 1915.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES—SIX MONTHS

We give herewith details of the consumption of sugar in the United States for the first six months (January 1 to June 30), of this year, compared with the same period of the two preceding years.

The figures show a decrease of 22,662 tons, or 1.06 per cent. from the consumption for the same time last year, against an average annual increase for 30 years of 3.858 per cent.

United States Consumption of Sugar, Six Months, January-June.

	1915 Tons	1914 Tons	1913 Tons
Meltings at Atlantic Ports (New York, Philadelphia and Boston)	1,346,000	1,292,000	1,161,000
Of which were Louisiana and Texas crops	2,540	9,555	653
	1,343,460	1,282,445	1,160,347
Deduct Exports of Raw and Refined from Atlantic Ports	71,718	6,859	16,158
Consumption through:			
Atlantic Ports, not including La. and Texas sugars	1,271,742	1,275,586	1,144,189
New Orleans, not including La. and Texas sugars	170,335	225,548	227,935
San Francisco, not including La. and Texas sugars	147,767	155,357	130,357
Galveston, not including La. and Texas sugars	23,400	21,737	14,574
Total consumption of sugar from foreign countries and Hawaii, Porto Rico and Philippine Islands	1,613,244	1,678,228	1,517,055
Louisiana and Texas Cane crops consumed	109,343	79,406	23,069
United States Beet crop consumed	382,736	368,914	338,743
Various sugar from foreign molasses, United States maple, etc.	3,113	4,550	7,100
Total consumption sugar produced in Continental United States	495,192	452,870	368,912
Total six months' consumption of all sugar in the United States from January 1 to June 30	2,108,436	2,131,098	1,885,967
Decrease 22,662 tons, equal to 1.06 per cent.			

Willett and Gray Sugar Trade Journal.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita especialmente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 6 de Julio de 1915, en cuya fecha el azúcar centrífugo polarización 96° se cotizaba á 3 15-16c. la libra costo y flete y 4.95c. la libra derechos pagados.

Esta cotización fué el punto más alto obtenido, y durante el mes bajo reseña ha tenido lugar la mayor baja en precios observados por largo tiempo. Las ventas en la fecha actual de 5 de Agosto se han efectuado al precio de 33½c. costo y flete, ó sea 4.39c. derechos pagados. Esta baja tuvo lugar como sigue: el 6 de Julio 4.95c., el 12 de Julio 4.86c., el 29 de Julio 4.64c., y el 5 de agosto 4.39c., habiéndose hecho las transacciones en períodos irregulares. El 8 de Julio se vendieron 10,000 sacos de azúcar de Cuba bajo la base de 4.95c., y 5,800 sacos de azúcar de Puerto Rico á 4.89c.; el 9 de Julio se vendieron 10,000 sacos de azúcar de Puerto Rico á 4.83c.; el 12 de Julio se vendieron 20,000 sacos de azúcar de Cuba bajo la base de 4.86c., y 9,000 sacos de azúcar de Puerto Rico á 4.83c.

La próxima transacción tuvo lugar el 19 de Julio, en que los refinadores tomaron de 400,000 á 500,000 sacos de azúcares de Cuba y de Puerto Rico para embarcar en agosto á los precios de 37½c. costo y flete y 4.89c. derechos pagados.

Hasta ahora el mercado ha continuado bastante estable y continuó aún sin cambio nominal con tendencia creciente á la venta á más bajos precios, hasta que el día 29 se efectuaron ventas de 100,000 sacos de azúcar de Cuba al bajo precio de 35½c. costo y flete, ó 4.64c. derechos pagados.

La falta de demanda durante algunos días causó un efecto de desanimación, y el mercado volvió á bajar el 5 de Agosto á 31½c. costo y flete, ó 4.52c. derechos pagados en ventas de 100,000 sacos de azúcar de Cuba, embarque en la última mitad de Agosto.

Dos causas se atribuyen especialmente al cambio en el mercado á su tendencia á la baja al empezar la estación.

La demanda por el producto refinado por todo el país disminuyó á una cantidad inesperada, y aunque esto se compensó en gran manera por la demanda para la exportación al extranjero, sin embargo no dejó de hacer sentir su influencia. Asimismo una liquidación bastante importante de contratos para el futuro en la Bolsa de Azúcar también dejó sentir su efecto. Los medios arbitrarios empleados en la Bolsa, esto es, el comprar el azúcar de Cuba para prontas llegadas y el venderlo otra vez á precios para entregas mensuales en el futuro, lo cual deja á los intermediarios una buena ganancia, hizo subir los precios de entregas en el futuro sobre los precios de entregas al contado, como por ejemplo cotizándose el primero de Julio hasta 4.00c. la libra para entregar en agosto y 4.09c. la libra para entregar en Septiembre. Se han obtenido tales precios en la creencia de que la zafra de Cuba resultaría mucho menor que la del año pasado.

Cuando se hizo evidente de que dicha zafra llegaría probablemente á cerca del cálculo hecho por Willett & Gray, 2,600,000 toneladas, el deseo de liquidar las entregas para el futuro causó cierto pánico en el mercado por unos cuantos días, y los contratos de agosto bajaron bajo presión á 3.50c. la libra y los de Septiembre á 3.25c. la libra.

Es muy probable que los precios por el azúcar actual se harán estables alrededor de la base de 3½c. la libra costo y flete, ó 4.52c. la libra derechos pagados, con tal que los vendedores de azúcares de Cuba no fueren indebidamente sus existencias por adelantado de los requerimientos necesitados.

La zafra visible de Cuba está resultando aproximarse al total de la zafra del año pasado, siendo ahora 43,311 toneladas de dicho total, y con mayor número de Centrales en operación que en los dos años anteriores.

La cosecha de remolacha en los Estados Unidos está también ejerciendo su influencia en los negocios del azúcar refinado de caña antes de lo acostumbrado á causa de haber empezado ya el producto de la nueva cosecha y de haberse puesto en el mercado.

El azúcar refinado de caña ha bajado ahora desde la base de ventas de 6.00c. menos 2% á la base de ventas hoy de 5.60c. menos 2%, con una demanda solamente para cubrir las necesidades más apremiantes.

En conjunto, la perspectiva para el resto de la campaña azucarera del año se inclina hacia la baja, á menos que tenga lugar un aumento inesperado de compras tanto de los azúcares crudos de Cuba como de los azúcares refinados de los Estados Unidos por parte de Europa.

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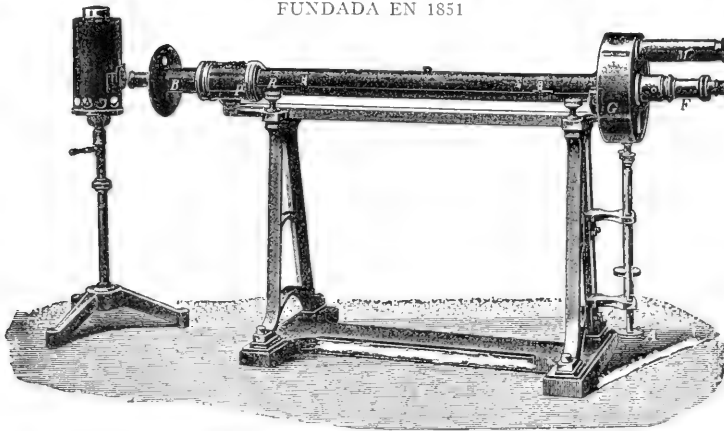
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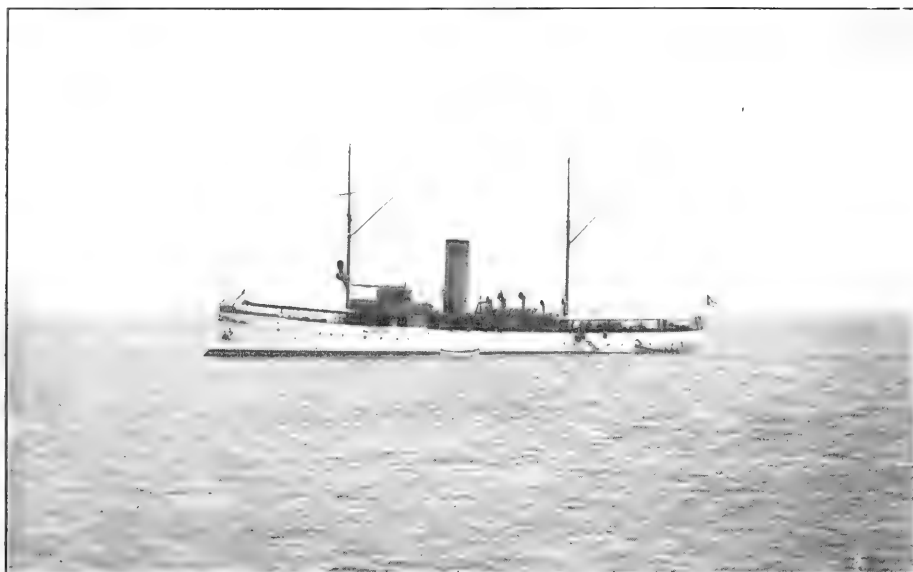
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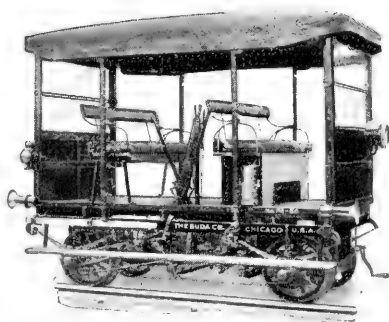
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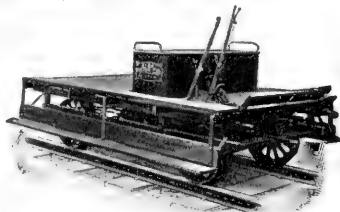


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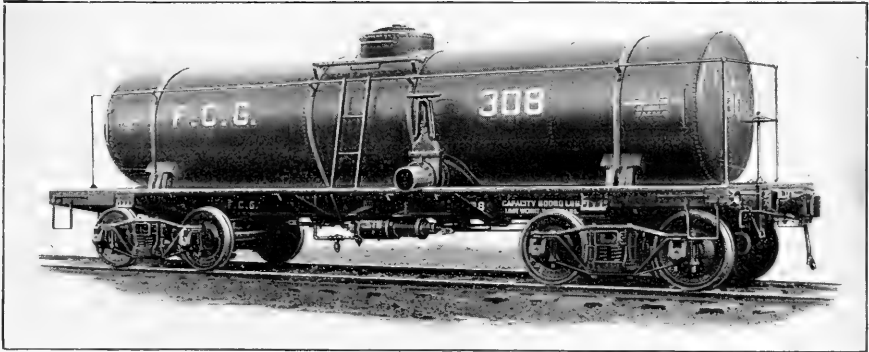
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BALTIMORE FRUIT MARKET

Mr. E. I. Burt, a fruit shipper of Havana, Cuba, in a recent interview in a Baltimore paper is quoted as stating that he is satisfied that closer business relations can be established between Baltimore and Havana in the handling of truck and fruit farm products, and that the market for Cuban fruits and vegetables can be greatly increased in Baltimore.

The imports of raw sugar from Cuba into the United Kingdom during the last three years, compiled from the returns of the British Board of Trade, are set out in the table below:

	Tons.
1912.....	86,643.3
1913.....	224,227.3
1914.....	263,953.1

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Fondo de Reserva..... 13,500,000
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UNREFINED SUGARS

United Kingdom—imports of Cuban sugar:

	One Month End- ing June 30th.	Six Months End- ing June 30th.		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Cuba...	46,356	23,902	208,136	163,485

HAVANA CENTRAL RAILWAY

REVISED FARES AND TRAIN SCHEDULES FROM CENTRAL STATION, HAVANA

GÜINES LINE TO

Miles from Havana	Fares	Miles from Havana	Fares
7 San Francisco.....	\$0.15	32 Güines.....	\$0.80
10 Cotorro.....	.20	36 Providencia.....	.93
20 San Jose.....	.45		

ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO

San Jose.....	\$0.80	Güines.....	\$1.50	Providencia.....	\$1.70
---------------	--------	-------------	--------	------------------	--------

Trains leave the Central Station daily for Güines and intermediate points every hour from 5.50 A.M. to 7.50 P.M., last train at 11.10 P.M.

Trains leave the Central Station daily for Providencia every two hours from 6.50 A.M. to 4.50 P.M.

Trains leave Güines for the Central Station daily every hour from 5.50 A.M. to 8.50 P.M.

Trains leave Providencia for the Central Station daily every two hours from 8.30 A.M. to 6.30 P.M.

ONE WAY FARES FROM HAVANA TO PRINCIPAL POINTS REACHED VIA THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

	Via	Dist. Kil.	First Class	Third Class		Via	Dist. Kil.	First Class	Third Class
Antilla.....		8.32	\$23.33	\$11.67	Holguin.....		7.54	\$21.20	\$10.60
Batabano.....		.58	1.53	0.89	Isla de Pinos.....		1.18	6.00	4.12
Bayamo.....		7.34	20.66	10.33	Jatibonico.....		3.98	11.52	5.76
Caibarien.....	Sto. Domingo.....	3.67	10.68	5.34	Jovellanos.....		1.47	4.69	2.35
Caibarien.....	Placetas Del Sur.....	3.82	11.09	5.55	Madrugá.....		.85	3.01	1.51
Camaguey.....		5.44	15.49	7.75	Manzanillo.....		7.84	22.02	11.01
Camajuani.....	Sto. Domingo.....	3.36	9.83	4.92	Matanzas.....		.92	3.20	1.60
Camajuani.....	Placetas Del Sur.....	3.52	10.27	5.14	Placetas.....		3.29	9.64	4.82
Cardenas.....	Cohseo.....	1.58	4.99	2.50	Remedios.....	Sto. Domingo.....	3.58	10.43	5.22
Cardenas.....	Jovellanos.....	1.74	5.43	2.72	Remedios.....	Placetas Del Sur.....	3.73	10.84	5.42
Ciego de Avila.....		4.42	12.72	6.36	Sagua.....	Sto. Domingo.....	2.85	8.47	7.24
Cienfuegos.....	Sto. Domingo.....	3.12	9.15	4.58	Sagua.....	Sta. Clara.....	3.89	11.28	5.64
Cienfuegos.....	Sta. Clara.....	3.56	10.38	5.19	San Antonio.....		.36	.64	.45
Cienfuegos.....	Enlace Capitan.....	2.94	8.69	4.35	Sancti Spiritus.....		3.86	11.19	5.60
Colon.....	Jovellanos.....	1.79	5.56	2.78	Santa Clara.....		2.88	8.53	4.27
Colon.....	Guareiras.....	2.03	5.84	3.05	Santiago de Cuba.....		8.61	24.11	12.06
Guantanamo.....		9.15	25.58	12.79	Sto. Domingo.....		2.52	7.65	3.78

Passengers holding full tickets are entitled to free transportation of baggage when the same weighs 110 pounds or less in first class and 66 pounds or less in third class.

Fifteen days' stop-over privilege is allowed holders of first class through tickets Havana to Antilla, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba and Camaguey, or vice-versa.

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(From Nuevitas—Antilla)

S.S. OLINDA - - Sept. 1	S.S. PALOMA* - Sept. 2, 3
S.S. PALOMA* - - Sept. 15	S.S. OLINDA - Sept. 16, 17
S.S. OLINDA - - Sept. 12	S.S. PALOMA Sept. 30, Oct. 1

*S.S. Paloma carries no passengers.

Antilla, Nipe Bay, Nuevitas, Puerto Padre and Gibara

FREIGHT ONLY

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A STEAMER - Havana-Matanzas - - - - -	Sept. 17
A STEAMER - Caibarien-Santiago-Guantanamo	
	Manzanillo-Cienfuegos - - - - -
	Sept. 21
S.S. KAREN - Havana-Cardenas - - - - -	Sept. 24

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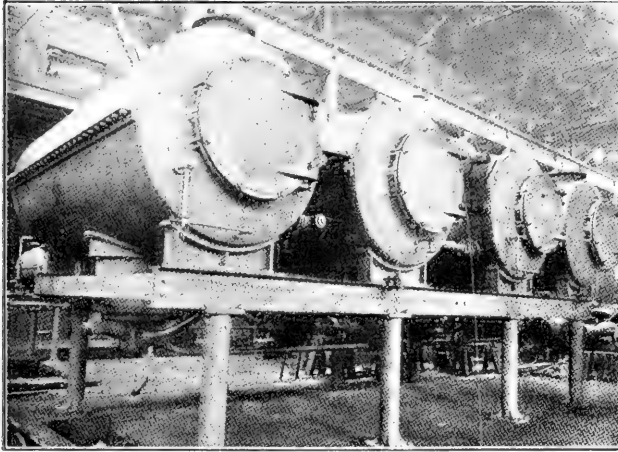
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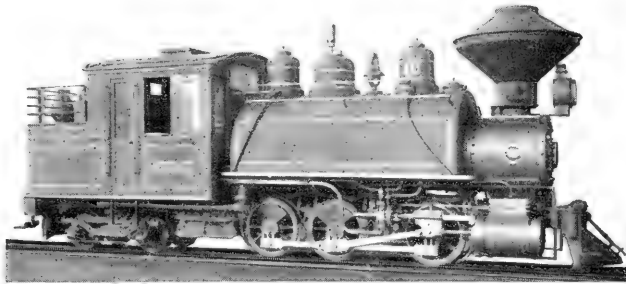
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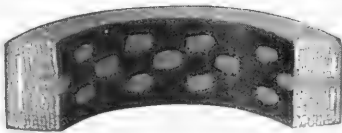
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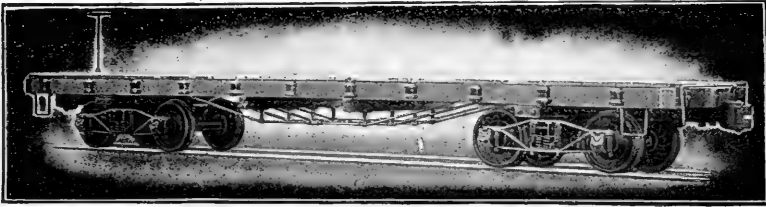
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS


	Page		Page
American Car & Foundry Company.....	39	Motley, James M.....	2
Atlantic Basin Iron Works.....	39	Munro, John & Son.....	42
Baldwin Locomotive Works.....	44	Newell Manufacturing Co.....	4
Barranco, A. P.....	4	Peña & Co., Inc.....	37
Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.....	42	Ramapo Iron Works.....	3
Buda Company.....	38	Rohlig & Co.....	39
Cabana, M. J.....	42	Royal Bank of Canada.....	40
Connell, James S. & Son.....	38	Ruiz, P. & Bros.....	40
De Bea, Sobrinos & Co.....	42	Schaefer Brewing Co., The F. & M.....	42
Eimer & Amend.....	37	Snare and Triest Co., The.....	42
Gelats, N. & Company.....	40	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., The.....	44
Haddad, S. F.....	42	Trust Company of Cuba, The.....	40
Hammond Iron Works.....	4	Turnure, Lawrence & Co.....	37
Holbrook Towing Line.....	3	United Railways of Havana, The.....	41
Home Industry Iron Works.....	39	Upmann, H. & Co.....	40
Kensington Copper and Machine Works.....	38	Walker, James & Co., Ltd.....	2
Link-Belt Co.....	2	Weill, Daniel.....	42
McDonald, John W.....	42	Willett & Gray.....	3
		Yule & Munro.....	42

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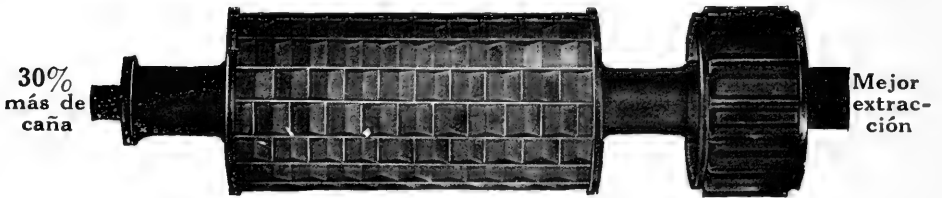


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LICENSES REVOKED

The Cuban Government has issued an order revoking all licenses to carry arms in the Province of Santa Clara. This action is the result of the assassination of the Mayor of Santa Clara.

Net tonnage of American vessels cleared in the United States for Cuba:

	1913	1914
August to December.....	380,475	429,524
January to June.....	432,501	754,078

Net tonnage of all vessels cleared in the United States for Cuba:

	1913	1914
August to December.....	1,019,807	950,712
January to June.....	1,378,979	1,444,205

In these records the net ton equals 100 cubit feet available for cargo or passengers.

—Compiled by the United States Bureau of Navigation.

MINE TITLES GRANTED

The Department of Agriculture has authorized the governor of Pinar del Rio to issue to Francisco Nodarse and Carlos M. Velez titles to the iron and copper mines known as "America" and "Incarnacion," located respectively in the townships of San Juan y Martinez and Pinar del Rio.

POTATOES.

A tract of 327 square yards at Vegas Nuevas, Santa Clara province, was planted with potatoes and yielded a crop amounting to 500 lbs., and it is thought this will encourage the cultivation on a larger scale in Santa Clara.

RAILROAD CARS

It is reported that the Cuba Railroad Company is in the market for from 500 to 600 sugar box and flat cars.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

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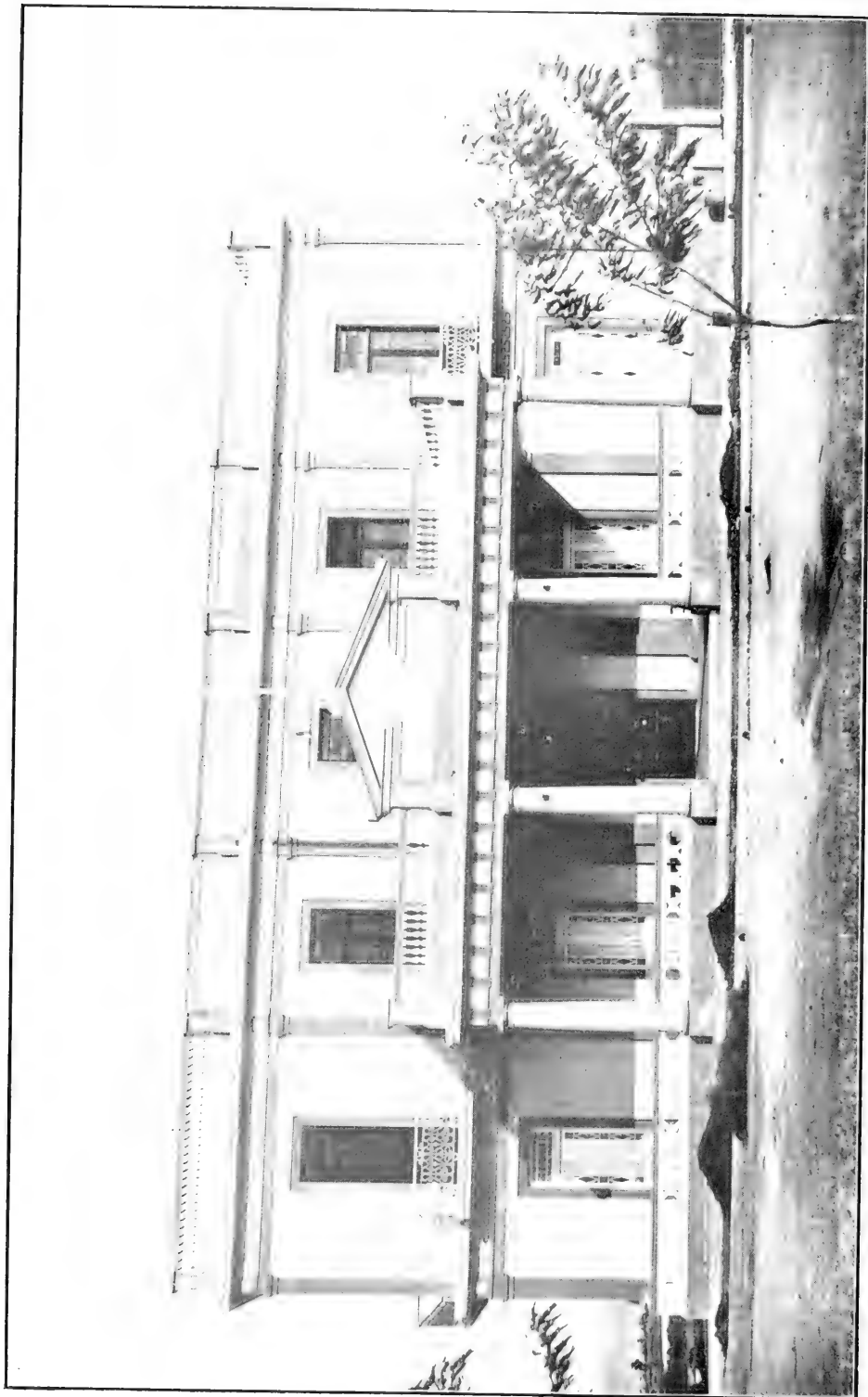
Vol. XIII

SEPTEMBER, 1915

No. 10

Contents of This Number

	Page
The Cover Page—Road to Guane, 20 kilometers of the road shown.....	Courtesy of Harris Bros.
Frontispiece—Cuba Building National Exposition of Panama.....	6
Cuba Building Panama—Pacific Exposition, Illustration.....	33
Cuban Commerical Matters:	
Cuba's Importations of American Shoes.....	27, 28
Cuba's Preferential Tariff Rates.....	26
Cuba's Trade with Spain.....	28, 29
Duty on Alpargatas.....	26
Horse-shoe Nails in Cuba.....	28
Philadelphia's Trade with Cuba.....	28
Cuban Financial Matters:	
Annual Report of The Cuba Railroad Company.....	21, 22, 23
Annual Report of The Guantanamo Sugar Company.....	24, 25
Bank of Havana Building, Illustration.....	34
Cuba Railroad Presidency.....	34
Prevailing Prices of Cuban Securities.....	21
Cuban Government Matters:	
Battle-ship "Maine" Relics.....	7
Cuban Legation at Washington.....	8
Foreign Coinage.....	7
Havana Paving Contract.....	8
International High Commission.....	8
Purchase of War-ship.....	7
Smithsonian Institution.....	8
Teaching of English.....	7
Dr. C. J. Finlay.....	14
Immigration in Cuba.....	13
Launching of SS. "Munamar," Illustration.....	12
Money Legislation in Cuba, by W. H. Morales.....	18, 19
National Exposition of Panama, Illustrated.....	9, 10, 11
Regatta at Varadero, Illustrated.....	15
Sabieu, by C. H. Pearson.....	16, 17
Sir William Van Horne.....	14
Sugar Industry:	
Punta Alegre Sugar Company.....	31
Shortage of Sugar in Switzerland.....	30, 31
Sugar Market for the Year.....	32
Sugar Production of Germany.....	31
Sugar Review, English.....	35
Sugar Review, Spanish.....	36
Warner Sugar Refining Company.....	30
Traffic Receipts of Cuban Railroads.....	20



Building erected by the Republic of Cuba at the National Exposition of Panama

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XIII

SEPTEMBER, 1915

NUMBER 10

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

FOREIGN COINAGE

President Menocal has signed a decree forbidding the importation into Cuba of any foreign coins of silver, nickel or copper, except those of the United States, the paper money of which is likewise admitted.

PAN AMERICAN ROAD CONGRESS

Sr. Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, has been appointed Cuba's representative to attend the Pan American Road Congress to be held at Oakland, Cal., September 13 to 17th.

BATTLESHIP MAINE RELICS

A Havana newspaper is quoted to the effect that Cuba's delay in making use of the relics of the battleship Maine has prompted the American officials to request that the after turret and two fourteen-inch guns be returned. A Cuban commission has had the Maine memorial in charge, but other than the selection of a site, nothing has yet been accomplished.

SERGEANT DECORATED

President Menocal has decorated with the order of Military Merit Sergeant Aragon Camacho of the Cuban army. The decoration was in consideration of the fact that he had served sixteen continuous years in the army.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

A decree issued by President Menocal provides that in the future no army officer will be entitled to a leave of absence over fifteen days unless it is granted by the President of the republic. Fifteen-day leaves of absence are only for leave within the republic. For an officer to leave the republic it is necessary that he obtain permission from the President.

CUBA TO PURCHASE WARSHIPS

It is reported that the Cuban Government is negotiating with the United States with the intention of buying one of the older ships of the navy to be used as a training vessel for the Cuban Navy.

CHIEF OF RED CROSS

President Menocal has signed a decree appointing General Pablo Mendieta, president of the Supreme Assembly and of the Executive Committee of the National Red Cross.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH

The teaching of English in the Cuban public schools has been definitely abandoned.

HAVANA FIRE DEPARTMENT

The action of the Municipality of Havana in creating a paid fire department has been nullified by the Provincial Governor who has vetoed the proposal.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBAN LEGATION AT WASHINGTON

It is proposed that Cuba erect a permanent building for the Cuban Legation at Washington. It is planned to build it on the West side of Sixteenth Street, South of Fuller Street. The building as planned will be a three-story structure of white stone, having large reception rooms, business offices for the legation, and quarters for the family of the Minister. Space will also be reserved for the convenience of visitors from Cuba, and room will be set aside for the permanent display of Cuban products. It is estimated that the cost of this building, exclusive of the site, will amount to about \$150,000.

INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION

President Menocal has designated the following as members of the International High Commission to represent Cuba at the Pan-American Financial Conference:

Jose A. Del Cueto,
 Enrique Hernandez Cartaya,
 Armando Godoy,
 Cosme de la Torre,
 Rafael Montoro,
 Joaquin Freixas,
 Eduardo Desvermine,
 Andres Laguardia.

Sr. Leopoldo Cancio, Secretary of the Treasury, will be chairman of the committee.

HAVANA PAVING CONTRACT

There has been a great deal of criticism in regard to the work of contractors under this contract, it being claimed that the Cuban Government has paid for work that was not up to standard. The agitation over the matter will probably result in a rigid investigation. The criticism has been particularly severe of the engineers in charge of inspection, and it is reported that legal proceedings have already been commenced against one of the former inspecting engineers.

CUBAN ARMY OFFICERS

The Cuban Government has requested the United States to permit officers of the various branches of the Cuban military establishment to be received at United States army schools for further instruction in military affairs.

Senora Menocal y Seba, wife of the President of Cuba, arrived in New York on the SS. "Calamares," September 13th. Senora Menocal was accompanied by her sons, Mario and Raul. It is understood that Senora Menocal will remain at the St. Regis hotel in New York for a brief period, and then will arrange to place her son, Raul, in school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Senora Menocal was met at the steamship pier by Minister Cespedes and other prominent Cubans, and as a tribute to the distinguished lady her room at the St. Regis was decorated with flowers.

HAVANA POST OFFICE BUILDING

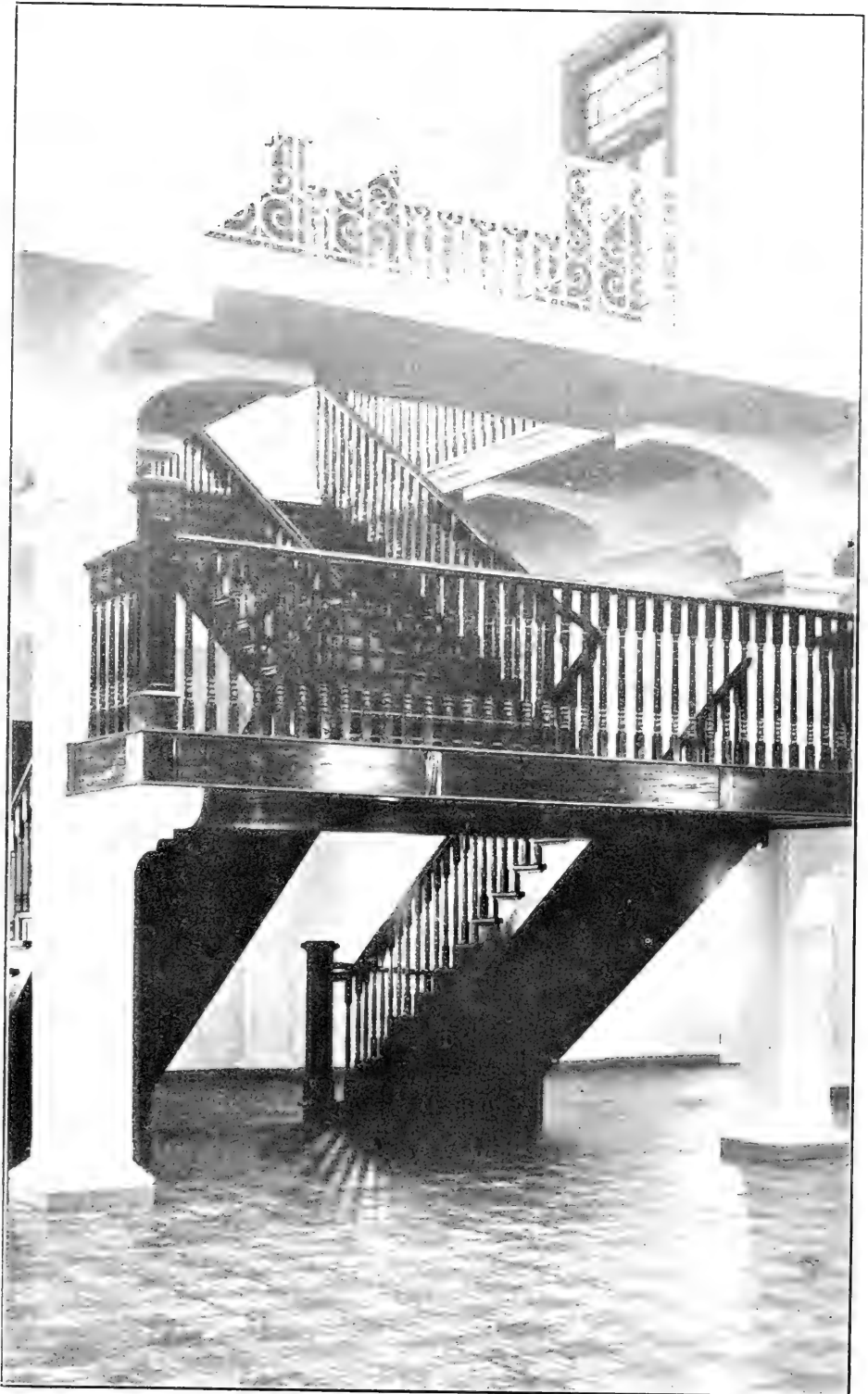
According to press reports the Postmaster General is to have a more modern post-office building in Havana, which will be established in the old San Francisco Convent, which was formerly used for the Custom House. To adequately equip this building with modern post-office devices, etc., it will require an outlay of about \$40,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The expedition under the joint auspices of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington and the Cuban Government spent two months on the coast of Western Cuba, making an extensive biological study of the waters of that region and obtaining specimens for exhibition in the National Museum. Extensive dredging operations for securing marine specimens were undertaken, and a great many specimens were secured. The results of the expedition were very successful. The collection of marine organisms, especially mollusks, is particularly valuable.

SANITARY MEASURES OF HAVANA

The Department of Health of Havana has issued stringent regulations providing that all hotels, restaurants, cafes, grocery stores and other places where food is sold shall be kept scrupulously clean in every department. Proper inspection by the department will insure that these regulations are strictly followed.



View of the Interior of the Cuba Building Showing the Beautiful Stairway of Mahogany.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF PANAMA

The Republic of Panama will open this exposition in Panama City on November 3rd. The date, November 3rd, is the twelfth anniversary of the establishment of the present Republic of Panama. The official designation of this enterprise is the "National Exposition of Panama" commemorative of the discovery of the South Seas, therefore, this event is also a tribute to the memory of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the famous discoverer of the Pacific Ocean.

The exhibition grounds are seventy acres in extent in the northern part of the city overlooking the Pacific, and there are to be eight exhibition buildings, a stadium, a plaza, a grand parkway, and a concourse and patio at the water side. The building to be occupied by the Republic of Cuba has been completed and we are able to show some excellent photographs of the edifice. This building reflects great credit on the part of the Cuban Government, the designer and the company that constructed it. The following is a detailed description of the building:

Description of the "Pabellon de Cuba" at the "Exposicion Nacional" of Panama City

The building erected by the Cuban Government on the grounds of the Panama National Exposition is one of four buildings of a permanent type and is constructed of a substantially designed reinforced concrete frame of columns and beams with panels or curtain walls of brickwork plastered on both sides.

The type of architecture selected by the Cuban Engineer who drew up the plans is Greek Doric, and the front portico is a typical example of this beautiful, but at the same time, simple style of architecture.

The main building is somewhat modified in order to suit the taste and requirements of the Cuban people, and the typical Cuban balconies figure in front of all the doors on the second floor.

Passing through the portal and entering the building by the massive front door of solid mahogany, one enters into a large "salon" with numerous square columns of solid concrete which support the second floor, and is confronted by a beautiful stairway, also of mahogany, which leads up to the second floor. This large "salon" is to receive the exhibits which the Cuban Government will send to the Exposition, and afterwards will be used as a permanent museum of Cuban products and industries. The floor in this "salon," as well as that of the entrance portico, is paved with tiles of a beautiful pattern which were manufactured in Cuba expressly for this building. Ample lighting is afforded by means of large windows and doors all around, and high-power electric bulbs in bronze fixtures and frosted globes will furnish very efficient illumination by night.

The second floor is arranged with all the necessary rooms and requirements for the residential quarters of the Cuban Minister and his family, and will be used as such after the exposition is closed.

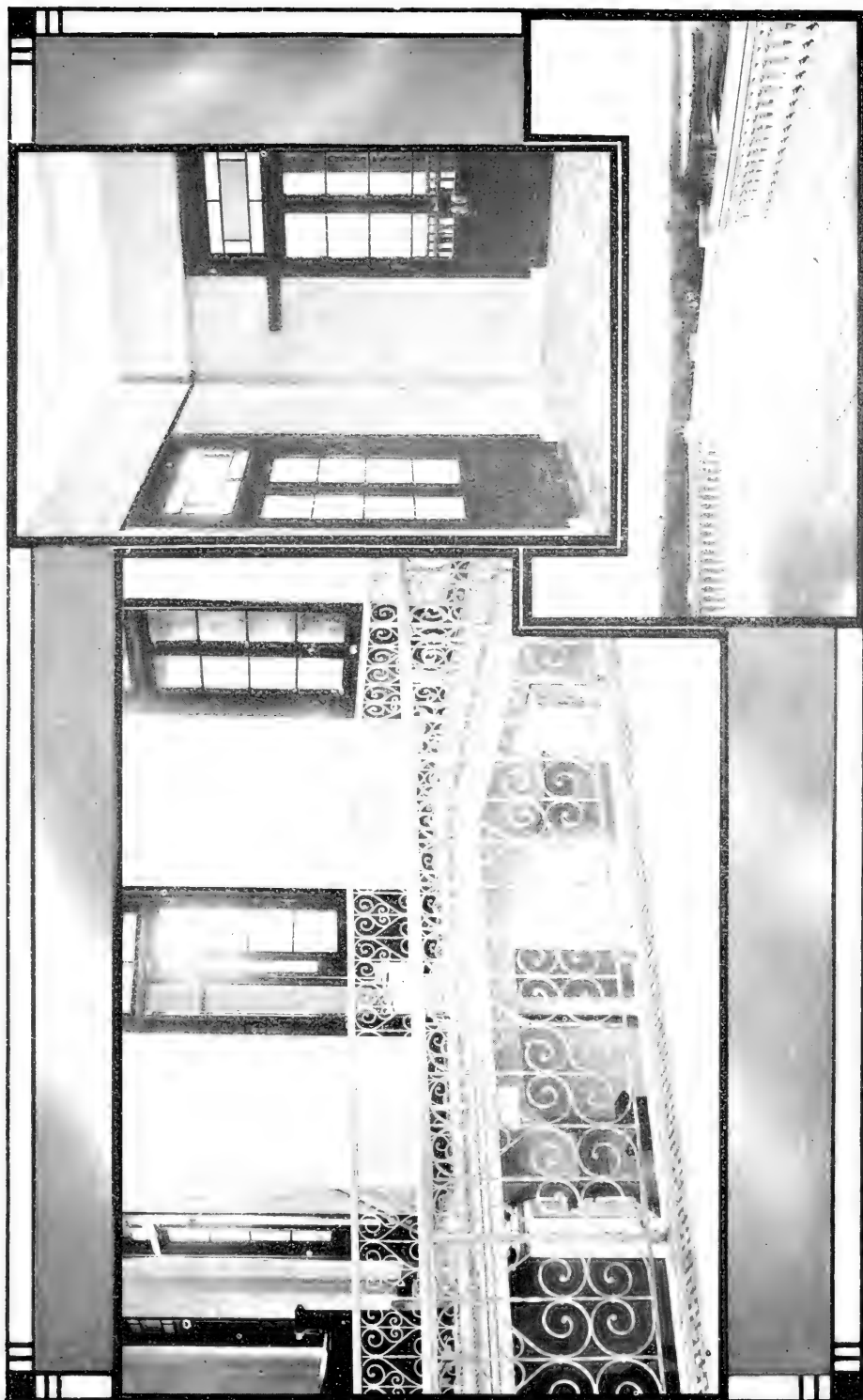
The most striking feature of this floor is the beautiful Mosaic tiling with which all of the rooms, balconies and corridors are floored.

The designs of the stair hall landing, "Gran salon de Actos," or reception room, and the dining room are particularly rich and imitate as nearly as possible the pattern of a Persian rug. The four rooms dedicated for the use of the Minister and his secretary are tiled with a very appropriate design, as also are all of the living rooms and the interior balcony around the large covered "patio," which gives the interior of the building a decidedly Spanish air.

Access to the large flat roof is obtained through a spiral stairway situated at the back of the building, and from this roof a most beautiful panorama of the City of Panama and the Pacific Ocean spreads before the spectator.

The exterior coloring is very effective and shows off to the best advantage the pilasters with their capitals and the Greek moulding which encircles the entire building in two bands underneath the graceful cornices which mark the second floor and roof levels.

The building was designed by Dr. Ramon Gaston, C. E., of Habana, and the construction was performed by Messrs. R. W. Hebard & Co., Inc., of New York and Panama.



Views of the Interior of the Cuban Building. The Picture in the Lower Right-Hand Corner Shows a View of the Pacific Ocean from the Roof.



Launching of the S.S. "Munsmar." The picture was taken at the Moment the Steel Hull Started down the Ways.

LAUNCHING OF S.S. "MUNAMAR"

On Sept. 7, at 3 p. m. the S.S. *Munamar* was successfully launched at Sparrows Point, Maryland. The sponsor on this interesting occasion was Mrs. Frank C. Munson. The full page illustration was taken just as the big steel hull started to move down the ways. The S.S. *Munamar* is a steel passenger and cargo steamer with a displacement of 7,500 tons. The vessel is 367 ft. 9 in. long, with molded beam of 47 ft. 3 in. She has a double bottom, is divided into six water-tight compartments, and is fitted with bilge keels. The steamer is built to the highest class British Lloyds, 100 A1. She will have passenger accommodations for 50 first-class and 30 second-class, and when she goes into commission, which will probably be December next, she will be placed in the service between New York and Eastern Cuban ports.

LOUIS V. PLACE

The great number of friends of Louis V. Place, of Havana, will regret to learn that for some months past Mr. Place has not been in his usual good health, and we are sure that all the friends of Mr. Place will wish for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Place has been for many years General Agent in Cuba of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, the Earn Line and the Munson Steamship Line, and is a prominent and powerful influence in Cuban financial and commercial circles.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CUBA

Mr. William E. Gonzales, United States Minister to Cuba, has arrived in the United States and will remain until November 5th. Mr. Gonzales is quoted as stating that the financial conditions in Cuba were better than they had ever been before. The sugar crop yielded \$65,000,000 more than it did in 1914, and if the war in Europe continues the value of the 1916 crop will be \$80,000,000 above normal. The United States is sharing in Cuba's prosperity for fifteen sugar mills have been contracted for in this country at a cost of \$500,000 each.

ISLE OF PINES CITRUS CROP

It has been estimated that the recent cyclone damaged the crops in the Isle of Pines to the amount of \$500,000.

IMMIGRATION IN CUBA

Cuba's population of 2,383,000 was increased by immigration one and seven-tenth per cent. in the year ending June 30, according to statistics just made public by the Island Government. This is nearly double the proportion of immigration to population in the United States. The number of immigrants entering the republic during the year was 40,530, of whom 32,576 were males and 7,954 females.

The majority of these were Spaniards, the total of that nationality numbering 31,821. During the period referred to 2,515 Jamaicans and 1,152 North American immigrants entered the country. Of the total mentioned 29,245 were single and 11,285 married, and 30,536 could read and write.

The cash brought into the country by these immigrants amounted to \$1,073,070. Of the total number 7,985 had previously been in the country.

In 1913, the immigrants landing in Cuba numbered 58,036, or 17,500 more than in 1914. The number of passengers or travelers arriving in Cuba in 1914, not including persons classed as immigrants was 85,414, and the number leaving Cuba during the same year was 71,008. The majority of these passengers were Spaniards, who entered the country to the number of 35,585. The number arriving from the United States was 44,264.

During 1914 the number of Spanish passengers who left the island was 23,732, and the number of Americans 36,958.

As one method of encouraging immigration the government has established three agricultural experiment schools in the province of Pinar del Rio and Habana. In this connection the governor of the province of Santa Clara has reported to the department of agriculture that a crop of five hundred pounds of potatoes was harvested from 327 square yards of ground at the Vegas Nuevas plantation; and that a number of farmers in that vicinity have felt encouraged to undertake potato growing on a large scale.—*The South American*.

BAHAMAS, B. W. I., IMPORTS FROM CUBA

Fiscal years ended March 31:

	1913-14	1914-15
Plants, bulbs, roots and seeds.....	\$4,521	\$5,904
Tropical fruit, fresh.....	8,077	2,000
Cotton, linen and woolen goods.....	1,297	200

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE

Sir William Cornelius Van Horne died at Montreal, Canada, on Saturday, September 11th. Sir William was one of the great railroad builders of the world, and the fame which came to him for his work in the construction of the great Canadian Pacific Railway is too well-known for comment. The Cuba Railroad Company owes its construction and successful operation to the energy and ability of Sir William Van Horne. By the construction of this railroad, Havana was linked to Santiago de Cuba, and the great undeveloped Eastern end of Cuba immediately felt the stimulus that only a railroad can bring. The immense amount of capital which has been invested in enterprises in the Provinces of Oriente and Camaguey was primarily due to the foresight of Sir William Van Horne. In his death one of the great figures in the world of commerce has passed.

DR. CARLOS J. FINLAY

On August 20th Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, the discoverer of the theory that yellow fever is transmitted through the bite of a mosquito, died in Havana, Cuba, at the age of 82. Dr. Finlay was born in Puerto Principe, Cuba, in 1833. He was educated in France and in the United States, receiving his medical degree from the Jefferson Medical School at Philadelphia. On the completion of his education, he returned to Cuba and became one of the leading physicians of the island. For many years after Dr. Finlay announced his theory in regard to yellow fever, his contention that it was a preventable disease was not accepted. It was not until the American occupation of Cuba that Dr. Finlay's theory received proper consideration, but through a series of experiments it was demonstrated that the theory of Dr. Finlay's was correct, and that the great scourge of yellow fever could be successfully resisted.

**He Fought
Long for
Recognition.** One of medicine's characteristic scandals is recalled by the death in Havana of Dr. Charles, or Carlos J. Finlay. As long ago as 1886 he had become convinced that a certain mosquito was the one agent by which yellow fever was conveyed from one human being

to another. This conclusion was based on careful and intelligent observation of many epidemics of the disease, and in the year mentioned in a public address before his colleagues, and later in well-argued articles in reputable American medical journals, he presented facts that should have started just the sort of investigation which, after our war with Spain, not only proved that Dr. Finlay was right, but made practicable and easy abolition throughout the Western Hemisphere of one of its worst diseases.

But for years and years, Dr. Finlay and his mosquito theory received no attention, not derisive or contemptuous, and this was the stranger because, in the meantime, the relation of the same insects to a closely related malady, malaria, had been brilliantly demonstrated abroad. It was not until our army surgeons went to Havana that the mosquito theory received serious attention, and even they gave it at first reluctantly and without confidence of success. When their interest had once been excited, however, their work was magnificent. The surgeons risked, and some of them lost, their lives in testing the Finlay ideas. They found most of them—all of any importance—to be correct, and soon there was no more mystery about yellow fever and what to do for it than there is in a case of broken arm or leg.

Dr. Finlay's name remains almost unknown outside of medical circles, and in them it is not as well known as are the names of the men whom he set on the path that led to fame.—*Times*, New York.

CUBA AND THE MAINE

Cuba is to honor the Maine. Secretary of Agriculture Nunez of Cuba, secretary of the Maine commission, declares that a monument to cost \$33,000 will be erected as Maine memorial, the shaft to be completed by Sept. 1, 1916. President Menocal has requested a credit of \$33,000 for the monument.

MEMORIAL TO SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE

Arrangements have already been made to raise a fund to be used for the erection of a statue to the memory of Sir William Van Horne, the memorial to be erected at either Havana or Camaguey.



Crew of the Athletic Club of Matanzas.

REGATTA AT VARADERO

This regatta took place at Cardenas on August 22d. The principal prize competed for was a silver cup which was presented by President Menocal. The boat clubs competing were the Vedado Tennis Club, the Athletic Club of Cardenas, the Athletic Club of Matanzas, the Nautical Club of Varadero and the Havana Yacht Club. The cup was won by the crew of the Vedado Tennis Club. The crew of the Nautical Club of Varadero was second, and the crew of the Athletic Club of Matanzas was third. The illustration accompanying this article shows the crew of the Matanzas Athletic Club.

CUBAN POET HONORED

Bonifacio Byrne, the Cuban poet, has received high honors in the Floral Games of Oviedo, Spain, for which he composed a special poem.

STATUE TO DR. FINLAY

La Asociacion de Dependientes del Comercio de la Habana has undertaken to raise a sum of money, this sum to be devoted to the erection of a statue to the memory of the great physician, Dr. C. J. Finlay.

CUBAN ROCK

Ten carloads of Cuban rock have been imported into Florida for use on an expensive house to be built in Miami. The Cuban rock was selected particularly on account of its durability.

MONTCLAIR ACCUSES CUBA

According to press reports the maple trees in the town of Montclair, New Jersey, are being greatly damaged by a small insect. It is alleged that this insect came from Cuba, but it is not clearly stated how the insect came from Cuba.

ROQUE CANAL

The work on the Roque Canal is nearing completion. Civil Engineer Castro, acting for the government, has just accepted 10 kilometers of the canal, and he says that the rest of it will be completed in a very short time. The canal is 52 kilometers long.

THE CUBAN TELEPHONE CO.

This company proposes to operate a system of automatic telephones in Santiago de Cuba, the service to be extended to Vista Alegre and Fomento.


SABICU

By C. H. Pearson

Sabieu is the trade name given to the wood of two important timber-yielding trees growing in the West Indies. Both of these trees belong to the leguminous family of plants and their woods have so many characteristics in common that it is often difficult to say which kind it is when timber under this name enters the market. The trade recognizes one kind as the Cuban Sabieu, which is botanically *Lysiloma sabieu*, and the other, as the Bahama Sabieu or *Pithecolobium arboreum*. In Cuba and in a good many of the other islands of the West Indies, the wood of *Lysiloma Sabieu* is called Sabieu, savacu or savico, but in the trade, it is usually referred to as Cuban sabieu. It is known locally also as jigüe, jigüe blanco and moruro de costa. Wood users employing the sabieu for making fine furniture and fancy cabinet work, invariably call it horse-flesh mahogany. In the German markets, it is known as sabieuholz and in France as bois de sabieu. These two woods must not be confused with sabieu moruro (*Peltophorum adnatum*) and sabieu obscuro (botanically unidentified), both of which are small and little known trees growing principally in eastern Cuba.

Sabieu has been an article of export from Cuba for more than one hundred years. Although it is found on other islands, it occurs in commercial quantities only in Cuba. The drain on this timber has been quite considerable, and the present available supply has been pretty generally depleted, except in the higher maestra where there are still large areas of virgin forests. The trees occur chiefly in the moist coves and along the small streams where they are almost inaccessible, and it is very likely that this supply will remain untouched for some years to come. The sound, merchantable trees are usually in the depths of the forest far from any road so that hauling or dragging out of any logs of this heavy timber would be an undertaking too costly to leave a fair margin of profit on the investment.

The tree seldom grows to as large a size as a good many of its associates. It rarely attains a clear trunk of more than 35 ft. with a diameter of about 2 ft. Baterden, in his book on timber, states that logs 36 inches square occasionally come to Liverpool and London markets. Moreover, the majority of the logs now coming into the markets are somewhat crooked and irregular, but this is not considered a serious defect, even by the careful buyer of fancy woods. As a general thing, sabieu is so free from any other defect common to a good many kinds of timber that slight curvature in the logs, is usually not considered in grading. The wood shrinks very little during the process of seasoning which is usually very slow. There is almost no waste in converting the wood into usable form. It is free from the wind shakes or season checks and does not open up at the ends or along the sides under any method of treatment, nor has it been found to warp or twist, either before or after seasoning. One of the few defects which can be attributed to this wood is occasionally a decayed pith, but even the inexperienced buyer should have no difficulty in recognizing such logs.

Laslett, an English authority on timber, states that there is a defect occasionally met with in the sabieu, which must be set against the good qualities mentioned above, as it is more common to this than to any other timber. This is a cross fracture of a very remarkable kind, and of the greatest importance, from the fact that it can rarely be detected until the log is in process of conversion. It is then sometimes found that the longitudinal fibers of the early and middle period of the tree's existence are completely broken, while the outer woody layers of both the heartwood and sapwood are perfect. This defect sometimes occurs in several places in the same tree. It is difficult to conjecture the cause of this, since it cannot, one would think, be done by the concussions in the fall of the tree, as that would, if any injury were done, produce a more extensive fracture than has been noticed; one which would be apparent upon a superficial examination. Laslett states that such fractures are most likely produced by storms and hurricanes that occasionally sweep over the island, swaying the trees to and fro, and snapping the longitudinal fibers, without breaking them completely off; the later growth apparently strengthening, and most effectually covering the defect. 

The wood of Cuban sabieu is dark chestnut brown, very hard and extremely durable. The two latter qualities render it of very great value to the shipbuilder, by whom it is much

esteemed. On account of its hardness, sabicu was selected for the stairs of the building for the first Great Exhibition in 1851, and, notwithstanding the immense number of people who passed up and down the stairs, at the close of the exhibition it was found to show scarcely any signs of wear and tear. The same stairs were in use in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, nine years later. The logs are so heavy that they will sink in water; the weight of fair-seasoned material varies from 59 to 65 pounds per cubic foot. It is very strong, though brittle, rather coarse-grained and frequently beautifully figured, resembling true mahogany, for which it is sometimes substituted. The highly figured logs command a high price on the London and Liverpool markets.

The wood, which is susceptible of a high polish, is generally used for making furniture, for which it is employed extensively in Cuba, and to a lesser extent in England, France and Germany. While sabicu has been in use in this country for many years, there has been no regular or steadily increasing demand for it, partly because of the large supply of good native woods which are used to good advantage. The largest single shipment of this wood into the United States was in 1904, when the Pennsylvania Railroad negotiated with a Cuban firm for 25 carloads of sabicu for special uses in their shops. On account of its durability when exposed to an alternation of air and water, it is used also for building purposes, in boat and house building, general carpentry and for more special uses, such as engine-bearers, beams, keelsons, stern posts, pillars, cleats, fenders and miter posts. In the foreign markets, it is considered primarily as a fancy wood of the first-class, and has served in a number of instances as a substitute for rosewood and palisander. Sabicu is classed with karri, jarrah, blue gum and other timbers in Lloyd's list. It has been shown according to Baterden, that the wood is not suitable for vehicular traffic. Some sabicu planks were laid on the roadway of St. George's landing stage at Liverpool and they had to be taken up after six months.

The Bahama sabicu also possesses considerable merit, especially in England, where it appears to have first been sold in 1878, when 167 tons were shipped to the Liverpool markets largely to be used in the manufacture of shuttles and bobbins for cotton mills. A year later 101 tons were used in England for the same purpose. Since that time a demand for it has arisen which can be regularly supplied from Cuba. The tree has a considerably wider range of distribution than the *Lysiloma sabicu*. Although it grows on all islands of the West Indies, it is most abundant in Cuba, where it is confined chiefly to the valleys, canyons and moister slopes. It occurs also in Trinidad and along the east coast of Central America and southern Mexico. There seem to be no records showing that the tree has been exploited except in Cuba and the Bahamas; in Porto Rico and Jamaica, it has been cut for local use only. It is said to be abundant in the interior of Haiti and Santo Domingo, where it is almost as common as the Spanish cedar. Some of the finest figured material was originally obtained in the Bahamas, which accounts for its trade name, Bahama sabicu.

In its manner of growth the Bahama sabicu compares favorably with that of Cuba. It seldom attains a height of 60 or 70 ft., and more than 5 or 6 ft. in circumference. Like a number of its close allies, it is a wide-spreading tree, with an open crown and a comparatively short bole so that even the largest trees rarely yield more than two or three thousand feet of lumber. The wood closely resembles that of Cuban sabicu in its general characteristics, only it is perhaps slightly more coarse in grain and texture and has more clearly defined annual rings of growth. It is often very beautifully figured and in this condition is sometimes preferred to mahogany for special purposes.

The uses of Bahama sabicu are practically the same as those of the Cuban sabicu. In the West Indies it is used extensively for boat and house construction and its great strength renders it a good wood for use by the wheelwrights, especially for the hubs of wheels. Hub billets 10 to 18 inches in diameter and 3 feet long sell for from \$3 to \$4 a piece. The wood is used both locally and abroad for making some of the finest grades of furniture. It can be bought on the Havana markets at prices ranging from \$50 to \$200 per thousand feet.

C. H. PEARSON

MONEY LEGISLATION IN CUBA

By W. H. Morales, Secretary National Bank of Cuba

The Monetary Law of Cuba, as it stands, is a result of the European war, forming as it does part of the plan of national defense enacted by the Cuban Congress, and approved by President Menocal on October 29, 1914.

Such a sweeping measure of legislation became necessary to meet the falling off in customs revenues, due to the curtailment of exports by the European nations, and after providing for various forms of public economy the law prescribes a national coinage, based on the single gold standard.

While a change from one money system to another is usually the result of slow evolution and wide preliminary discussion, there are cases where the public emergency calls for immediate action. This occurred in Cuba last fall, when the unprecedented rise in the price of Spanish and French coins made it imperative for the Cuban legislature to authorize a national currency, which would emancipate the country from a European system, costly and inadequate for local needs, and enable Cuba to buy gold and silver in the open market and coin them in the mints of the United States which is provided for in the same law.

The demand for money in Cuba has grown with the tremendous increase in her national wealth and industries. Her foreign commerce has almost doubled in the last ten years, and with a prospective sugar crop of 2,350,000 tons this season as compared with 2,597,732 a year ago, representing an expected total value of \$164,500,000 in comparison with only \$129,886,600 for last year's record crop, it is evident that a monetary law to increase and normalize the circulating medium was necessary.

In adopting a national gold standard, at a mint parity with the American dollar, which is also made a legal tender under the same law, the country will be afforded an ample currency. American metallic and paper money will circulate to the exclusion of other foreign moneys, simplifying exchange operations and adding another link to the established close relations with the United States.

As the new coins have not yet been issued, their circulation cannot be discussed. The first shipment amounting to \$300,000 gold and \$431,000 silver, was delivered April 7 by

the National Bank of Cuba, the Government agent to the Treasurer of Cuba, and will shortly be circulated and absorbed by the public, which eagerly waits the new coins.

The main provisions of the Monetary Law are as follows:

1. The unit of value is prescribed as a gold peso, of the same weight and fineness as the American dollar, namely, 1.6718 grams gross or 1.5046 grams of pure gold.

2. Gold, silver and nickel pieces are to be coined, of specified sizes and denominations.

3. Gold coinage is to be unlimited, and that of silver shall at no time exceed a total of \$12,000,000.

4. The gold coins are to be an absolute legal tender; those of silver, a full lawful tender for obligations not in excess of \$10, and to the extent of eight per cent of payments in excess of that amount. Nickel coins (that is, five cent, two cent, and one cent pieces) shall be legal tender to the extent of \$1 only.

5. United States currency shall be likewise a legal tender in payment of debts.

6. All foreign moneys, except United States currency, are to circulate only as "merchandise" under the law, but may be tendered in payments where so provided by agreement.

As the new coinage law demonetized the Spanish gold dollar, an ideal Spanish or French coin of 21.13 grains of pure gold, used solely in Cuba as a legal standard of computation for a century past, the President of Cuba, in order to define its continued use until supplanted by the national currency, issued Executive Decree No. 1006 of 1914, providing that Spanish and French gold coins in circulation shall continue to be estimated, as heretofore, at \$5.30 and \$4.24 Spanish gold for the alfonso and luis, respectively. These coins, which are still in circulation, will be repatriated by the Government in two years, and Spanish silver in one year, in such a manner as not to affect the exchanges.

Owing to the eight per cent. legal-tender limitation placed on the national silver coins in payments greater than \$10, and the redemption idea inseparable from a composite monetary system based on gold, the question of the probably exchange relation between the

two metals is oftentimes asked. It is believed that the continuous demand for silver money under the limited coinage thereof, together with the avowed intention of the Government to maintain a minimum gold cash reserve of thirty per cent, the first year, twenty-five per cent, the second year, twenty per cent, the third year, and fifteen per cent, thereafter, as stipulated in the contract under the award of bids to the National Bank of Cuba, will amply serve to maintain the silver coins at par with gold. A simple illustration is the ruling demand for Spanish silver, which, owing to its limited supply, has been quoted above the gold par for more than ten months, with no promise or undertaking of the Spanish Government (which used a double standard similar to that of the Latin Union) to redeem the coin in gold. The decision of the Cuban Government to limit the first issue of silver to \$6,000,000 is an evidence of its conservative policy to determine the precise amount needed to satisfy the requirements of the country.

A further sign of the expected parity between the two coins is found in the recent determination of the leading banks and bankers of Cuba to accept the new silver at par with national gold or United States currency, in all items and differences of less than five dollars.

With an adequate currency system, a large sugar crop in prospect and all foreign markets open to Cuban products, the feeling of optimism which prevails among the bankers and business men of the Island seems to be justified.—*Bankers Journal*.

NORTH COAST RAILROAD

Nuevitas-Caibarien

The prospect of soon seeing construction work begun on the North Coast Railroad is practically assured. It is reported on good authority that American capitalists have taken over the majority of the French interests on the North Coast Railroad proposition, and that work will be commenced within a short period, and be completed within a year. This, it is stated, is the intention of this enterprising group of capitalists.

The railroad project has been before us for the past five years, and it now seems that our desires are to be realized. Several preliminary surveys during this period were made along

the coast between Caibarien and Nuevitas, the latter place being the seaport terminus. Nuevitas has one of the finest harbors on the north of Cuba, and can accommodate a large shipping. Two surveys of this harbor were made, one by the Cuban Central Railway Co., and the other by interests connected with the present undertaking. Mr. J. C. Kelly, of La Gloria, was in charge of the survey work for the latter company.

The most feasible location for the railroad docks is at Bay No. 1, not far from the tannery at that place, and the dock used by The La Gloria Compania de Transportes. The point from which the dock will probably project is known as Punto Bufidero. At this point, a short distance off shore, a thousand foot turning basin of a depth of thirty feet was located with a depth of channel to the sea of about thirty feet. From this point around the peninsula to Nuevitas proper it is about ten miles. With docking privileges at Bay No. 1, a saving of that much distance of freight hauling will be effected between La Gloria and her shipping point Nuevitas. Over sea ships being able to dock will also effect a saving in light-erage, as is necessary at this time, and greatly facilitate the handling of fruit—obviating the extra handling over lighters.

Caibarien, the eastern terminus of the North Coast Railroad, is located on a shallow bay, and all cargo passing through this port has to be lightered eighteen miles. At Sagua la Grande and Cardenas, ports farther west, lightering at a considerable distance is also resorted to. The most feasible shipping point for the products of northwest Camaguey and Santa Clara Provinces is Nuevitas. The railroad will afford another outlet for this district and traverse one of the richest sections of Cuba. Camaguey has been the most sparsely settled of any of the Provinces of Cuba. The land has been held in large tracts undeveloped, being practically in a virgin state. These holdings have been gradually purchased by business interests, and after removal of the merchantable timber, will doubtless be planted to cane. There are several sugar centrals contemplated along the route of the railroad, which, with the already large quantities of sugar produced in the section this road can touch, will effect a large tonnage of freight at the start. There are also several large deposits of a very fine grade of iron ore that will be made available with the opening of the road.—*La Gloria, Cuban American*.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The report of the Cuba Railroad for the month of July and for one month ended July 31, 1915, compares as follows:

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
July gross.....	\$420,089	\$382,543	\$324,186	\$334,393	\$262,665	\$233,440
Expenses.....	210,008	220,961	188,673	185,782	143,313	115,007
July net.....	\$210,081	\$161,582	\$135,513	\$148,610	\$119,351	\$118,432
Charges.....	72,269	70,375	66,791	66,375	60,125	36,667
July surplus.....	\$137,812	\$91,207	\$68,721	\$82,235	\$59,226	\$81,765
One month's gross.....	420,089	382,543	324,186	334,393	262,665	233,440
Net profits.....	210,081	161,582	135,513	148,610	119,351	118,432
Fixed charges.....	72,269	70,375	66,791	66,375	60,125	36,666
Surplus.....	\$137,812	\$91,207	\$68,721	\$82,235	\$59,226	\$81,765

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending July 25th.....	\$50,045	\$52,535	\$53,809	\$49,908	\$43,989	\$44,540
Week ending August 1st.....	51,036	53,184	55,588	51,358	48,021	45,289
Week ending August 8th.....	54,994	54,066	56,067	52,856	44,056	43,167
Week ending August 15th.....	48,206	52,246	56,108	51,421	47,093	43,225

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending July 24th.....	£24,372	£18,929	£20,528	£19,431	£14,597	£15,652
Week ending July 30th.....	24,216	18,897	20,438	19,197	15,555	16,587
Week ending August 7th.....	24,954	20,261	21,003	20,984	15,761	16,168
Week ending August 14th.....	22,992	19,131	20,738	19,455	15,599	16,076

EARNINGS OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913
Week ending July 30th.....	£5,436	£6,469	£6,002
Week ending August 7th.....	5,274	6,202	6,303
Week ending August 14th.....	4,936	5,424	5,929

EARNINGS OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913
Week ending July 24th.....	£8,634	£6,940	£6,913
Week ending July 31st.....	6,679	6,770	6,145
Week ending August 7th.....	6,632	6,745	6,848
Week ending August 14th.....	7,006	6,353	6,642

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

As quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co.*, New York

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	82	88
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	93	96
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	91	91½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½% Bonds of 1949	80	83
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	103	107
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	101	105
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	90	94
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952	93	95
Cuba Co. 6% Debenture Bonds	97	100
Cuba Co. 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	100	105
Havana Electric Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952	82	88
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock	100¼	101
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Common Stock	83	85
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bond Participation Certificates	100	102
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Bonds of 1918	100	101
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock	105	106
Cuba-American Sugar Co. Common Stock	110	120
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	90	95

All prices of bonds quoted on an *and interest basis*.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Shareholders:

August 25, 1915.

Your directors beg leave to submit the following report of operations for the year ended 30 June, 1915, and a general balance sheet at that date.

The gross earnings of the railway for the year were \$5,206,714.15, as compared with \$5,164,670.84 for the year before; an increase of \$42,043.31, or 0.8%.

The net earnings were \$2,727,539.85, as compared with \$2,470,921.75; an increase of \$256,618.10, or 10.4%.

The proportion of working expenses to gross earnings was 47.61%, as compared with 52.16% the year before.

The railway and its equipment and appurtenances have been well maintained and are in excellent condition.

Fourteen sugar centrals were in operation on your lines at the end of the last crop, and seven more are in process of construction for the coming crop. These will require large additions to your rolling stock, for which provision has been made.

Your company, having been granted a concession for the construction under subsidy of a railroad from Placetas del Sur to Casilda, active construction was at once commenced and on August 1, 1915, the line between Placetas and Fomento, a distance of 27 kilometers, was completed and put into public service. The remainder of the line will be completed well within the contract requirements.

Two half yearly dividends of three per cent. have been declared on the common stock of the company, one of which was paid on 1st May last; and the other is payable on the 1st November next.

The thanks of the directors are due to the operating officers of the company, whose zeal and efficiency have contributed so largely to the favorable results of the year.

For the Directors:

W. C. VAN HORNE,

President.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Statement of Income and Profit and Loss for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1915.

Gross earnings										\$5,206,714.15
Operating expenses										2,479,174.30
Net earnings										\$2,727,539.85
Less:										
Interest on first mortgage bonds									\$601,500.00	
Interest on improvement and equipment bonds									200,000.00	
Interest on car trust certificates									52,353.57	\$53,855.57
Net income										\$1,873,684.28
Dividends:										
Preferred stock, No. 12, paid February 1, 1915									\$300,000.00	
Preferred stock, No. 13, payable August 2, 1915									300,000.00	
Common stock, No. 4, paid May 1, 1915									300,000.00	
Common stock, No. 5, payable November 1, 1915									300,000.00	1,200,000.00
Net surplus for year										\$673,684.28
Surplus:										
As of June 30, 1914									\$3,413,345.87	
Less remainder of extraordinary replacements charged off									310,758.32	3,102,587.55
Surplus, June 30, 1915										\$3,776,271.83
ASSETS:										
Cost of road and equipment	\$39,283,121.29									
Materials and supplies	483,468.07									
Bonds owned:										
Republic of Cuba 6% treasury bonds	400,600.00									
Current assets:										
Cash in banks, and on hand	\$1,058,568.74									
Agents and conductors	61,986.56									
Individuals and companies	97,433.09									
Traffic balances	125,704.44									
The Cuba Company	162,102.25									
The Government of Cuba	143,299.54	1,649,094.62								
Advance payments:										
Insurance and taxes	20,954.68									
										\$42,386,238.66
LIABILITIES:										
Capital stock:										
Preferred shares	\$10,000,000.00									
Common shares	10,000,000.00	\$20,000,000.00								
Bonded debt:										
First mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1952	12,030,000.00									
Improvement and equipment bonds, due May 1, 1960	4,000,000.00	16,030,000.00								
Equipment certificates:										
Equipment trusts:										
1914	774,000.00									
1915	550,000.00									1,324,000.00
Current liabilities:										
Account and wages payable	285,910.90									
Traffic balances	1,800.37									
Interest on funded debt matured	306,575.00									
Interest on funded debt—accrued	61,680.56	655,966.83								
Dividends on stocks:										
On preferred shares, payable August 2, 1915	300,000.00									
On common shares, payable November 1, 1915	300,000.00	600,000.00								
Profit and loss: Surplus										3,776,271.83
										\$42,386,238.66

Statement of Earnings and Working Expenses by Months for Fiscal Years, Ended June 30, 1914 and 1915.

	1914-1915			1913-1914		
	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Gross Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
July	\$382,543.89	\$220,961.42	\$161,582.47	\$324,186.71	\$188,673.59	\$135,513.12
August	343,487.54	212,039.81	131,447.73	360,872.92	199,132.82	161,740.10
September	314,675.95	191,826.27	122,849.68	340,251.96	191,876.43	148,375.53
October	277,147.94	161,285.48	115,862.46	347,562.20	197,393.51	150,168.69
November	285,225.67	166,577.65	118,648.02	342,357.29	195,210.38	147,146.91
December	403,377.72	186,850.06	216,527.66	458,343.36	219,360.38	238,982.98
January	544,891.07	227,479.39	317,411.68	478,179.42	240,722.71	237,456.71
February	522,586.54	234,742.98	287,843.56	488,121.61	239,121.09	249,000.52
March	588,628.67	242,188.15	346,440.52	585,739.07	266,063.26	319,675.81
April	545,701.25	227,481.27	318,219.98	544,871.83	260,174.49	284,697.34
May	540,877.05	207,919.32	332,957.73	462,000.89	240,788.02	221,212.87
June	457,570.86	199,822.50	257,748.36	432,183.58	255,232.41	176,951.17
Totals	\$5,206,714.15	\$2,479,174.30	\$2,727,539.85	\$5,164,670.84	\$2,693,749.09	\$2,470,921.75

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY

STATEMENT OF OPERATION -BY PERIODS FOR ELEVEN YEARS ENDED 30th JUNE, 1915

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Gross earnings:											
Passenger.....	\$1,673,633.79	\$1,722,452.38	\$1,660,223.69	\$1,394,323.79	\$1,205,230.61	\$1,001,290.66	\$928,242.01	\$898,086.34	\$873,790.15	\$808,588.91	\$518,399.57
Mail.....	123,330.75	106,768.07	109,357.93	119,450.58	107,113.83	98,412.31	79,979.47	65,702.40	61,279.58	53,000.00	53,000.00
Express.....	174,551.22	166,469.60	160,828.69	143,015.77	107,307.01	79,005.51	74,681.33	72,446.34	67,477.30	53,104.07	28,554.97
Baggage.....	9,098.92	10,425.94	8,438.19	8,275.62	7,608.10	6,302.71	6,444.72	6,444.72	6,444.72	6,823.10	3,886.37
Freight.....	2,583,321.21	2,610,781.80	2,156,842.76	1,738,242.85	1,319,303.36	1,136,474.26	896,738.61	\$26,474.39	802,345.17	588,078.23	382,771.85
Car kilometrage.....											
Passenger.....	18,055.80	18,856.82	17,073.31	14,393.68	13,191.92	11,069.79	11,069.79	13,257.84	13,009.22	12,848.21	12,002.83
Freight.....	51,183.23	48,456.38	51,418.31	37,988.89	32,102.47	25,376.73	16,900.11	22,088.63	14,069.16	16,127.78	22,244.68
Hire of equipment.....	293,631.38	294,201.80	292,793.66	157,801.19	129,880.99	77,407.22	46,493.03	41,072.91	50,420.00	14,738.95	2,384.47
Tugs and lighters.....					2,364.45	7,195.94	13,348.33	14,363.67	15,196.65	61,418.02	21,808.41
Miscellaneous.....	93,084.78	66,231.87	111,005.82	112,813.70	73,397.13	51,602.35	44,382.26	25,407.18	28,963.55	5,352.18	4,565.38
Amortals terminals.....	183,921.04	210,029.12	153,845.44	92,914.13	65,239.81	59,163.53	41,180.76	50,791.47	18,217.57		
Totals.....	\$5,206,714.15	\$5,164,670.84	\$4,632,039.83	\$3,819,233.20	\$3,059,649.88	\$2,559,335.70	\$2,157,165.12	\$2,039,467.95	\$1,953,369.43	\$1,619,081.75	\$1,029,258.53
Operating expenses:											
Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$548,217.65	\$741,369.85	\$644,915.10	\$478,225.12	\$387,512.09	\$352,606.90	\$304,903.85	\$382,320.90	\$409,973.42	\$325,816.60	\$181,873.42
Maintenance of equipment.....	355,170.29	351,943.29	324,353.66	283,388.64	249,722.01	209,692.67	183,362.61	206,206.09	206,870.11	169,287.60	135,140.14
Conducting transportation.....	1,238,358.09	1,234,069.21	1,139,607.82	972,275.23	824,273.30	698,163.26	575,773.94	569,809.59	560,239.15	479,478.44	350,447.90
General expenses.....	210,961.00	220,922.90	186,861.14	162,901.78	134,891.37	116,586.23	106,877.34	111,665.95	105,476.86	81,973.27	66,173.70
Amortals terminals.....	145,867.27	145,503.84	120,800.02	103,602.72	69,219.93	44,987.27	36,158.57	48,087.92	12,385.69		
Totals.....	\$2,479,474.30	\$2,693,749.09	\$2,116,537.74	\$2,000,393.49	\$1,685,378.80	\$1,452,036.33	\$1,297,076.31	\$1,318,180.36	\$1,291,955.33	\$1,056,555.91	\$733,635.16
Ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings.....	47.61%	52.16%	52.17%	52.37%	55.06%	56.73%	55.95%	61.63%	66.30%	65.26%	71.28%
Net earnings.....	\$2,727,239.85	\$2,470,921.75	\$2,215,502.09	\$1,818,839.71	\$1,374,071.08	\$1,107,299.37	\$950,088.81	\$721,287.59	\$658,354.10	\$562,525.84	\$295,623.37
Other income.....											
Gross income.....	\$2,727,239.85	\$2,470,921.75	\$2,215,502.09	\$1,818,839.71	\$1,374,071.08	\$1,107,299.37	\$950,088.81	\$721,287.59	\$658,354.10	\$562,525.84	\$295,623.37
Deduction from income—Interest on funded debt and notes.....	853,855.57	954,416.66	801,222.22	758,998.09	576,751.79	435,210.28	399,290.26	365,863.34	325,930.01	274,065.28	258,175.00
Net income.....	\$1,873,684.28	\$1,516,505.09	\$1,414,279.87	\$1,059,861.62	\$797,319.29	\$672,089.09	\$550,798.55	\$355,424.25	\$332,424.09	\$287,860.56	\$37,448.37

* Including \$135,000 extraordinary replacements charged off and deducted from income in addition to the charges for extraordinary replacements made directly to current operations.

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

NATIONAL CITY BANK

The National City Bank has opened a branch in Cuba, taking over the business and quarters of the National Bank of Havana. This will be known as the West Indian Branch as it is intended to make it the headquarters of a number of sub-branches among the Caribbean sea islands. For the present only the Havana branch will be operated, but later on sub-branches will be opened in other parts of Cuba, at Kingston, Jamaica, and in San Domingo. Mr. John S. Durand is in charge of the Havana office.

HAVANA CENTRAL RR. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Central Railroad Company will be held on the 15th day of September, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey

City, N. J., for the purpose of electing fifteen directors for the ensuing year and of voting for or against a proposition to lease all the properties of the Company to the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses, Limited.

NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE

Gold exports to Cuba in August amounted to \$1,070,332 and were the largest for any month since the Republic began to re-organize its monetary system by the introduction of the new gold coinage. The Philadelphia Mint has for several months been working on this contract, from which point the coined gold comes to New York for export. Thus far in the past five months Cuba has taken a total of \$2,864,542 in value, of which \$1,070,332 were sent in August alone and \$1,749,210 in the four months prior to August.

GUANTANAMO SUGAR COMPANY

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915

New York, July 29, 1915.

To the stockholders of the Guantanamo Sugar Company:

The Directors beg to submit the accounts of your Company for the year ending June 30, 1915, and a copy of the Balance Sheet together with the report of the General Manager on the operations of the Company. The accounts have as usual been audited by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, and a copy of their certificate is appended.

The net profits for the year from sugar and molasses after charging off for depreciation the sum of \$170,649.97 amount to \$958,381.41. The total net income amounted to \$1,043,516.30.

Part of the sugar on hand June 30th had already been sold, part has since been sold, which, with the small balance, are accounted for in the profits at current prices. Prices of raw sugar have fluctuated between 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents and 4 cents per pound, but in the main have been steadier than last year, a condition satisfactory to producer and refiner.

The General Manager has referred in his report to the decreased production. This has been more than offset by the good prices obtained for raw sugar resulting in a handsome profit for the year. This good outcome has enabled your Directors to declare a cash dividend of \$6 per share, absorbing \$298,746, and to authorize the expenditure of a large amount of money for improvements and betterments. An entire new set of mills, crusher and engine is to be furnished to Los Canos factory and a quadruple effect, vacuum pan and other machinery parts to Isabel. The capacity and efficiency of these factories will be materially increased thereby. The balance of earnings will be used as working capital.

Since its organization and previous to this year it has been considered advisable to expend in betterments and improvements on the property all the net earnings the surplus of assets being thus increased from time to time. In view of this your Directors have thought it equitable to distribute to stockholders out of such surplus a part of the Treasury stock and have therefore declared a dividend in stock, at its par value, of \$5 per share.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. GLYN, *President.*

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

QUANTANAMO SUGAR COMPANY—BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1915

<i>Assets:</i>		<i>Liabilities:</i>	
Cost of Properties:		Capital Stock:	
Real estate, cane lands, buildings, equipment and other permanent Investments.....	\$4,088,935.38	Authorized issue, 60,000 shares of \$50 each.....	\$3,000,000.00
Deduct—Adjustment of book value of lands charged to Surplus as per resolution of Board of Directors.....	50,851.18	Issued..... 55,291 shares.....	\$2,764,550.00
	<u>\$4,038,084.20</u>	Less..... 5,500 shares in Treasury.....	275,000.00
Deduct—Betterments charged to Surplus:		Outstanding 49,791 shares of \$50 each.....	\$2,489,550.00
July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1914.....	\$308,835.36	Stock Dividend, payable in Treasury stock.....	217,700.00
Year ending June 30, 1915.....	116,807.71	Current liabilities:	
	<u>425,643.07</u>	Drafts in Transit.....	\$30,000.00
Advances to Guantanamo Railroad Company.....	\$3,612,441.13	Accounts payable.....	64,234.24
7,624 Shares Guantanamo RR. Company Stock..	788,198.23	Dividends (including \$1,255 to be paid for fractional amounts of stock dividend).....	300,001.00
Current and Working Assets:	1.00		<u>394,235.24</u>
Growing crops carried over to 1915-16 Season.....	\$56,945.00	Unexpended Funds:	
Inventories:		For 1915 dead season current repairs and maintenance.....	\$60,000.00
Raw sugar on hand, 72,986 bags... ..	\$856,677.61	For extraordinary repairs.....	128,869.99
Stores and Supplies at cost.....	160,532.29	For depreciation.....	588,430.27
Spare parts at cost.....	43,029.52	For depreciation of live stock.....	8,564.11
	<u>1,060,239.42</u>	For replanting.....	195,623.60
Insurance Unexpired, etc.....	24,083.46		981,487.97
Sundry accts. receivable and advances to Colonos..	174,855.93	Surplus:	
Cash on hand and in banks (New York and Cuba).....	290,942.29	Balance at June 30, 1914.....	\$1,566,576.84
	<u>1,607,066.10</u>	Add:	
	<u>\$6,007,706.46</u>	Profit on operations of the year to June 30, 1915, as per acct. annexed.....	2,610,093.14
<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>		Deduct:	
For the year ending June 30, 1915.		Betterments written off as per resolution of Board of Directors.....	\$116,807.71
Net Profit.....	\$1,214,166.27	Dividends Declared: Stock.....	\$247,700.00
Deduct:		Cash.....	300,001.00
Provision for depreciation of mills and equipment and for replanting of cane.....	170,649.97		<u>517,701.00</u>
	<u>\$1,043,516.30</u>	Adjustment of Book Value of Lands in accordance with resolution of B'rd of Directors.....	50,851.18 715,359.89 1,894,733.23
Profit for year.....	\$1,043,516.30		<u>\$6,007,706.46</u>

EARNINGS SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

	1915	1914
June gross.....	\$38,860	\$39,099
June net.....	19,088	19,622
July gross.....	40,300	40,707
July net.....	21,117	20,325
First 7 months gross.....	268,536	267,602
First 7 months net.....	129,679	132,800

COMMERCE REPORTS

The United States Government, through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, publishes a daily paper which transmits valuable trade information concerning market conditions in all parts of the world to American manufacturers and merchants. The information contained is secured from three hundred consular officials located in

every part of the world. It contains special articles prepared by commercial attaches and agents of the Department of Commerce who are stationed at the most important centers of foreign trade. The publication also gives to the American manufacturer a daily list of firms in foreign countries anxious to buy American goods and represent American manufacturers. In addition to these matters it contains a complete daily record of what the United States Government wants to buy or construct. It is thought that this exceedingly valuable publication is not sufficiently well known to American manufacturers and exporters. The subscription to this publication is \$2.50 per year, and subscriptions should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., or to the nearest branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

ASKS CONCESSION FOR CUBA

A proposal that the United States give preferential tariff rates on Cuban tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes was advanced by Gabriel Carol, Inspector of Agriculture in the Cuban Agricultural Department, who is now in Washington. Sugar goes on the free list May 1, 1916, and no arrangement has been made to compensate Cuba for this abrogation of the special treaty provision with the United States, which gave a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duties on sugar imported from the Island. Mr. Carol argued that if a preferential duty were given on Cuban tobacco it would not only be beneficial to Cuba, but to the United States, as Havana tobacco is healthier than other tobaccos in that it contains a smaller percentage of nicotine.

"On December, 27, 1903, the commercial treaty between Cuba and the United States went into force," said Mr. Carol. "Undoubtedly the advantages obtained by the Union are immense, inasmuch as its commerce has increased out of all proportion, due to the benefits derived by its products through said treaty. From 1902 to 1903 the Island of Cuba imported \$25,714,000 worth of merchandise from the United States, and from 1913 to 1914, \$71,420,000.

"Sugar, which constitutes the real wealth of Cuba, had a discount of 20 per cent. on the \$1.685 on each quintal which was the duty fixed by the United States. From March 1, 1914, the reduction of 25 per cent. duty became law, and Cuba thereafter paid only \$1.004. Therefore, we have lost 8 cents and .58 mills on each quintal, as against what we paid before. We sell annually more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar, each ton weighing 2,240 pounds, to the United States, which, at the rate of 8 cents and .58 mills amounts to \$3,843,-840.

"If we have lost said advantages where-in have the United States compensated us? Unfortunately, in nothing. The American Nation, which boasts of being just in all its acts, we hope will recognize our right to be compensated in part for our great loss; the treaty, therefore, should not continue in the same form. It is only just that

the American tariff concede us a reduction of 50 per cent. on the duty paid; also that the duty on leaf tobacco and its by-products be reduced 25 per cent. All these reductions, according to our calculations, turn out to be less than the advantages we have lost in the case of sugar."

—*N. Y. Times.*

FURTHER INCREASE IN DUTY ON ALPARGATAS

By law of July 3, 1915, in effect July 7, a surtax of 15 per cent ad valorem is imposed on alpargatas imported into Cuba after the expiration of a period of 60 days from the promulgation of the law. ["Alpargatas" is the Spanish name for a species of footwear that does not contain leather, consisting of an upper and heel piece of canvas and a sole of hemp.] The duty on alpargatas from the United States, prescribed by the tariff and inclusive of the increase provided for by the decree of June 4, 1912, is \$0.416 per dozen. In view of the fact that the article is subject to a preferential reduction of 20 per cent upon importation from the United States, it may be assumed that the new surtax applicable to American alpargatas will be only 12 per cent ad valorem. The same law provides also for the admission of cotton tapes for the manufacture of alpargatas at the reduced rate of \$0.12075 per kilo (on importation from the United States), prescribed by tariff No. 128A for cotton tapes to be used in the manufacture of reins, headstalls, and girths.

NEW AGENT FOR P. & O. LINE

The Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Co. announce, effective September 1, 1915, the appointment of R. L. Bramen as agent of the company, with headquarters at Muelle de Arsenal, Havana, Cuba, succeeding G. Lawton Childs & Co.

HAVANA CENTRAL RR.

This company, according to press reports, has placed an order for 1,100 freight cars, to be manufactured by the Standard Steel Car Company.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

CUBA'S IMPORTATIONS OF AMERICAN SHOES

The manufacturers and exporters of shoes in the United States can review their foreign trade with great satisfaction, as American shoes are considered in many parts of the world the very best, and in certain countries they control the market. A few years ago the statement was made that American manufacturers of these goods would not conform to the needs of the country or countries to which the shoes were to be exported, but this does not apply, as no complaints of this nature are being received.

Importations of shoes into Cuba for the fiscal year 1913-14 were: Total importations of men's shoes into Cuba, 926,702 pairs, valued at \$1,861,283; from the United States, 641,140 pairs, valued at \$1,288,673; total importations of women's shoes into Cuba, 1,898,765 pairs, valued at \$1,812,384; from the United States, 1,645,398 pairs, valued at \$1,612,144; total importations of children's shoes into Cuba, 1,184,649 pairs, valued at \$576,014; from the United States, 973,152 pairs, valued at \$498,123. Of a total of 4,010,116 pairs of shoes, valued at \$4,249,681, 3,259,690 pairs, valued at \$3,398,940, came from the United States, or about 80 per cent.

Invoices should be in correct form.

Some years ago many of the shoe exporters in the United States were somewhat careless about one important part of their export trade—the making out of export invoices. It is not sufficient for American exporters of shoes to trust entirely to the good quality of their goods; there are other items which require attention. In the last few years certain exporters of shoes in the United States have given careful attention to the correct making of their invoices, but a few others, even some who enjoy a prosperous export trade, have not given proper attention to these items, which may appear of little importance to the shipper, but of considerable importance to the customhouse broker who clears the goods in the foreign customhouse.

Many manufacturers of shoes in the United States are now eagerly reaching for export trade, competition is becoming more keen, and those who lag behind will find that their competitors' goods are receiving the preference.

With importations of shoes into Cuba all the boxes are opened, the number of pairs counted one by one carefully, and the broker as well as the customhouse appraiser must be satisfied that shipment is complete and no goods lacking. These instructions may be useful to exporters of shoes in the United States who wish to enter the Cuban trade or increase the trade they already have:

1. Ship on through bill of lading when possible.
2. Mark and number boxes distinctly.
3. In the invoice, give contents of each box separately and distinctly. Do not invoice as being in a certain box when goods are actually in some other box.
4. Give gross and net weight of boxes.
5. Give reference mark and sizes.
6. Invoices for shipments of shoes to Cuba had best be made in Spanish.
7. Send at least 3 copies of the invoice. Two are required for the custom-house and one copy for the purchaser of the goods.
8. Bill of lading must be signed by the Cuban consul or a fine will be placed on the goods.
9. Send shipping documents promptly. Only five days are allowed in which to make the customhouse entry, and if not done within five days, storage charges are placed on the goods.
10. If any other goods than shoes are shipped, give net weight of these other goods. If any advertising matter without commercial value is shipped, it is best to give in the invoice the net weight of this advertising material. State in invoice "advertising material; no commercial value."

Customs Duties Levied in Three Classes

Shoes in the customhouse in Cuba are divided into three classes, which pay duty as follows when imported from the United States:

Class No. 1, men's shoes, including No. 5, which pay duty at the rate of \$0.1365 per pair plus 9.1 per cent ad valorem on the value.

Class No. 2, women's and misses' shoes and boys' shoes, which pay duty at the rate of \$0.091 per pair plus 9.1 per cent ad valorem.

Class No. 3, children's shoes, which pay duty at the rate of \$0.0455 per pair plus 9.1 per cent ad valorem.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

If any of the shoe exporters in the United States are in doubt about the proper form of their invoices or desire to improve the service they may send copies of their invoices to this consular agency and they will be corrected and returned and such suggestions given as may tend to improve the service.—*Consular Agent Dean R. Wood, Nuevitas, Cuba.*

HORSESHOE NAILS IN CUBA

Horseshoe nails of German and Swiss manufacture are used exclusively in this section of Cuba. They were introduced years ago and have dominated this market ever since. They are reputed to be much cheaper than the nails of American manufacture and superior in both flexibility and tenacity. They are imported in cases containing five boxes of 22 pounds each, gross, each box retailing at \$2.25. No American horseshoe nails are on sale in the retail stores.

The supply from Europe of nails and other necessities of similar character being practically cut off at present, it would seem to be an opportune time for American manufacturers to make a thorough investigation of these conditions with a view to extending their trade.—*Cousul P. Merrill Griffith, Santiago de Cuba.*

PHILADELPHIA'S TRADE WITH CUBA

Both export and import trade between Philadelphia and Cuba have been stimulated by the European war, as shown by the figures given out by the local Custom House. The demand from England and France for refined sugar, due to the scarcity of labor, has increased the city's importations of the raw product.

While the gain in exports is much smaller than the gain in imports, shipping men view it as a hopeful sign. Most of the growth in exports is due to increased coal shipments. Before the war much coal was supplied by Great Britain, but she now uses all her mines produce.

The fiscal year of 1915, which ended June 30, shows an increase in imports of \$4,746,155 over last year. The exports show a gain of \$32,428. The increase in imports was due almost entirely to sugar. Next to this the

heaviest imports were tobacco. The total imports during the fiscal year amounted to \$17,975,880, as compared with \$13,229,725 for the preceding year. Exports were \$1,600,808, as compared with \$1,568,380 in 1914.

Shipping men expect that the business between Philadelphia and Cuba will increase steadily. Only last Thursday another vessel was chartered to load a cargo of 12,000,000 pounds of sugar for the French Government. As little raw sugar is going to either France or Great Britain, America must supply them with the finished product. This means that more sugar must be imported from Cuba than in normal times, and that the American refineries will be kept working to their capacity until the end of the war.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

CUBA'S TRADE WITH SPAIN

The exchange of commodities between Spain and Cuba, Mexico, and Uruguay is exceptionally important for many reasons. Exports from Spain to Cuba in 1913 amounted in value to \$11,616,991 and consisted chiefly of silver coin, dyed and printed cotton textiles, stationery, cooper's wares, footwear, olive oil, wines, and preserved fruits and vegetables; whereas Spain's imports from Cuba amounted to only \$445,959, in comparison with \$621,323 during the year before; these consisted largely of hardwoods and tobacco.

Efforts have been frequently made to negotiate a commercial treaty between Spain and Cuba, and the petition of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Habana for a free customs zone at Cadiz was an occasion to renew the interrupted negotiations. Toward the close of 1914, a temporary customs agreement was recommended by the authorities that favored reciprocally the entry in many lines of exports of the two countries between themselves. Spanish wines for Cuba and Cuban tobacco for consumption in the Peninsula and for transshipment have received special consideration. It is believed that this is the immediate precursor of a mutually beneficial commercial treaty between the two countries.

	1912	1913
Imports from Cuba....	621,324	445,959
Exports to Cuba.....	11,455,781	11,616,991

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

VALUE	CHIEF ARTICLES EXPORTED TO CUBA, 1913
Cork and manufactures of.	\$60,648
Cotton, and manufactures of.	2,261,572
Fish:	
Sardines.	269,303
Other.	236,276
Fruits and nuts:	
Grapes.	5,517
Oranges.	15
Olives.	107,003
Raisins.	111
Almonds.	131,591
Hemp shoes.	466,717
Hides and skins.	8,195
Iron:	
Ore.	434
Iron and steel, manufactures of.	107,435
Lead, in pigs.	4,374
Oil, olive.	755,103
Wine:	
Red and white—	
Common.	771,860
Fine.	50,912
Sherry and similar type.	110,694
Malaga and similar type.	104,240
Onions.	34,693
Wool:	
Manufactures of.	73,527
—Report <i>Consul General Hurst</i> .—	

NEW CUBAN-SPANISH STEAMSHIP LINE

It has been authoritatively reported that a new, efficient, regular monthly passenger and freight steamship line is to be established by Pinillos, Izquierdo & Co., of Cadiz, between Northern Spain and Cuba. Vessels leaving Bilbao will stop at Santander, Gijon Corunna and Vigo, and will have as terminal ports Habana and Santiago de Cuba. They will also stop at other important ports of Cuba, such as Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Gibara, Nuevitas, etc.

Owing to the European war, communication from the north of Spain with Cuba, with the exception of Habana, has been seriously affected for many months, and the establishment of this new service seems to meet with general approval.

The new vessels to be used are the *Barcelona* and the *Cadiz*, each of 10,000 tons and a speed of 15 knots. The former is scheduled

to sail from Bilbao, Spain, on September 2, and the latter on October 2.—*Consul P. Merrill Griffith*, Santiago de Cuba.

GUANTANAMO & WESTERN RAILROAD

In preparation for increased traffic the coming sugar season, the rolling stock of the Guantanamo & Western Railroad has been augmented by two 70-ton consolidated type super-heated locomotives, 45 all steel 40 ton box cars and 105 all steel 30 ton cane cars. The locomotives were supplied by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The orders for the cars were divided between the Magor Car Company, the Gregg Company and the American Car and Foundry Company.

MANGANESE ORE FROM CUBA

Some information bearing on recent shipments of manganese ore from Cuba to the United States for conversion at seaboard into ferromanganese is contained in the bulletin by D. F. Hewitt of the U. S. Geological Survey, "The Production of Manganese and Manganiferous Ores in 1914." The Cauto Mining Company at San Nicolas north of Santiago is mining about 1,500 tons of manganese ore monthly which contains 43 to 47 per cent manganese, 9 per cent silica, 2 per cent iron and 0.05 per cent phosphorus. Small selected lots contain 85 to 87 per cent manganese dioxide. The ore is mined from an open cut, hand-picked, and raised by an incline to a log washer, where it is prepared for shipment. Prospecting near Santiago continues, but no other mines are now shipping.

NEW TRANSPORTATION LINE PROJECTED

The proposal has been made to establish a new line of transportation between La Gloria, which is situated near Nuevitas, and New Orleans. It is proposed to operate two auxiliary schooners of 200 and 300 tons, respectively. This line would, if successful, carry citrus fruit in bulk to be repacked at New Orleans, and also other Cuban products, and bring back general cargo from New Orleans.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

WARNER SUGAR REFINING CO. INCREASES FACILITIES

The Warner Sugar Refining Co., whose refinery across the river at Edgewater, N. J., is a familiar sight to New Yorkers from Riverside Drive, is proceeding to enlarge its facilities for receiving raw sugar. To this end the raw sugar dock, which now measures 300 x 120 feet, is being extended riverward, 66 feet. Besides giving increased length, the extension is to be built northward, giving the dock an "L" shape for the present. The northerly wing as it may be called, will be 88 x 81 feet. It will be seen that with a length of 366 feet and a width at the river end of 208 feet two vessels can be accommodated at the same time. Ultimately the pier will be widened throughout its entire length and it will then be possible to dock three vessels at once—one on each side and one on the end.

In connection with all this, it will interest our readers to know that, partly at least, through the earnest efforts of the Warner Company, the War Department has extended the pier head line several hundred feet, and the Government is spending over a million dollars dredging for operations looking to the general improvement of the North River from Fort Lee to Jersey City.

Another important feature will be the extension of the bonded warehouse space made possible when the pier is fully enlarged. The Warner Company, like other refineries, keeps a certain section of its pier under bond where sugar, not required for immediate use can be stored until needed. If no change is made in existing law and sugar is admitted duty free next year, the necessity of bonding this storage space will, of course, terminate.

The expansion outlined above is made necessary by continual growth of business, and while details of future plans cannot be published at this time, it may be said that alterations will be required in the near future to extend facilities for shipping refined sugar from the adjoining refined sugar dock.

These improvements will be made in due course, together with any others necessary to fulfill the Company's purpose to maintain

the entire plant at the highest possible standard of efficiency.

THREATENED SHORTAGE OF SUGAR IN SWITZERLAND

The greatest danger that is at present threatening the condensed-milk and other Swiss food-products industries is the difficulty in procuring sugar, particularly from Austria and Germany, which countries heretofore have been the principal sources for the Swiss supply.

Owing to the threatened shortage, the commercial division of the Swiss Political Department sent a circular letter on March 26, 1915, to the different sugar-consuming industries, as well as to the wholesale dealers of sugar for household purposes, asking them to report within six days the quantity of the sugar of all kinds in stock and under contract with Austrian and German manufacturers, and the estimated additional requirements above the stock on hand for the remainder of the present year. It was also suggested that in case this inquiry proved that the stock on hand was sufficient for only a short time, it might be necessary, in addition to the export embargo on sugar, to place an export embargo on all products containing sugar, such as chocolate, condensed milk, confectioneries, etc., and that it might even be necessary for the Swiss Government to sequester all the sugar in stock that was destined for the sugar-consuming industries in order to insure a sufficient supply for household purposes. The replies to the circular letter indicated that the stock on hand was probably sufficient for two months, and it is understood that the greater part of the stocks was of sugar destined for the different industries that are said to have been working overtime, in the meantime, in order to forestall a possible sequestration of their sugar stocks by the Federal Government.

No sequestrations of sugar have to date (May 31, 1915) been made, and it is also understood that, although both Austria and Germany maintain their general export embargoes against sugar, and although Switzerland in turn maintains its export embargo against chocolate, condensed milk, etc., going to these countries, an agreement has recently

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

been made by which a limited amount of sugar from Austria, principally for industrial purposes, may be exported to Switzerland in exchange for the removal of the export embargo on cheese to Austria.

The sugar factory at Frankenthal, Germany, which is doubtless the largest single purveyor of German sugar in the Swiss market, sent a circular to its Swiss customers which may also eventually result in some sugar being obtained from that source. This circular proposed to cancel all contracts for the delivery of sugar up to and including April 30, 1915, which could not be filled on account of the German export embargo, and for deliveries due after May 1 the factory proposes that it, as well as its Swiss customers, use all possible influence with their respective Governments in order that some agreement of exchange may be entered into by which the sugar of this factory may again be imported into Switzerland. The Frankenthal Co., however, makes two further conditions (1) that the deliveries after May 1 will not necessarily be of those assortments to which the Swiss customers have been accustomed, but that the assortments will have to be determined by the conditions of manufacture, and (2) that in the case of shipments of sugar in sacks, the Swiss customers must furnish the sacks in advance.

Although the terms of the Frankenthal Co. are not acceptable, it is understood that those offered by some Austrian factories are possibly even more unfavorable, but the Swiss manufacturers and wholesale dealers, in view of the threatened sugar famine, are compelled to accept any possible conditions. In the meantime, the sugar prices are also going up, and offers were being received in the middle of April, 1915, for delivery at the Swiss frontier with the duty prepaid, at 55 francs (\$10.61) per 100 kilos (220 lbs.) for the same grades and varieties of sugar that are already contracted for with Austrian manufacturers at prices ranging only from 37 to 40 francs (\$7.14 to \$7.72) per 100 kilos.—*Commerce Reports*.

For the first time in the history of the sugar trade Switzerland has bought sugar from the United States. Its initial order is 1,000 tons of granulated sugar. Hitherto Switzerland has purchased from Germany and Aus-

tria. She ought to buy from Cuba direct. Probably when we learn to make white sugar at our own sugar mills she will.—*Havana Post*.

PUNTA ALEGRE SUGAR CO.

Its property includes about 28,000 acres of land located on the north coast of Cuba, in Camaguey Province, near the town of Chambas. The land is now being cleared for the planting of cane, and plans are being prepared for the erection of a large and modern sugar mill, to have an ultimate capacity of 250,000 bags of sugar. The company is capitalized for \$1,000,000 common shares and \$1,250,000, 6 per cent first mortgage convertible 20-year bonds. The entire \$1,000,000 capital stock has been fully subscribed for at par. The Board of Directors will include the following: Edwin F. Atkins, Pres.; Robert W. Atkins, Treasurer; Galen L. Stone, Eugene V. R. Thayer, Frederick Ayer, Jr., Charles B. Wiggins, Ernest B. Dane, Ralph Hornblower, W. de S. Maud and Elie L. Ponvert. John E. Thayer, Jr., has been elected secretary of the company.

CENTRAL "CESPEDES," CAMAGUEY

The firm of Perez y Gonzalez, S. en C., has been formed which will operate the sugar central "Cespedes" at Cespedes, Camaguey.

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF GERMANY

Official figures from the Royal Statistical Bureau in Berlin regarding the sugar production of 1913-14 show it to be the heaviest ever recorded in Germany. It amounted to 2,424,918 tons (2,240 lbs. each), thus slightly exceeding the record production of the previous year, which came to 2,416,407 tons.

ELECTRIC CAR LINE IN CIEGO DE AVILA

It is proposed to establish an electric car line in Ciego de Avila to run from Ciego de Avila to the Stewart sugar central, returning by way of the centrals Jagueyal and Ciego de Avila, with branches to include the Cuba Railroad Station and the Station of the Juzaro & Moran Railroad.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SUGAR

The sugar exports from the United States in the first year of the war are ten times as much in value as the annual average of the preceding decade. The value of the sugar exports of the fiscal year ending with June, in round terms, was 26½ million dollars, while that of the ten years ending with 1914 was but 24 millions for the entire period. Most of this goes from the Port of New York, which exported 2½ million dollars worth in the month of June, while the July and August totals will be still higher, since the figures for the single week ending August 21st were \$843,000. Most of this sugar exported goes to Europe, especially to the countries at war. A recent report by the Custom House showed a single shipment of \$550,000 worth of sugar to Great Britain, and in the same week \$225,000 to France. The bulk of the exports go in the refined state, chiefly produced in our own refineries from raw sugar brought from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines, though the quantity re-exported without change in condition is about 50% larger than in the preceding year.

This heavy demand upon the United States for sugar is due to the derangement in Europe's usual sources of sugar supply. Ordinarily about one-half of the world's sugar is produced in Europe, all of it from beets, and, as about 90% of the usual output is the product of the countries now at war, the uncertainty as to the quantity available, or likely to become readily available, has led the countries requiring a reliable sugar supply to turn to the United States, which has at its doors the great sugar producing islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and, within its own borders, ample facilities for turning their raw sugar into the refined state. This demand upon the cane sugar producing section of the world is intensified by the fact that Germany and Austria-Hungary, now cut off from International trade, usually supply about one-half of the European sugar entering International trade, and passing chiefly to other countries of Europe. Their exports in 1913 amounted to nearly 5 billion pounds, or about one-fourth of the sugar entering International trade in that year.

The table which follows shows the sugar production of the world in the crop year 1913-14, the countries being arranged in order of mag-

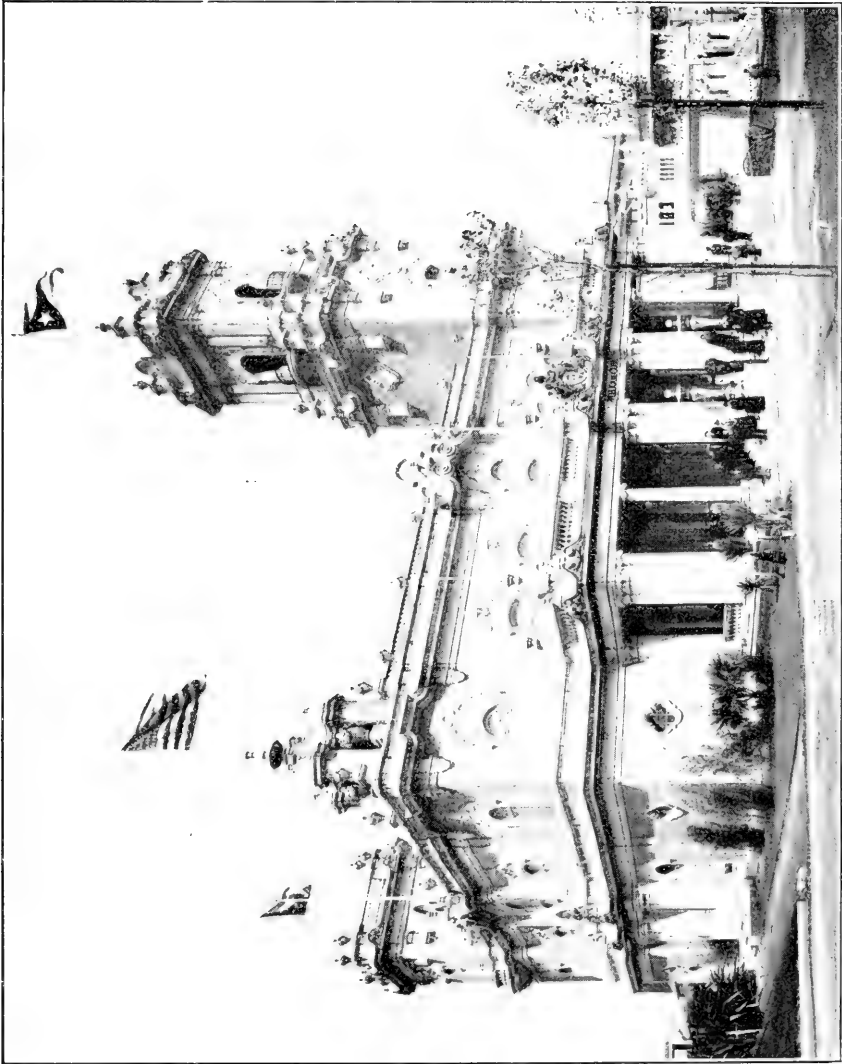
nitude of production. The figures for the United States include the production of her islands, the production of the mainland (cane and beet respectively) and of the islands being separately shown in a paragraph following the table. The United States, it will be seen, if its tables are included, now ranks fourth in the list of world's producers of sugar, but is also the world's largest importer of sugar. 56% of her sugar consumption is drawn from foreign countries, 21% from her islands, and 23% from her own fields, about two-thirds of the domestic product being from beets and one-third from cane. The European crop of last year was about 10% below 1913-14, while that of the present season is roughly estimated at probably about 20% below that of last year. The cane crop of 1914-15 is slightly larger than last year.

World's Sugar Production, 1913-14.

	Short tons.
Cuba (cane)	2,909,000
Germany (beet)	2,886,000
India (cane) (consumed locally)	2,534,000
U. S., inc. islands (cane & beet)	*2,244,000
Russia (beet)	2,031,000
Austria-Hungary (beet)	1,858,000
Java (cane)	1,591,000
South America (cane)	874,000
France (beet)	861,000
Africa, including Mauritius (cane)	525,000
Oceania (cane)	397,000
Italy (beet)	337,000
Netherlands (beet)	253,000
Belgium (beet)	249,000
Other (cane & beet)	1,289,000
Total	
	20,883,000
Total beet	
	9,765,000
Total cane	
	11,118,000

*U. S. production: Continental, beet 733,000; cane, 300,000; Hawaii (cane) 612,000. Porto Rico (cane) 364,000; Philippines (cane) 235,000 in short tons.

Note.—Principal exports of sugar in 1913 (in pounds), Cuba, 5,477,000,000; Java, 2,942,000,000; Germany, 2,462,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 2,369,000,000; Mauritius, 455,000,000; France, 443,000,000; Netherlands, 441,000,000; Russia, 326,000,000. Principal imports, 1913, United States, 4,762,000,000; United Kingdom, 3,872,000,000; India, 1,922,000,000; China, 948,000,000; Canada, 670,000,000.



THE CUBAN PAVILION AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

Among the finest of the foreign pavilions at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is that of the Republic of Cuba. The building was designed by the well-known Cuban architect, Senor Francisco Centurion Maceo, a member of the Cuban Commission. It is in the late Spanish Renaissance style of architecture, and has a large and artistic patio in the center. Cuba spent \$250,000 on its splendid pavilion and the remarkable exhibits of the country's agriculture, horticulture, mineral and forestal wealth and unrivaled tropical flora.—*Courtesy of the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union.*

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS



View of the Bank Building of Havana recently completed

CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY

George H. Whigham, formerly Vice-President, has been elected President of the Cuba Railroad Company and of the Cuba Company to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Sir William Van Horne. Mr. Robert Fleming of London has been elected director of the Cuba Railroad Company and also of the Cuba Company.

CUBAN CURRENCY

According to a decree of President Menocal, all money, with the exception of American and Cuban money, will cease to be accepted as currency throughout Cuba after November 1st, next.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on Monday, October 4, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purposes of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, ratifying the amendment of the by-laws of the company with respect to the fiscal year of the company, and considering the advisability of amending the by-laws of the Company with respect to the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for The Cuba Review, by Willett & Gray, New York

Our last review for this magazine was dated August 5th, 1915.

At that date Cuba Centrifugal sugar of 96° test was quoted at 4.39c. per lb. duty paid, and it is now 4.45c. per lb.

The trend of the market as is usual at this season of the crop year has been quite irregular during the time under review.

The first change of importance was an advance to 4.64c. per lb. on the 9th of August; to 4.77c. on the 10th; 4.83c. on the 11th; 4.95c. on the 12th; from this high point the downward trend was again renewed to 4.70c. on Aug. 23d; followed on the 25th to 4.64c. per lb.; rallied to 4.70c. on the 26th; and to 4.77c. on the 30th; declining to 4.58c. on Sept. 2d and to 4.45c. on the 5th at this writing. The decline is checked by purchases made by operators of some 80,000 bags.

Several influences now dominate the sugar market, and these are of most importance on the downward side.

September is the month preceding the commencement of the marketing of the new domestic beet sugar crop. The marketing of this crop this season is to be done under different conditions than was evident in any preceding crop. The crop is larger than any previous crop, and as the Tariff Law now reads there will be about one cent per lb. less duty to pay on Cuba sugar, which if enforced means one cent per pound less value for domestic sugar after May 1st, 1916.

Naturally there will be pressure to sell the domestic crop sugars without carrying them over into the free duty period.

Several suggestions regarding sugar duties come from more or less authoritative sources, viz.: a retention of the present duty which provides for about 1c. per lb. on Cuba sugar; a suggestion of free duty sugar with small internal revenue tax on all sugars going into consumption.

It is too early to anticipate what definite action will be taken by the next congress.

There are no conditions as to supplies and demand that warrant any good expectation of a renewal of advancing prices to former levels.

Buying of refined for Great Britain and France continues to some extent, some 20,000 tons granulated having been taken this week, but not so largely as to make any danger of trespassing on the required supplies for the United States to end of year.

This domestic beet crop promises to turn out as favorably as before reported, say 750,000 to 800,000 tons.

Refined sugar has participated in the decline in raws and whereas a month ago granulated was 5.80c. less 2%, it is now 5.50c. less 2% by some refiners.

Domestic Beet Granulated sells on a basis of 5.30c. to 5.40c. less 2%, as against Cane Granulated.

The sugar outlook is toward a slow decline for remainder of the year, in the absence of any visible short supplies.

New York, September 8th, 1915.

WILLETT & GRAY.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita especialmente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 5 de Agosto de 1915, en cuyo período el azúcar centrifugo de Cuba, polarización 96°, se cotizaba á 4.39c. la libra derechos pagados, y ahora se cotiza á 4.45c. la libra.

La tendencia del mercado según es usual en esta estación del año respecto á la cosecha ha sido bastante irregular durante el período bajo reseña.

El primer cambio de importancia fué un alza á 4.64c. la libra el 9 de Agosto; á 4.77c. el día 10; á 4.83c. el día 11; á 4.95c. el día 12; desde este alto punto volvió á tener lugar la tendencia

á la baja á 4.70c. el 23 de agosto, siguiendo el 25 á 4.64c. la libra; reaccionó á 4.70c. el día 26, y á 4.77c. el día 30, bajando á 4.58c. el 2 de Septiembre y á 4.45c. el día 8, en que se escribe esta reseña. La baja se ha reprimido á causa de haber comprado los especuladores unos 80,000 sacos.

Varias influencias dominan ahora el mercado de azúcar, y estas son de la mayor importancia para la tendencia á la baja.

Septiembre es el mes que precede al comienzo de la llegada de la nueva cosecha de azúcar de remolacha del país al mercado. La colocación en el mercado de esta cosecha esta estación va á ser bajo diferentes condiciones de lo que ha sido con otras cosechas anteriores. La cosecha es más grande que ninguna otra cosecha anterior, y como la Tarifa Arandelaria específica ahora que habrá que pagar como un centavo menos la libra en derechos por el azúcar de Cuba, lo cual si se lleva á cabo significará un centavo la libra en menor valor para el azúcar del país después del primero de Mayo de 1916, naturalmente habrá premura por vender las cosechas de azúcar del país sin que quede sobrante para el período libre de derechos.

Por conducto de personas más ó menos competentes en el asunto se reciben varias sugerencias acerca de los derechos del azúcar, á saber; retener los derechos actuales, que conceden como cosa de un centavo la libra sobre el azúcar de Cuba; y la insinuación del azúcar libre de derechos con una pequeña contribución interna á todos los azúcares que se destinen para el consumo.

Es aún demasiado pronto para anticipar qué acción definitiva será tomada por el próximo Congreso.

No hay nada hasta ahora respecto al abasto y la demanda que justifique la expectativa de que los precios vuelvan á subir á los puntos de antes.

Las compras de azúcar refinado para la Gran Bretaña y Francia continúan hasta cierto punto, habiéndose vendido esta semana unas 20,000 toneladas de azúcar granulado, pero no en cantidad tan grande que haya peligro alguno de que extralimiten las requeridas existencias para los Estados Unidos hasta fin de año.

La cosecha de remolacha del país promete ser tan favorable como se anunció anteriormente, es decir de 750,000 á 800,000 toneladas.

El azúcar refinado ha participado en la baja de los azúcares crudos, y mientras que hace un mes el azúcar granulado se cotizaba á 5.60c. menos 2% la libra, ahora se cotiza á 5.50c. menos 2% la libra por algunos refinadores.

El azúcar granulado de remolacha del país se vende bajo la base de 5.30c. á 5.40c. menos 2%, contra el azúcar granulado de caña.

La perspectiva del azúcar es hacia una baja paulatina por el resto del año, al no presentarse escasez visible de existencias.

WILLETT & GRAY.

Nueva York, Septiembre 8 de 1915.

CUBA CROP

It will be interesting to follow the movement of this crop, as compared with the two preceding campaigns from the standpoint shown by the following figures corrected weekly. To September 11, 1915:

	1915	1914	1913
Production to August 31.....	2,489,659	2,530,232	2,341,846
Receipts, September 1st to date.....	16,038	16,000	14,000
<i>Est'd Visible Production</i> to date.....	2,505,697	2,546,232	2,355,846
Estimated crop.....	2,600,000	2,597,732	2,428,537
Estimated balance of production.....	94,303	51,500	72,691
Estimated stock in entire Island this date....	330,473	170,000	150,000
Estimated balance of supply.....	424,776	221,500	222,691

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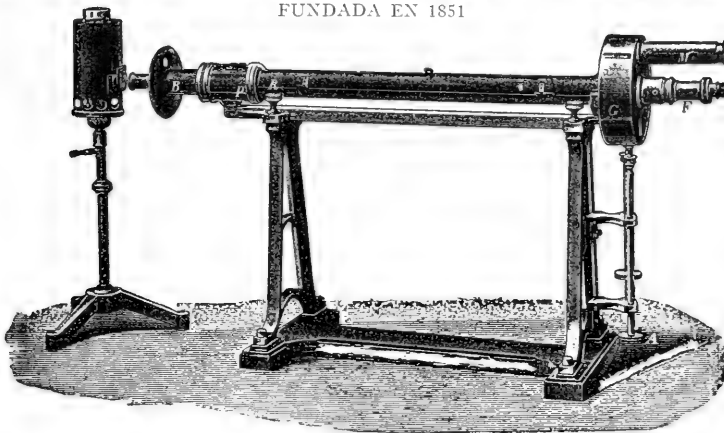
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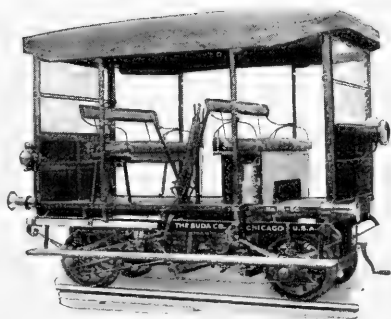
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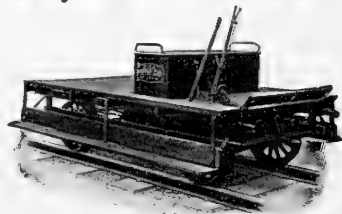


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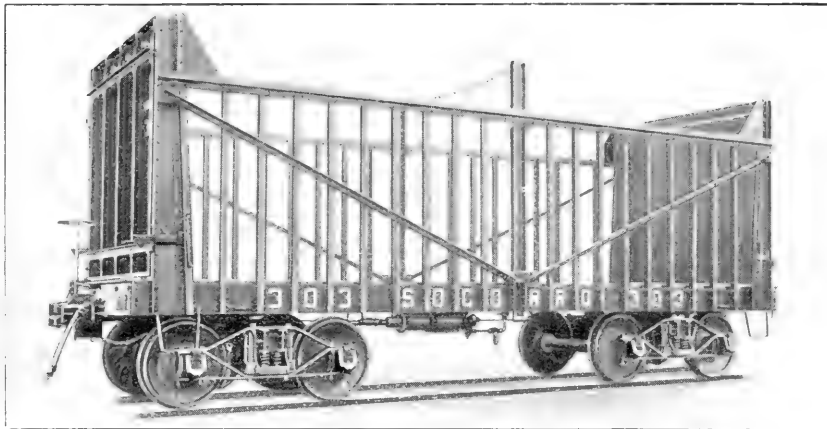


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Caibarien.....	3.82	11.09	5.55	Madrugá.....	.85	3.01	1.51
Camaguey.....	5.44	15.49	7.75	Manzanillo.....	7.84	22.02	11.01
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Cardenas.....	1.74	5.43	2.72	Remedios.....	3.73	10.84	5.42
Ciego de Avila.....	4.42	12.72	6.36	Sagua.....	2.85	8.47	7.24
Cienfuegos.....	3.12	9.15	4.58	Sagua.....	3.89	11.28	5.64
Cienfuegos.....	3.56	10.38	5.19	San Antonio.....	.36	.64	.45
Cienfuegos.....	2.94	8.69	4.35	Sancti Spiritus.....	3.86	11.19	5.60
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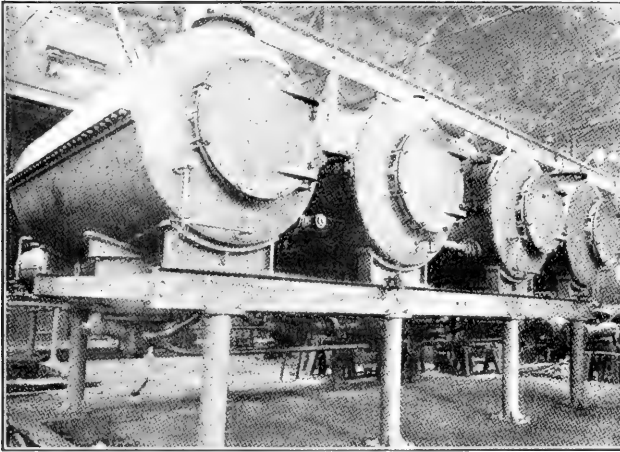
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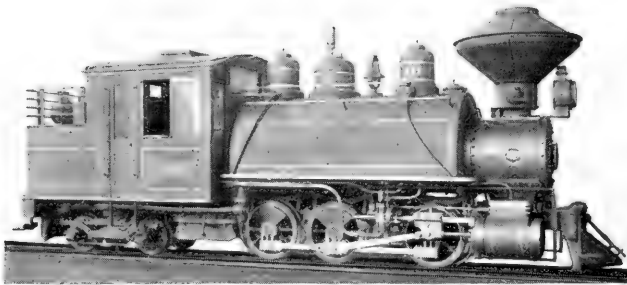
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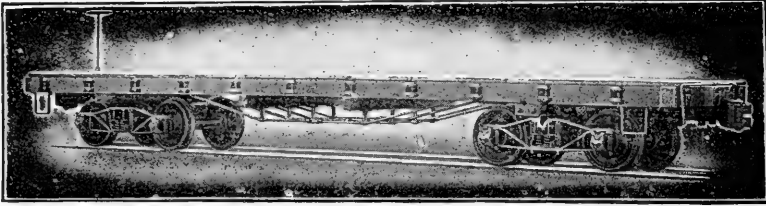
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
American Car & Foundry Company.....	39	Motley, James M.....	2
American Ever Ready Works.....	4	Munro, John & Son.....	42
Atlantic Basin Iron Works.....	39	Peña & Co., Inc.....	37
Baldwin Locomotive Works.....	44	Ramapo Iron Works.....	3
Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.....	42	Rohlig & Co.....	39
Buda Company.....	38	Royal Bank of Canada.....	40
Cabana, M. J.....	42	Ruiz, P. & Bros.....	40
Connell, James S. & Son.....	38	Schaefer Brewing Co., The F. & M.....	42
De Bea, Sobrinos & Co.....	42	Snare and Triest Co., The.....	42
Eimer & Amend.....	37	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., The.....	44
Gelats, N. & Company.....	40	Trust Company of Cuba, The.....	40
Haddad, S. F.....	42	Turnure, Lawrence & Co.....	37
Hammond Iron Works.....	4	United Railways of Havana, The.....	41
Holbrook Towing Line.....	3	Upmann, H. & Co.....	40
Home Industry Iron Works.....	39	Walker, James & Co., Ltd.....	2
Kensington Copper and Machine Works.....	38	Weill, Daniel.....	42
Link-Belt Co.....	2	Willett & Gray.....	3
McDonald, John W.....	42	Yule & Munro.....	42

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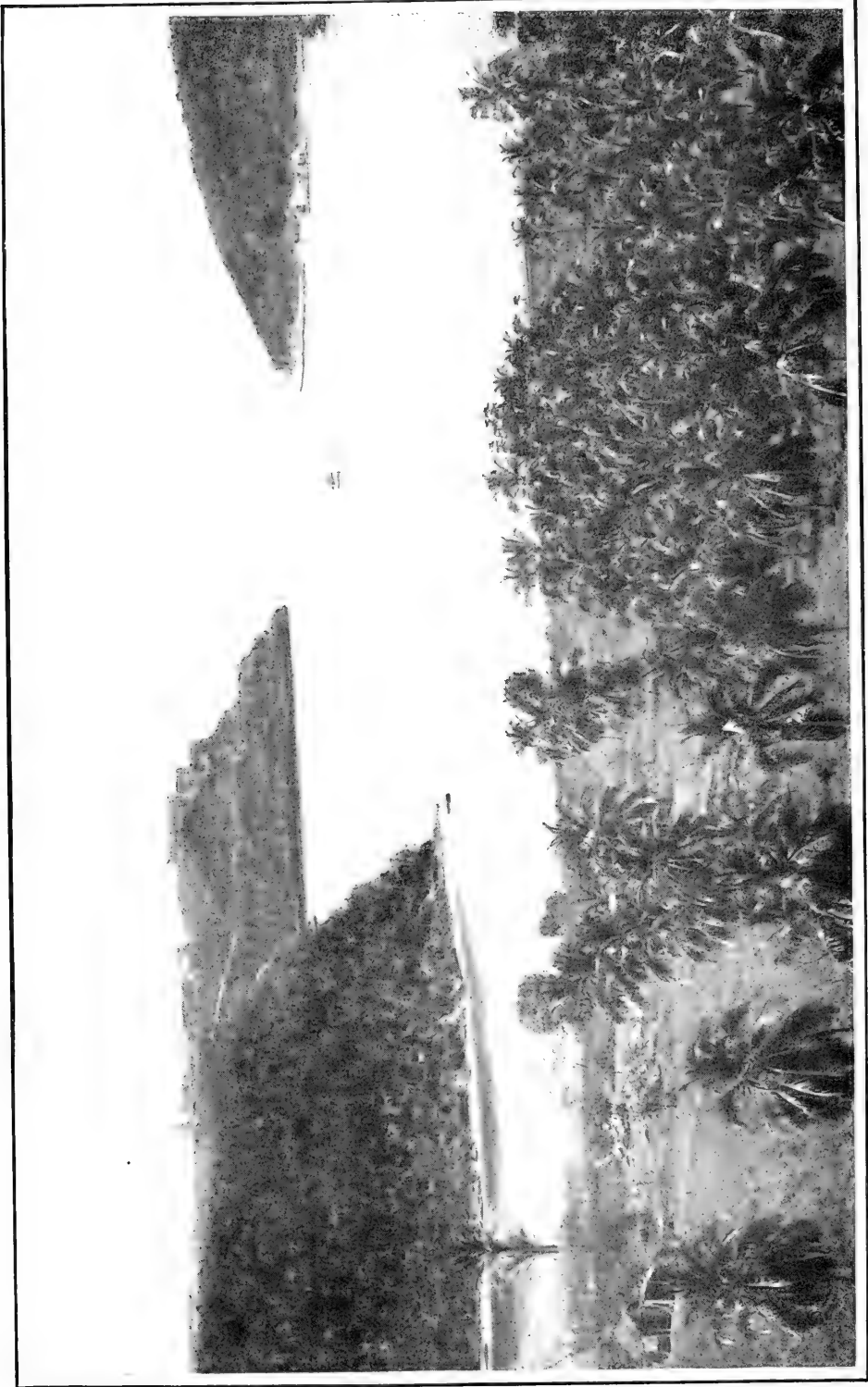
Vol. XIII

OCTOBER, 1915

No. 11

Contents of This Number

	Page
The Cover Page—Street Scene, Matanzas	6
The Frontispiece—Entrance to Santiago Harbor	6
Commerce of the United States with Cuba	27
Consular Regulations of Cuba	14, 15, 16, 17
Cuban Agricultural Matters:	
Citrus Canker	26
Citrus Fruit Industry	26
Cuban Commercial Matters:	
Condensed Milk	25
Electrical Supplies	25
Great Britain's Investment	25
Motor Boats	25
Cuban Financial Matters:	
Bank Suspension	21
Cuban-American Sugar Company	21
Cuban Central Railways	21
Prevailing Prices of Cuban Securities	21
Cuban Government Matters:	
Chinese Immigrants	9
Cuban Live Stock	9
Cuban Students	8
Government Handbook	8
Loan Association	7
Monetary System	7
New Cuban Buildings	9
Pan American Congress	8
Police Centralization	7
Cuban Tobacco	13
Economic Position of Sugar in the United States	32
Isle of Pines, Illustrated	18, 19
Majagua, by C. H. Pearson	10, 11
Nuevitas, Illustration	12
Preston, Nipe Bay, Illustration	12
Sharks, Havana Harbor, Illustration	28
Sugar Industry:	
The Coming Sugar Crop	33
Cuban Sugar Workers Ask Aid	35
"El Senado"	29
English Sugar Tariff	29
Free Sugar	33
Improving the Sugar Yield	33
A Longer Grinding Season	33
Manufacturing White Sugar	30
New Sugar Central	33
Sugar Beets	29
Sugar Cane and Cane Sugar	29
Sugar Central, Preston, Illustration	30
United States Sugar Imports	30
Sugar Industry of Cuba, by Consul Henry M. Wolcott	31, 32
Sugar Review, English	33, 34, 35
Sugar Review, Spanish	35, 36
Tobacco Industry of Cuba, by Consul Henry M. Wolcott	22, 23, 24
Traffic Receipts of Cuban Railroads	20
Weather Observatory	13



Entrance to Santiago Harbor.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

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VOLUME XIII

OCTOBER, 1915

NUMBER 11

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBAN MONETARY SYSTEM

A decree has been issued by President Menocal which provides for the enforcement of the new monetary system which was created by the law of October 29, 1914, whereby the new Cuban coinage was provided for and its parity with United States currency was fixed. It is now stated that after the first of December, 1915, the only money which is to be legal tender in the Republic of Cuba will be the official money of Cuba or United States currency.

The decree makes provision for the adjustment of all laws, agreements and contracts, or other obligations, where the form of payment is other than United States money or official Cuban money. The rate of exchange for foreign coins is fixed, and the premium hitherto exacted for Spanish gold is eliminated.

There has been a large amount of Spanish and French coinage in circulation throughout Cuba, and this decree will have the effect of driving such coins out of circulation. In fact, large amounts of Spanish silver have already been shipped back to Spain. Furthermore, this decree has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among banking and commercial houses, for a shortage of currency for commercial use is feared.

AVIATOR FOR ARMY

Sr. Jaime Gonzales of Cienfuegos has been appointed an aviator of the Cuban army.

GOVERNMENT LOAN ASSOCIATION

According to press reports, the Cuban Government will establish a Monte de Piedad in Havana with branch offices in all of the various cities of the republic. This organization will presumably be conducted in the same way as they have been in continental countries, and should relieve the poorer population of Cuba from the necessity of doing business with irresponsible money lenders, by granting loans on personal property or real property at a rate of interest not to exceed 6% per annum.

POLICE CENTRALIZATION

The Government of Cuba is considering a plan whereby all of the police of the Island of Cuba will be under the supervision of one official. It is thought that such a scheme of centralization would greatly promote efficiency throughout the police establishment of the island.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT

The Sanitary Department of the Republic of Cuba will ask for a credit of \$5,000,000 for the ensuing twelve months. This amount is \$1,000,000 in excess of the expenses of last year, and the increased expenditure will allow for the needed expansion of the department, and will include many improvements which the lack of money prevented in the year gone by.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBAN STUDENTS

A great many Cuban students come annually to the United States to pursue their studies at various institutions. Of course a large majority of these are minors. According to the immigration laws of the United States, aliens under sixteen years of age are not admitted unless they are accompanied by their relatives or guardians. The strict construction of this law has caused much inconvenience to Cuban parents wishing to send their children to American schools. The Cuban State Department has been endeavoring to secure some modification of this immigration rule, and until the matter is officially settled, parents of Cuban children who do not propose to accompany their children to the States should appear before a United States consular official at the Cuban port from whence they sail, and make a statement under oath to this official, and this statement should be presented to the immigration officials at the port of landing in the United States. By following this procedure it is hoped that much of the difficulty hitherto encountered will be avoided.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY AND CUBAN CURRENCY

According to the laws of Cuba, these two moneys should circulate on an absolute parity. It has been reported that already some of the money changers have endeavored to establish a rate of discount between the two currencies, endeavoring to obtain a premium on the Cuban currency. The Department of the Treasury of the Cuban Government has taken stringent measures to stop such practice.

CUBA REQUESTS ENGLAND TO RELEASE CARGOES

The State Department of Cuba is making great diplomatic efforts to induce Great Britain to release certain cargoes which were purchased in Germany before the commencement of the war, and are now being held by Great Britain in neutral ports, and it is understood that an agreement has been reached whereby this merchandise will be released and delivery permitted to Cuba without unnecessary delay.

PHYSICIANS FOR WORKMEN.

It has been ordered by the Department of Health of Havana that all manufacturers and industrial establishments shall engage a physician who shall be a resident in the immediate neighborhood of the establishment, his duties to be the care of all employes, his services to be immediately available in case of accident or illness. It is also further specified that each physician shall not attempt to look after more than 500 workmen.

NEW SHIELD FOR HAVANA PROVINCE

It is proposed to do away with the ancient escutcheon of Havana which bore three silver castles. The new shield will have in the quarters, respectively, a tree, a key, two hands clasped, Isle of Pines in relief, and in the center a five-pointed star.

PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS

Efforts are being made by the Cuban State Department to have the next meeting of the Pan American Congress held in Havana.

ARMY HORSES

The War Department of the Cuban Government is arranging to buy Cuban horses at an average price of \$150 per head for the rural guards, instead of importing them from the United States as hitherto has been done.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES HANDBOOK

"Cuba: What she has to offer to the Investor or the Home-seeker," is the title of a 73-page, finely illustrated booklet recently issued by the Cuban Government. It contains valuable information concerning the island's resources, industries, railways, cities, etc. Copies may be had on application to the "Minister of Cuba, Washington, D. C."

MERIDA CONSULATE

Señor José Caminero has been appointed Consul for Cuba, at Merida, Yucatan, Mex., succeeding Sr. Verona, resigned.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBA

New Hospitals and Asylums.

Plans have been completed by Government Architect Señor Cabarroca for constructing a modern military hospital at Camp Columbia, Habana, headquarters of the Cuban military forces. It is also planned to construct in each one of the six Provinces of Cuba a modern and well-equipped hospital for the military forces.

An appropriation of \$20,000 has been authorized for a new building at Mazorra, Habana Province, for the Hospital for the Insane of Cuba. The work will be done largely by administration, using such labor as may be available among the patients of the hospital. The building will be equipped with modern sanitary appliances.

The Mayor of Habana has approved the project for constructing an asylum for mendicants, the bill having been introduced in the city council by Councilman Vito Candia, and plans for the buildings have been prepared by Architect Lopez Rovirosa.

Proposed Chain of Schoolhouses.

It is stated that the assistant architect of the Department of Public Construction, Señor Cabarroca, is studying plans for 40 school buildings, which will be constructed throughout the interior of the Republic. It is understood that the construction work will be of cement and brick. The buildings will be of one story, and will be especially dedicated to the use of the poor children of the country districts, who are at present not well provided for.

The work of providing ample school buildings in the country districts is due to the well-demonstrated interest of the present administration in the betterment of the condition of the agriculturist of Cuba.

Work on Public Buildings.

The building occupied by the State Department of Cuba will soon undergo extensive repairs, and it is stated that another story will be added which will be devoted to offices for the officials of that department. The necessary appropriation for this work is already available.

Credit has been assigned for the continuance of the work on the new Presidential Palace.

New Leper Hospital.

A new leper hospital and colony will be constructed in the Dos Hermanos property in the municipal district of Santiago de las Vegas, about 15 miles from the city of Habana. As soon as the buildings are completed in the new leper colony the patients will be transferred from the old San Lazaro hospital, which occupies a prominent site within the city of Habana, to Dos Hermanos. The housing of lepers within the city of Habana has long been a subject of severe criticism, and the provision for the proper quarantine at a long distance from any town or city has the approval of the public in general.—*Consul Henry M. Wolcott, Habana.*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

The Cuban Government has published a very interesting book entitled "Cuba Before the World." The book gives a brief sketch of the history of Cuba, and gives a full account of the exhibit of Cuba at the San Francisco Exposition. The volume is well illustrated.

CHINESE

The Government of Cuba, by a recent executive decree, permitted Chinese immigrants to enter the island up to the end of May last, without making the usual guarantee of \$500 demanded by the law.

CUBAN LIVE STOCK TO PORTO RICO

The Cuban Government has been negotiating with the United States, requesting free entrance of Cuban live stock into Porto Rico. Such an arrangement would be beneficial to both countries.

SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

The Immigration Department of Cuba has received a gold medal for their exhibits shown at the Cuban Pavilion at the San Francisco Exposition.

STATUE OF GENERAL MACEO

The unveiling of this statue to the memory of General Maceo will take place in Havana December 7th.

MAJAGUA

Majagua (*Paritium elatum*) has long been known as one of the most valuable and expensive cabinet woods in the Cuban markets. Botanically, majagua is the same as the majagua comun, majagua blanca, majagua azul, and mahoe or mountain mahoe. In the trade, it is often referred to as blue mahoe. In Porto Rico and St. Domingo the tree and the wood are known as emajagua excelsa. Of all the local and trade names given it, majagua is the one in most common use. Majagua de la maestra is a term applied to the variety found chiefly on the high mountains of eastern Cuba. Care should be taken not to confound the true majagua with that of majagua de Cuba (*Carpodipterus cubensis*) which is botanically distinct. The latter is a member of the linden family of plants to which the linden or lime tree belongs; the true majagua is a malvaceous tree closely allied to the majagua de Florida (*Thespesia populnea*), a native of southern Florida. According to Dr. B. E. Fernow, majagua de Cuba, so common on the dry slopes of eastern Cuba, is rendered conspicuous by its clusters of rose-colored flowers. It forms a tree of two to three feet in diameter, furnishing a most durable hard, yellowish to dark-red wood. This valuable tree finds its best development in the mountains of eastern Cuba where the trees yield on an average about 400 board feet of merchantable timber. Another tree, though rarely found growing wild in Cuba, is called majagua de Cuba (*Pavonia spicata*), but the wood is of a light red color and can be readily distinguished from the true majagua.

The botanical distribution of majagua is not well known. It is most abundant in Cuba, and has been reported from all of the larger islands of the West Indies. There are a few points on the Spanish main where it is found, but it occurs in commercial quantities only in Cuba and in Jamaica. It is generally quite abundant in all moist woods, especially near the coast where it is the most common tree yielding wood, not only for fuel, building and cabinet work, but also for many other domestic purposes. While it thrives best on moist land, it is found frequently on the well-drained mountain slopes and for this reason is often called mountain mahoe. The wood produced on the uplands is generally considered to be of better quality than that from trees grown in lowlands, because it is invariably harder, more durable and has a deeper and more pleasing color. This grade is sometimes sold as maltese wood. In very dry localities the tree usually remains rather small with a short crooked stem and useful only for fuel or for making small turned household articles and handles. In more favorable situations the trees grow to the height of 50 or 60 feet, with a long, clear stem ranging from 12 to 18 inches in diameter at breast height.

The sapwood is usually quite narrow and is nearly white; the heartwood is bluish-green, sometimes turning brownish or yellowish with age. The wood of sound old trees has the appearance of dark-green variegated marble. It is hard and heavy, weighing from 45 to 49 pounds per cubic foot. According to Dr. J. T. Roig, chief of the Botanical Department of Cuba, its specific weight is 0.74. It is very strong, tough, durable, close and straight-grained, and seasons well without warping or splitting. Majagua is susceptible of a very high polish and presents a beautiful appearance, which cannot be said to resemble any of the woods growing in the United States. Some of the lighter grades of majagua resemble remotely the darker grades of black walnut. When majagua is varnished and rubbed down, faint narrow transverse lines, such as are sometimes seen in the violin bows, appear, giving the wood a beautiful appearance and distinguishing it at once from black walnut.

The wood of old trees is especially valuable, on account of its dark bluish color and beautiful veining, strength, lightness and elasticity. When particularly well marked it is one of the most attractive and valuable of veneer woods to be employed for furniture, though it is generally used in the solid state. It is admirably adapted for interior trim of fine houses, and some of the finest residences in Cuba are finished in blue mahoe. The wood is excelled for all parts of wheels, of cars and carriages, shafts, frames of carts and agricultural implements, gun stocks, tennis poles, cricket stumps, and on account of its great durability in water is used in boat building and for making troughs. In Cuba it is used for the springs of the peculiar two-wheeled carts called velante. Another well-known use for this wood is for making fishing rods. While it does not possess the strength of that of good white ash or hickory, it is stronger than the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), which is occasionally used. H. P. Wells, in his book on

flyrods and fly tackle, states that the virtues of mahoe for fishing rods are an attractive appearance, promptness of action, lightness and indifference to moisture. The wood makes good fuel and excellent charcoal.

Excepting cigar box cedar and mahogany, no other wood has been exploited more in Cuba than the blue mahoe, and the demand for it has always been equal to the supply. The quantity available is at present somewhat limited though it is always obtainable in moderate amounts in the Cuban markets. There is always a fair demand for this material among furniture makers in the United States and in England, but the local requirements and uses to which it is put together with the limited supply of the timber make the amount available for export rather doubtful. Owing to the valuable character of the wood, trees of large size have become comparatively scarce, and at the present time such trees are to be found only in remote districts beyond the reach of roads and railroads. The best grades of timber obtained from large and mature trees often bring a higher price than mahogany, especially in the United States. In Cuba, the prices range from \$75 to \$150 per thousand board feet, and in this country it has been sold for as high as \$200. To procure the best grade wood of the characteristic color, texture and weight, the trees must be allowed to attain considerable age and size. The value of the timber is unquestioned, and in any system for the conservation of forests, and replanting denuded areas that may be adopted in Cuba, the majagua will no doubt receive, as it deserves, special consideration.

The wood of the majagua tree is not the only important product it yields; the inner bark of this tree yields exceedingly tough fiber used by the Cubans for many purposes. The majagua fiber, which is commonly known as Cuban bast, possesses unusual durability, which is a point of great importance. It is well adapted for making rope, twine, sailing and mats. At one time it was used for tying bundles of the genuine Havana cigars, but afterwards imported as substitute for the Russian bast used by the gardeners for tying up plants. It has also been used in making cigarette wrappers, and it is employed in many regions for making fishing nets. The native country store-keepers use it instead of twine, and the rural population generally uses it for making lassos, halters and ropes and wherever strength and durability are required. The majority of boatmen in some part of tropical America depend upon it for making their tie-lines and anchor ropes. The only expense incurred is the time required for making the ropes, while imported ropes are too expensive for the average boatman to buy.

In order to prepare the fiber, the hard, outer, corky bark is first removed by chopping it off with a sharp ax, taking care not to cut too deep into the inner living bark, which may be easily removed by hand after it is once started. This operation must take place during the active growing period of the tree while the trunks and branches are still green.

It is this inner portion of the bark that furnishes the strong and flexible fiber comparable to jute. Upon long maceration in water it becomes much stronger and acquires properties which render it of exceptional value for paper making. By treating the bark with hot diluted solution of soda, a mass of fibers will be obtained, which vary in length from one-half to one centimeter. They are as thin as those of our hemlock or red fir, but have strongly thickened walls and very small cell cavities. According to Roxburgh investigations, the breaking strength of these fibers is much greater than that of a majority of other textile plants. It is on account of its great strength that the inner bark of this tree is used for so many purposes. It might be gathered in immense quantities and brought into the United States for the purpose of paper-making, but the possible commercial application of this fiber at present seems improbable, since the material could not be produced as cheaply as wood and other paper materials.

C. H. PEARSON.

CUBA'S GROWING POSTAL SERVICE

Cuba's postal service is developing at an extraordinary rate. The number of post offices has increased from 361 in 1906 to 658 at the beginning of 1915, and the telegraph offices from 77 in 1902 to 226 in 1915. The number of telegrams dispatched in 1914 was 1,341,831, an increase of 300% over the num-

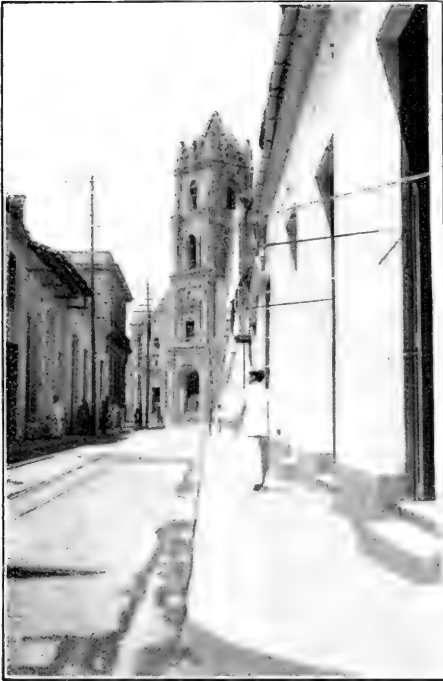
ber sent in 1905. The number of registered letters and packages increased from 748,260 in 1905 to 1,856,462 in 1914. In the department of foreign mails the number of packages sent and received in 1907 was 93,324 and in 1914, 112,072. It is expected that a new convention with England will shortly be concluded which will permit the transmission of packages by parcel post.



View of Preston, Nipe Bay.



Church, Nuevitas.



Street, Camaguey.

CUBAN TOBACCO

It is thought that the sale of Cuban tobacco could be greatly increased in the United States. The Cuban cigar manufacturers have suffered on account of the European war, being unable to sell as much to the European countries as before, and as a consequence, the tobacco industry has been greatly depressed. It is thought if the Cuban tobacco manufacturers would make an active campaign in the United States, they could convince the American smoker that he could obtain a genuine Havana cigar at the same price as he is now paying for the inferior domestic article.

Appearing in *Modern Cuba* is a series of articles on the economic flora of that island. The article in the issue for July, 1915, gives lists, in some cases not complete, of the plants yielding commercial timber, tannin, oil seeds and nuts, and fibres. Amongst the latter class is an agave, a hibiscus and several other plants familiar in the island. It is said that the cultivation of cotton in Cuba will never prove a success until it has been found possible to control the boll weevil.

WEATHER OBSERVATORY

A weather observatory will be established at Cape San Antonio, the extreme Western point of Cuba. This station will be operated only during the hurricane season, and will be of great service in communicating news as to the weather observations in the vicinity of the Yucatan Channel.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

The fire insurance companies, not being satisfied with the water supply of Santiago, have increased the premium for fire insurance. It is hoped that the local authorities will follow certain recommendations made by the insurance companies in order that normal rates may again be in effect.

CHILE'S CONSULAR SERVICE

It is stated that the consular representation of Chile in Cuba will be increased. The Consul General of Chile is now considering what ports will be selected for additional consuls.



Cuban Pilot Boat

CONSULAR REGULATIONS OF CUBA

Invoices must be made on firm and durable paper, in a legible manner and in indelible ink, and may be written in English or Spanish. If written in English they must be translated into Spanish by the consignee or his agent before presentation at the custom-house in Cuba. Five copies of each invoice are required for Habana and four for all other ports. If typewritten, the original copy must be presented; duplicates, etc., may be carbon copies. When more than one sheet is necessary, all should be clasped together, and the declaration written on the last sheet. Invoices must contain name of shipper and consignee, name of vessel, marks and numbers, description of merchandise, specifying the component materials, gross and net weights (in kilos) of each article, detailed price and total value, including a statement of the expenses incurred on account of the merchandise up to the time it is packed and ready for shipment. Prices should not be added up, but the price of each article or class of goods should be given separately. If there are no expenses this must be noted.

In describing the merchandise, particular care must be taken to make a thorough statement of the materials of which it is composed; for example, if knives, state knives of steel with wooden handles or bone handles, as the case may be; if shoes, made of leather with tops of cloth, canvas, etc.; if machinery, of steel or steel and brass, or any other metals; if furniture, made of oak, mahogany, or pine.

Besides the marks, numbers, kinds, quantity, and gross weight of packages, the following particulars will be required on invoices covering shipments of fabrics to Cuba:

1. Nature of fiber (cotton, linen, wool, silk, etc.).
2. Kind of fabric (plain, smooth, twilled, damasked, and whether embroidered or not).
3. Bleached, half bleached, printed, dyed in the piece or colored.
4. Number of threads in a square of 6 millimeters ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch).
5. Length and width in meters and centimeters.
6. Weight of 100 square meters.
7. Price per unit, value of each kind, and nature of same.

At the bottom of the invoice, the manufacturer, producer, seller, owner, or shipper, must write (in Spanish) and sign one of the following declarations.

If the article shipped is a product of the soil or industry of the United States: "Declaro que soy el (fabricante, productor, vendedor, dueño ó embarcador) de las mercancías relacionadas en la presente factura y que son ciertos los precios y demás particulares que en ella se consignan y que las mercancías contenidas en dicha factura son productos del suelo ó de la industria de los Estados Unidos de América."^a

^aTranslation: "I declare that I am (the manufacturer, producer, seller, owner, or shipper) of the merchandise described in the present invoice, and that the prices and other particulars indicated therein are correct, and that the merchandise mentioned in said invoice is the product of the soil or industry of the United States of America."

If a product of the soil or industry of any other country than the United States: "Declaro que soy el (fabricante, productor, vendedor, dueño ó embarcador) de las mercancías relacionadas en la presente factura y que son ciertos los precios y demás particulares que en ella se consignan."^b

^bTranslation: "I declare that I am (the manufacturer, producer, seller, owner, or shipper) of the merchandise described in the present invoice and that the prices and other particulars specified therein are correct."

If the manufacturer, producer, seller, owner, or shipper is not a resident of the place where the consulate is located, a local agent must be appointed to present the invoice, such appointment to be in writing. In this case, as well as when the shipment is made through an agent, in addition to any of the foregoing declarations signed by the said manufacturer, producer, seller, owner, or shipper, a second declaration must be written in Spanish and signed by the agent as follows: "Declaro que soy el agente autorizado por la persona que ha suscrito la anterior declaracion, para presentar esta factura en la oficina consular de Cuba en esta plaza, á fin de que sea certificada."^c

Translation: "I declare that I am the agent authorized by the person signing the preceding declaration to present this invoice at the consular office of Cuba in this city for the purpose of certification."

When the declaration is signed by an individual having power of attorney it must be signed as John Doe & Co., per or by Richard Roe, attorney; if by a member of the firm, John Doe. of John Doe & Co.

Invoices as well as the declaration above referred to, must be written on one side of the paper only. No corrections, erasures, additions, or alterations are allowed unless indicated in a signed statement, in Spanish or English, preceding the declaration.

Except in the case of shipments of less than \$5 in value, consisting of merchandise produced in other countries than the United States, the Cuban customs authorities require certified invoices and vised bills of lading for the clearance of shipments; in exceptional cases a guaranty of the subsequent production of such documents will be accepted.

Goods other than the product of the soil or industry of the United States should be placed on a separate consular and commercial invoice, as only such goods as are the product of the United States are entitled to the benefit of the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States.

In the case of merchandise of no commercial value, the invoice must show the net weight and contain a statement to the effect that the articles have no commercial value. An estimated value should be given.

The Cuban customs authorities will impose a fine amounting to twice the consular fee if invoices and bills of lading are certified on a date later than the arrival of the corresponding ship at the first Cuban port of entry.

The Cuban customs authorities will also impose a fine of twice the difference in the consular fees in the case of invoices whose values, upon appraisal of the merchandise, are found to exceed the declared values.

The above-mentioned fines will not be imposed when invoices and bills of lading cover merchandise shipped from countries and through ports where there is no Cuban consular office.

When merchandise is shipped from a port where there is no Cuban consul, invoices need not be certified. But if such merchandise is shipped via a port where there is a Cuban consul, invoices must be presented there for a certification by an agent of the shipper.

Household goods, if shipped to Cuba as freight, must be accompanied by a certified invoice. If the effects are shipped as personal baggage, no invoice is required; but a declaration must be made before the customs authorities in Cuba to the effect that the household goods are for personal use.

Two copies of the bill of lading must be submitted for vising, one copy being retained by the consul. In order to avoid delay in forwarding the negotiable bills of lading, shippers are authorized to present for vising, instead of a set of bills of lading signed by the steamship company, two exact copies thereof, bearing upon the face, in indelible letters, the following statement: "Este concimiento consular no es negociable, y son validos sus efectos solamente para la Aduana." (Translation: "This consular bill of lading is not negotiable, and is valid only for customs purposes."). The importers, however, must present, along with a copy of the bill of lading certified by the consul, the original which they receive as consignees, or which is indorsed to them by the consignees named on the face of the bill of lading, or which is duly indorsed in case of consignment "to order."

Five days only are allowed after arrival of the vessel in Cuba for presentation of the customs documents, including consular invoice and bill of lading; if not presented within that time, heavy storage charges are placed on the goods.

Shipments may be consigned either direct or "to order."

Packages should show gross weight, and may be marked with either stencil or brush.

Consular Fees

Certification of set of invoices:

Less than \$5 in value.....	No Charge
From \$5 to \$49.99.....	\$0.50
From \$50 to \$200.....	2.00

Over \$200, \$2 plus an additional charge of \$0.10 for each \$100 or fraction thereof in excess of \$200.

Extra copies of invoice, each .....	.50
Vise of set of bills of lading	1.00
Invoice blanks, per set .....	.10

Cuban Consulates in the United States

In addressing the consulate it is not necessary to give the name of the consul, but merely to indicate the location for the information of the post-office authorities, as, for example, "Cuban Consulate, Chicago, Ill.". The Republic of Cuba has consulates in the following cities of the United States: Aguadilla, P. R.; Arecibo, P. R.; Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Brunswick, Ga.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Fernandina, Fla.; Galveston, Tex.; Gulfport, Miss.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kansas City, Mo.; Key West, Fla.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Mayaguez, P. R.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; Newport News, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Pensacola, Fla.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Ponce, P. R.; San Francisco, Cal.; San Juan, P. R.; Savannah, Ga.; St. Louis, Mo.; Tampa, Fla.; Washington, C. D.

Copy of Consular Invoice of Cuba

Factura de mercancías embarcadas por....., á bordo de....., con destino Invoice of merchandise shipped by.....on board.....destined á....., por cuenta y riesgo de....., y á la consignación de..... for.....for account and risk of.....and consigned to.....

Marcas y numeros.	Numero de bultos.	Descripcion Description.	Peso bruto Gross weight	Peso neto Net weight	Precio. Price	Valor. Value.
Marks and numbers.	Number of packages.	(Detailed contents and com- ponent material.)	Kilos	Kilos		

(Declaration of shipper)

Declaro que soy el fabricante (ó productor, vendedor, dueño ó embarcador)
I declare that I am the manufacturer (or producer, seller, owner, or shipper)

de las mercancías relacionadas en la presente factura, y que son ciertos los precios
of the merchandise described in the present invoice, and that the prices

y demas particulares que en ella se consignand, y que las mercancías contenidas
and other particulars given therein are correct,* and that the merchandise mentioned

en dicha factura son productos del suelo ó de la industria de los Estados Unidos
in said invoice is the product of the soil or industry of the United States

de America.
of America.

(Declaration of agent.)

Declaro que soy el agente autorizado por Don....., que ha suscrito
I declare that I am the agent authorized by Mr....., who has signed

la anterior declaracion para presentar esta factura en la oficina consular de Cuba
the preceding declaration, to present this invoice at the consular office of Cuba

en esta plaza, á fin de que sea certificada.
in this city in order that it may be certified.

(Certification of consul)

Certifico: Que la presente factura, compuesta de.....hojas, selladas con el
I certify that the present invoice, composed of.....sheets, sealed with the
sellc de este consulado, me ha sido exhibada por el firmante de la declaracion,
seal of this consulate, has been presented to me by the signer of the preceding declaration,

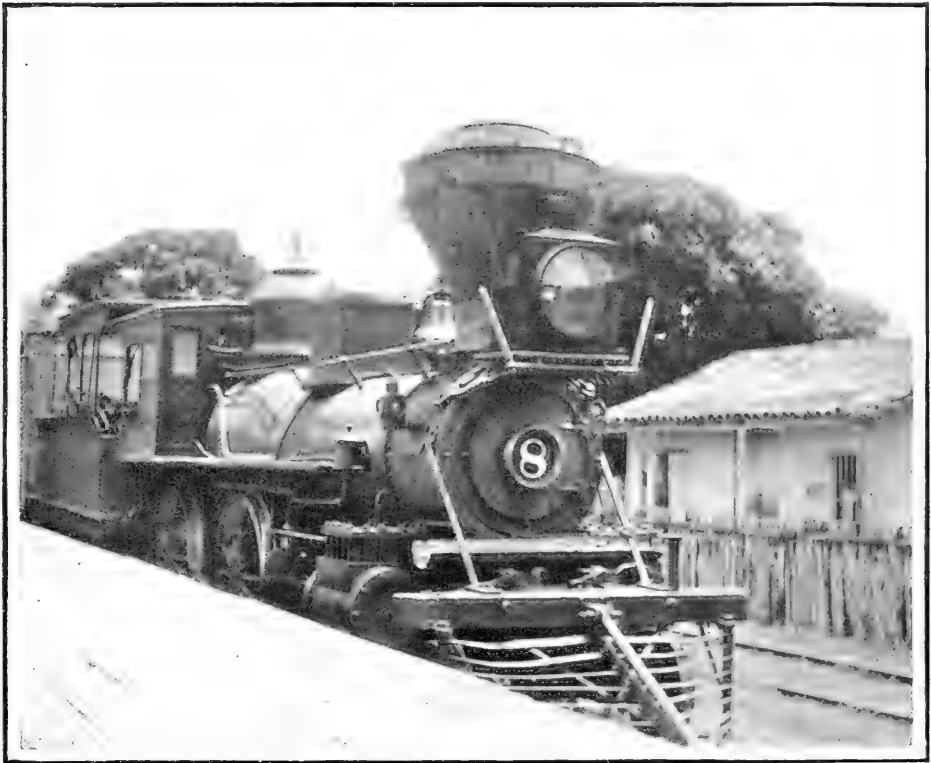
*If the merchandise is from any country other than the United States, the remainder of above declaration should be canceled.

que antecede, quien me ha hecho entrega de tres copias de la misma de las
 who has delivered to me three copies, one of which remains on file
 cuales una queda archivada en esta oficina.
 in this office.

Lo que firmo y sel'o con el sello de este consulado en á
 Signed and sealed with the seal of this consulate in

Derechos

Fees



Type of Locomotive Used on Some Cuban Railroads.

RAILWAYS IN CUBA

The Cuban State Department declares on published authority that Cuba has more rail-ways to the square mile than any country in the world with the exception of the United States.

LIVE STOCK BREEDING STATION

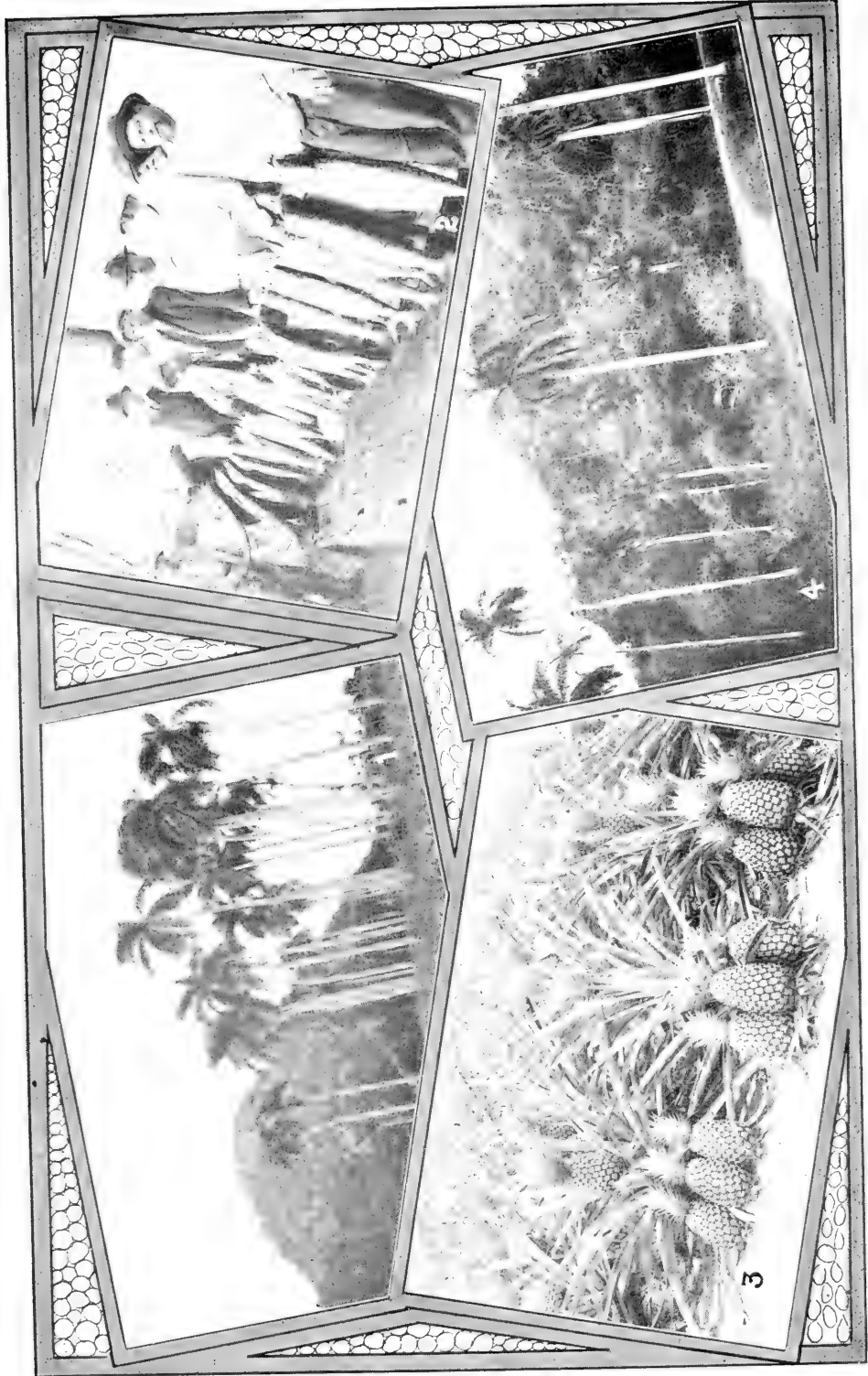
It is proposed to establish in Cuba three breeding stations of stock, to be located in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Camaguey and Oriente, respectively.

SANTIAGO-KINGSTON SERVICE

It is reported that the United Fruit Com-pany will operate a service from Santiago de Cuba to Kingston, Jamaica. The steamers will be under the Norwegian flag and will carry passengers only, from Santiago.

TREASURER OF HAVANA

Jose Antonio Roig, the new treasurer of the city of Havana, took charge of the office, Sept. 15th. He gave a bond for \$60,000 to guarantee the faithful conduct of the office.



Isles of Pines, Views

THE ISLE OF PINES

Column after column of news has been published regarding the Isle of Pines as a citrus fruit, pineapple and vegetable growing community, but comparatively little has been written of its beauties of climate and scenery and its advantages as a winter resort.

Every locality presents its peculiar advantages for the health and pleasure-seeker desiring to escape the rigors of the climate of the northern latitudes.

The balmy atmosphere of the entire island with its breeze-swept pine lands and tropical valleys offers peculiar inducements for rest and recreation.

Comfortable hotels and boarding houses offer unsurpassed accommodations at prices suited to all purses. Some of these up-to-date hostleries are located on the beautiful shores of the Caribbean Sea, with extensive bathing beaches, deep-sea fishing, and picturesque mountain scenery. Others offer long-famous medicinal springs as their chief attractions. Still others, located further inland, are preferred for the views of mountain, plain and valley, with crystal streams and bathing pools.

Picturesque and attractive picnic spots on springs and clear swift flowing brooks and rivers with boating and bathing abound in all sections of the island.

Tennis courts and base ball grounds are free in all the colonies. The climate from October to May is unexcelled by any of the famous resorts of the world, the temperature seldom exceeding eighty degrees maximum or sixty-five degrees minimum, with an average of seventy-five degrees. Northeast winds sweep the entire island, bringing the salt tang of the sea, which, with the resinous odors of the pine, forms an atmosphere most invigorating.

Extensive automobile roads are a delight to the motorist, and cars of all descriptions may be secured for trips to all parts of the island at reasonable rates. Shaded paths and trails through the open pine forests and thick tropical jungles invite the equestrian and pedestrian alike, and quiet nooks form ideal spots for the reader and student of nature.

For the tourist desiring a more strenuous outdoor life, the south coast of the island presents ideal possibilities. A stern, rock-bound coast, indented with beautiful bays, and the ever restless waters of the sea thundering on coral reefs, ranging in depth from a few feet to a thousand, offers opportunity for fishing and boating worthy of the most enthusiastic sportsman.

An impenetrable tropical jungle threaded with trails and paths is teeming with animal life, and wild boar hunting is one of the favored sports. A sportsman's hotel offers accommodations for those desiring indoor comforts while the opportunities for camp life are unlimited.

All the comfort of the older southern resorts, with none of the hampering conventionalities are found on the Isle of Pines accompanied by a climate unsurpassed in healthfulness.

While English is the language spoken, and the population is largely composed of Americans, the quaint architecture and customs of a former regime still lend a glamour to be found in no other resort.

Interesting ruins of a former rule, when smugglers, buccaneers and pirates of the Spanish Main made this island their headquarters, are scattered in picturesque profusion around the coasts and in numerous caves of the various mountain ranges, and many an interesting hour may be spent in their exploration.

The social life of the island offers many inducements. Each colony has ladies' clubs and societies, and its separate commercial organizations. The Isle of Pines Chamber of Commerce is an organization composed of influential members from each locality on the isle and is working for the general welfare.

CUBA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION

	1911	1912	1913
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Cuba's Tobacco Production.....	66,930,000	42,030,000	72,585,000

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD CO., THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the month of August and the first two months of the fiscal year compare as follows:

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
August gross.....	\$416,634	\$343,487	\$360,872	\$309,308	\$257,786	\$206,870
Expenses.....	219,235	212,039	199,132	187,996	147,351	122,379
August net.....	\$197,398	\$131,447	\$161,740	\$121,313	\$110,435	\$84,490
Charges.....	72,012	70,195	66,791	66,375	60,125	36,666
August surplus.....	\$125,386	\$61,251	\$94,948	\$54,938	\$50,310	\$47,824
<i>From July 1st:</i>						
Two months' gross.....	\$836,723	\$726,031	\$685,059	\$643,701	\$520,452	\$440,310
Two months' net.....	407,480	293,030	297,253	269,923	229,787	202,923
Fixed charges.....	144,281	140,470	133,583	132,750	120,250	73,333
Surplus.....	\$263,198	\$152,459	\$163,669	\$137,173	\$109,537	\$129,489

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Aug. 22d.....	\$52,885	\$49,052	\$52,546	\$46,743	\$45,326	\$42,547
Week ending Aug. 29th.....	50,378	50,179	52,675	49,863	45,721	44,807
Week ending Sept. 5th.....	49,437	52,068	54,537	53,100	49,325	45,124
Week ending Sept. 12th.....	54,854	53,706	56,655	51,213	46,410	41,240

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Aug. 21st.....	£23,298	£18,378	£19,750	£19,214	£15,870	£15,852
Week ending Aug. 28th.....	24,015	16,735	18,921	19,122	15,548	16,333
Week ending Sept. 4th.....	22,990	18,096	19,996	20,147	17,695	17,073
Week ending Sept. 11th.....	24,197	19,624	19,680	19,630	16,114	15,850

EARNINGS OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913
Week ending Aug. 21st.....	£4,652	£5,487	£5,791
Week ending Aug. 28th.....	5,107	5,331	5,445
Week ending Sept. 4th.....	4,886	5,172	5,727
Week ending Sept. 11th.....	4,712	4,722	5,596

EARNINGS OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913
Week ending Aug. 21st.....	£8,528	£6,734	£7,821
Week ending Aug. 28th.....	8,028	6,532	6,908
Week ending Sept. 4th.....	7,204	6,966	6,589
Week ending Sept. 11th.....	7,346	7,038	6,548

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

As quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co.*, New York.

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds.....	85	88
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944.....	93½	95
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949.....	90	94
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½% Bonds of 1949.....	80	84
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	103	107
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	101	105
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock.....	90	94
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952.....	92	95
Cuba Co. 6% Debenture Bonds.....	95	100
Cuba Co. 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.....	100	105
Havana Electric Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.....	83	88
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock.....	100	103
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Common Stock.....	83	85
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bond Participation Certificates.....	100	102
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Gold Bonds.....	100¾	101½
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock.....	96	100
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Common Stock.....	114	118
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds.....	90	95
Guantanamo Sugar Company Stock.....	58	63

All prices of bonds quoted on an *and accrued interest basis*.

CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAYS

This company has requested permission from the Cuban Government to construct three warehouses at Isabela de Sagua. It is thought that this improvement would greatly facilitate the loading and discharging of ocean steamers at Isabela de Sagua. It is estimated that the cost of the work will be \$1,242,378, Cuban currency.

CUBAN AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

As a result of the earnings of this company, it is thought that the common shares will be put on a dividend paying basis. All of the back dividends on the preferred stock have been paid off, and it is rumored that the common stockholders will receive a dividend at the rate of 10%, either in the form of a quarterly or semi-annual payment.

INCORPORATED STATE OF NEW YORK

Eastern Cuba Salt Co., salt plants, drugs, chemicals, \$15,000. Archibald E. Stevenson, Emile Utard, William H. Bemis, Baracoa, Cuba.

BANK SUSPENSION

The Isle of Pines Bank suspended Oct. 2nd. It is stated that the assets are considerably more than the liabilities, so that creditors are counting on being paid in full.

EARNINGS SANTIAGO ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY

	1915	1914
August Gross.....	\$39,182	\$38,457
August Net.....	19,689	19,273
First 8 months Gross.....	307,718	306,059
First 8 months Net.....	149,368	152,073

MATANZAS STREET CARS

The Company which has the concession for the construction of the street car system of Matanzas has finally completed its organization, and it is thought that actual work will be started shortly.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY OF CUBA

The report of the Association of Manufacturers of Cigars and Cigarettes of the Island of Cuba for the fiscal year 1914-15 says:

"The year ending June 30 last, the twenty-eighth of the existence of the association, has truly been a most dreadful one for the tobacco industry of Cuba. The disastrous effects of the war in which the majority of the nations of Europe are involved are reflected even here in the tobacco industry of Cuba, which was already greatly depressed at the beginning of the war. The exportation of cigars and cigarettes for the year referred to was 102,818,692 cigars, valued at \$7,269,109, and 12,634,353 packages of cigarettes, valued at \$366,012, representing a decrease in the value of cigar exports of \$5,291,257 and of cigarette exports of \$154,448, as compared with the previous fiscal year. The natural result has been such a limitation in the manufacture of tobacco that many factories have been compelled to close entirely, and others have been obliged to cut their forces to the minimum."

Many formerly prosperous towns in the celebrated tobacco districts of Vuelta Abajo and Partido have been in an unfortunate condition during the past year, it being a source of surprise to the average observer that they have been able to exist.

Measures Designed to Alleviate Situation.

At the outbreak of the European war the Cuban Congress adopted measures—such as the export bounty and maritime insurance against casualties due to the war—which, it was hoped, might in some measure alleviate the situation in the tobacco industry. It was not possible, however, to realize any benefit from the bounty, since the import tariff law of the United States, as well as that of other countries, provides that an additional duty equivalent to the bounty be collected on all imported articles that have been subject to such bounty or grant in the country of their origin. The maritime insurance, it is stated, has not been taken advantage of because of difficulties, which are deemed insurmountable, in connection therewith.

Congress also voted an appropriation of \$500,000 for alleviating the condition of the laborers in this industry, and free railroad transportation was provided from the tobacco districts to districts where there was great activity in the planting and harvesting of cane. These measures, while relieving the situation of the people, did nothing to promote the welfare of the industry, and representatives of the Association of Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers have been very active in urging a new reciprocity treaty with the United States, a *modus vivendi* with Spain, and treaties with some of the South American Republics, which would provide advantages for the tobacco of Cuba.

Growers Should Organize to Further Interests.

It seems, however, that it would be possible for the tobacco growers of Cuba to adopt measures which would be of far greater value to them, and to the manufacturers, than even reductions in foreign tariffs. For instance, if the growers in the various districts would organize upon the same basis as that of agricultural associations in other countries, provide for the selection and grading of their own tobacco, purchase necessary supplies (such as cheesecloth for shade, chemical fertilizers, etc.), and even conduct their own stores, they might effect a saving to themselves of probably not less than 50%. As it is, they are forced to borrow money at exorbitant rates of interest to finance their crops, and to pay excessive prices for all materials and supplies, including store supplies that are usually furnished on credit by the nearest Spanish bodega, or country store, at prices out of all proportion to the value of the merchandise. The result of this system is apparent.

Little Effort to Raise Other Crops—Effect of Adverse Conditions.

Further, there has been little attempt on the part of the tobacco planter to grow fruits and vegetables for his own use and for feeding his animals. This year there has been a well directed effort on the part of the Cuban Department of Agriculture to instruct and encourage the tobacco planter in growing crops, such as corn, potatoes and vegetables for his own needs and for the local market. Competent agents have been sent into the tobacco districts with modern farm machinery to instruct the farmers in the best methods of corn culture, vegetable growing and general farming.

While the adversity of the tobacco grower in Cuba works hardship at present, its ultimate results will probably be for the best, as it will not only tend to force many into other lines of effort, but will bring about better and more economical methods of culture. The tobacco crop will be greatly diminished this year, but the product will undoubtedly be of a superior quality and more economically produced.

Statistics of Production, Exportation and Consumption.

The following table compiled by Señor Ramon La Villa, and published in the report of the Association of Manufacturers, shows the production of tobacco in the various districts of Cuba for the years stated. The figures for the present year are not yet available, but it is well known that the crop was greatly reduced:

<i>District</i>	1910 <i>Bales.</i>	1911 <i>Bales.</i>	1912 <i>Bales.</i>	1913 <i>Bales.</i>	1914 <i>Bales.</i>
Vuelta Abajo	223,292	135,630	182,596	266,928	237,410
Semi-Vuelta	23,994	12,322	24,379	32,896	40,384
Partido	61,060	97,999	89,081	87,149	80,853
Santa Clara	125,347	105,474	273,175	196,968	281,969
Matanzas	725	52	74	192	1,530
Puerto Principe	11	27	17	1,159	906
Santiago de Cuba	7,094	1,691	40,640	23,773	30,032

The table below shows, by values, the production, exportation, and consumption of manufactured tobacco for the last 11 years:

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Production.</i>	<i>Cigars.</i>	<i>Cigarettes.</i>	<i>Smoking tobacco.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1904		\$21,515,570	\$4,630,112	\$471,746	\$26,617,428
1905		23,337,493	4,313,902	403,593	28,054,937
1906		24,533,072	4,750,294	332,954	29,616,320
1907		22,010,846	5,087,414	284,356	27,382,606
1908		18,942,483	4,753,238	271,164	23,966,887
1909		19,028,430	4,916,907	288,844	24,234,181
1910		19,532,354	5,373,739	284,688	25,090,731
1911		21,072,037	5,482,503	366,237	26,920,777
1912		22,118,599	7,076,532	501,747	29,696,878
1913		22,055,008	6,516,344	442,762	29,014,114
1914		17,626,391	5,574,887	363,408	23,564,686
	<i>Exportation.</i>				
1904		14,146,930	461,422	137,750	14,746,102
1905		14,756,854	295,727	143,204	15,195,785
1906		16,687,972	391,082	203,112	17,282,166
1907		13,112,226	449,928	122,822	13,684,976
1908		12,275,041	295,884	131,576	12,702,501
1909		12,471,911	298,161	168,447	12,938,519
1910		11,917,653	350,727	168,029	12,446,409
1911		12,947,861	392,006	245,570	13,585,437
1912		12,696,748	501,817	335,050	13,533,616
1913		12,868,623	562,839	293,121	13,724,583
1914		9,129,661	429,147	210,284	9,769,092
	<i>Consumption.</i>				
1904		7,368,640	4,168,690	333,996	11,871,326
1905		8,580,639	4,018,175	260,338	12,859,152
1906		7,845,100	4,359,212	129,842	12,334,155
1907		8,898,619	4,637,487	161,535	13,697,631
1908		6,667,443	4,457,354	139,588	11,264,885
1909		6,556,519	4,618,746	120,397	11,295,662
1910		7,614,701	4,913,012	116,659	12,644,372
1911		8,124,176	5,090,497	120,667	13,335,340

1912.....	9,421,850	6,574,715	166,697	16,163,262
1913.....	9,186,386	5,953,505	149,641	15,289,531
1914.....	8,496,730	5,145,740	153,124	13,795,594

While the foregoing figures represent the actual difference between the production and exportation of manufactured tobacco, it is not a true statement of the actual consumption of the people in Cuba, as it must be remembered that large quantities of cigars and cigarettes are purchased annually by visitors and taken out of the country with them to be consumed abroad. Also, residents of Cuba are in the habit of taking supplies of cigars and cigarettes with them when they go abroad for visits. There is, of course, no record of these exports. Considerable quantities of cigars and cigarettes are also sent to countries other than the United States by mail, of which there is no record. Altogether, it is probable that these exports represent an annual value of more than \$1,000,000.

The following table shows the value of exports of leaf and manufactured tobacco in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914 and 1915:

<i>Classes of Tobacco.</i>	<i>Year ended</i>	<i>Year ended</i>
	<i>June 30, 1914</i>	<i>June 30, 1915</i>
Leaf tobacco in bales.....	\$18,802,542	\$14,129,392
Cigars.....	12,560,366	7,260,109
Cigarettes.....	520,460	366,012
Smoking tobacco.....	282,824	221,137
Total.....	\$32,166,192	\$21,976,650

Consul Henry M. Wolcott, detailed as Vice-Consul at Habana, Sept. 5th.

THE SUGAR TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

	<i>Month Ending Aug. 31</i>			<i>8 Months Ending Aug. 31</i>		
	<i>1913</i>	<i>1914</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1913</i>	<i>1914</i>	<i>1915</i>
<i>Imports</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Refined.....	85,054	17,643	46,609	605,341	567,358	290,620
Raw.....	99,044	16,360	87,930	745,680	582,078	657,441
Molasses.....	11,339	17,128	11,110	99,374	106,266	99,793
Total.....	195,437	51,131	145,649	1,450,395	1,255,702	1,047,854
<i>Home Consumption—</i>						
Refined.....	84,608	31,419	69,188	593,465	575,416	370,331
Refined (in Bond) in the U. K.....	60,232	67,715	60,527	487,678	490,340	546,467
Raw.....	11,413	17,775	32,837	81,592	94,865	231,799
Molasses.....	14,105	18,653	9,661	97,794	110,468	98,737
Molasses manfctd. (in Bond) in U. K.....	6,413	6,573	6,296	56,504	54,248	46,457
	176,771	142,135	178,509	1,317,033	1,325,337	1,293,791
<i>Less Exports—</i>						
British Refined.....	1,778	516	355	16,695	13,499	3,158
Total.....	174,993	141,619	178,154	1,300,338	1,311,838	1,290,633
<i>Exports—</i>						
Refined, Foreign.....	23	63	38	623	611	430
Raw.....	274	3,874	68	2,635	7,887	1,168
Molasses.....	15	17	523	211	120	1,204
Total.....	312	3,954	629	3,469	8,618	2,802
Total deliveries..	178,861	146,605	179,493	1,337,197	1,347,454	1,299,751

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES FOR SOUTHEASTERN CUBA

In Santiago de Cuba and throughout this consular district there is a constantly increasing demand for electrical supplies and apparatus of various kinds. Especially is this true in the interior of the district, where many improvements are being made on sugar plantations and new mills are being erected. Further, all cities of any size within this district are supplied with electric lights, and the plants are, in general, sufficiently large to furnish current for other purposes.

For several years the United States has dominated the Cuban market in this particular line of goods, but this does not alter the fact that the business may be considerably augmented now. (In the fiscal year 1914, the United States exported to all Cuba \$1,222,914 worth of electrical machinery, appliances, and instruments; in 1915 the shipments fell some \$250,000 below this, the exact figure being \$973,177, made up of: Batteries, \$43,084; dynamos or generators, \$34,669; fans, \$17,249; insulated wire and cables, \$166,026; interior wiring supplies, etc., including fixtures, \$119,350; arc lamps, \$2,107; incandescent lamps—carbon filament, \$6,081, metal filament, \$74,166; meters and other measuring instrument, \$57,657; motors, \$136,418; static transformers, \$45,779; telegraph instruments, including wireless apparatus, \$548; telephones, \$76,079; all other, \$211,213.)

Market for Novelties.

There is a steady call for ordinary electrical supplies such as are in general use, and an excellent opportunity presents itself to create a demand for various kinds which are popular and of more recent development. Meters of alternating-current types and also transformers for lighting and power purposes are in use here, but such supplies are purchased direct from the United States and are not carried in stock by any of the local dealers.

The capacity of the Santiago plant is 2,300 kilowatts alternating current and 800 kilowatts direct. On the alternating current, the frequency of cycles is 60; phases usually used for motors, 3; and the voltage 110 and 220. The street railway voltage is 550 direct current.—*Consul P. Merrill Griffith, Santiago.*

MOTOR BOATS FOR EASTERN CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba is situated on a bay about 6 miles from the sea. On the opposite side of the bay are several small villages, where are located the summer homes of Santiago's most prominent families. There is also a yacht club, with nearly 300 members, and the fishing in the bay is excellent. These facts, as a matter of course, make a demand for motor boats, of which there are comparatively few, the demand being chiefly for a strongly built boat of medium price.—*Consul P. Merrill Griffith, Santiago.*

CONDENSED MILK

The proposal of the establishment of condensed milk factories in Cuba is being seriously considered. In 1914 Cuba imported 28,863,344 pounds of condensed milk. The Secretary of Agriculture in Cuba, General Nunez, after discussing the matter with experts in the manufacture of condensed milk, has decided to give whatever assistance his department can to encourage the manufacture of condensed milk in Cuba. It is stated that one factory has been established in Camaguey Province, and has succeeded in producing a satisfactory outturn.

JERKED BEEF

Argentine jerked beef (tasajo) costs thirty-five cents per pound in Cuba. According to recent experiments, it is estimated that a satisfactory brand can be made in Cuba at a cost of not over fifteen cents per pound.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INVESTMENTS IN CUBA

It is estimated that Great Britain has invested in Cuban enterprises £46,257,800, upon which there is an annual return of £2,180,165, paying 4.7% average annual return.

U. S. TRADE WITH CUBA

Merchandise Exports of the United States to Cuba for the year ending June 30th:

	1915	1914
Exports	\$75,530,000	\$68,884,000

An increase of \$6,646,000 or 8.8%.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS

CITRUS CANKER

The Florida Citrus Seminar was in session at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., the first week in October, and it was suggested that the citrus growers of Cuba unite in an urgent appeal to the Cuban Government requesting that the importation into Cuba of any citrus stock whatever be prohibited. It is stated that the infection will go from grove to grove in the clothing of visitors in the groves or laborers gathering the fruit or working in the groves. The Florida Citrus Seminar estimates that it will cost \$4,000,000 to eradicate the disease from the State of Florida, and that if it is not done, the citrus fruit trees of that state are doomed. It is a matter of vast importance that this worst of all citrus diseases be kept out of Cuba. It is hoped that the Government will establish a board to inspect any and all persons and all fruit coming from the United States to Cuba through Florida ports.

CITRUS CANKER FACTS

Citrus canker is a malignant, highly infectious disease, affecting citrus trees and fruit, and unless eradicated, the citrus fruit growing industry of the United States will be entirely destroyed.

Canker was introduced into Japan from Korea, and into Texas from Japan. From Texas it has spread into the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and threatens the States of Arizona and California.

No cure has been found or means discovered for preventing its spread, except the entire destruction of infected trees by fire.

The bacteria causing the disease are minute and innumerable, and are readily transmitted in numberless ways. These bacteria may lie dormant for months and then suddenly become active and create new centers of infection.

A thorough system of inspection must be kept up for a considerable period after canker is apparently eradicated.

To eradicate citrus canker, groves and nurseries in which the infection has become wide spread, or which have shown consecutive infections for a considerable period, should be completely burned.

CITRUS-FRUIT INDUSTRY IN EASTERN CUBA

There are several American colonies within this consular district where the work of the majority of the residents is devoted exclusively to the raising of citrus fruits. This industry has grown during the last few years in this part of Cuba, until to-day it is of considerable importance.

The soil in certain sections is especially well adapted to citrus fruits, and the grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, and limes produced on many of these plantations have an excellent reputation, both in the United States and Great Britain, to which countries the greater part of the fruit is exported. Some varieties of the grapefruit, in particular, are noted for their size, excellent flavor, and thinness and toughness of skin.

Prices Low This Season—Modern Methods Employed.

In 1914 the crop was extraordinarily large and excellent prices prevailed, but the reverse has been the case during the present year. Prices in general have been very low, for several reasons, and many of the growers have hardly made ends meet.

During the season of 1912, the value of the exports of citrus fruits from this consular district amounted to \$70,384, in 1913, to \$88,027, and in 1914, to \$130,028. Up to the present time this year 37,695 boxes have been exported, valued at \$75,207.

The majority of the citrus-fruit growers in this section are experts and employ the most modern methods in the cultivation of the soil, the preservation of the trees, and the packing of the fruit. The growers here also have the advantage of direct shipments to New York in vessels equipped with modern refrigerating compartments.—*Consul P. Merrill Griffith, Santiago.*

A RARE PLANT

According to press reports, the Department of Agriculture of Cuba has been in communication with the authorities in charge of the botanical gardens at Singapore, searching for information in regard to a plant which, according to reports, has the properties of being deadly to mosquitoes. The advisability is being considered of procuring some of the seeds of this plant for experimental study.

COMMERCE OF THE U. S. WITH CUBA—JULY, 1915

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM CUBA BY ARTICLES

ARTICLES	JULY			
	1914		1915	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle hides..... lbs.	884,021	\$130,328	1,220,985	\$208,524
Iron ore..... tons	71,712	204,639	76,110	224,764
Cane sugar..... lbs.	644,733,997	13,950,769	434,264,535	16,225,191
Leaf Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Suitable for cigar wrappers..... lbs.	7,707	15,041	6,688	13,284
All other..... lbs.	1,432,897	933,458	1,714,105	867,031

SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY

ARTICLES	SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY					
	1913		1914		1915	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle hides..... lbs.	697,139	\$106,748	4,265,871	\$681,372	9,823,579	\$1,657,457
Iron ore..... tons	907,560	2,754,895	487,563	1,366,530	432,845	1,277,123
Cane sugar..... lbs.	3,360,798,517	67,230,185	3,867,548,509	77,204,959	3,479,130,593	120,142,828
Leaf tobacco, and manufactures of:						
Suitable for cigar wrappers..... lbs.	42,715	62,384	79,676	124,528	41,246	82,975
All other..... lbs.	14,739,859	8,694,098	16,968,327	10,026,332	13,629,298	6,552,599

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE TO CUBA BY ARTICLES

ARTICLES	JULY				SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY					
	1914		1915		1913		1914		1915	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements, and parts of.....	825,842	855,298	855,298	855,298	8154,581	8113,155	8113,155	8113,155	8195,936	8195,936
Corn..... bush.	203,104	161,584	226,772	195,675	1,547,600	992,747	1,477,975	1,156,738	1,446,717	1,219,422
Wheat flour..... bbls.	101,468	452,216	44,396	294,298	510,476	2,384,410	546,690	2,461,316	491,460	3,356,529
Cars, passenger and freight, and parts of.....	134,269	44,867	44,867	44,867	719,694	417,546	417,546	417,546	415,301	415,301
Wagons..... No.	40	3,651	18	2,107	585	25,979	357	29,428	228	15,369
Bituminous coal..... tons	77,880	222,312	91,162	240,713	772,366	2,072,767	616,574	1,722,103	620,237	1,717,876
Manufactures of cloths..... yds.	2,266,287	165,129	6,481,583	388,332	10,668,333	809,898	10,779,405	807,329	29,251,088	1,842,023
Tires—For automobiles.....			41,788	41,788						165,627
Steam locomotives..... No.	6	53,191	3	44,550	17	146,005	15	132,126	15	108,392
Sewing machines.....		18,765		24,800		286,895		185,410		186,153
Typewriting machines.....		8,901		22,482		64,343		57,588		88,470
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—										
Pipes and fittings..... tons	6,277,654	96,517			24,610,858	583,165	21,781,993	417,310		
Cast..... lbs.			2,399,286	37,767						
Wrought..... lbs.			2,422,364	100,447						
Sheets and plates..... lbs.	1,722,167	36,440	4,029,348	95,349	13,900,818	355,274	9,018,964	217,208	17,739,293	385,358
Structural iron and steel tons	1,039	46,305	2,842	131,071	9,210	443,098	4,546	215,035	11,783	522,817
Tin plates, terneplates and taggers..... lbs.	382,442	13,361	688,089	22,232	2,953,046	108,932	1,952,651	69,618	4,047,382	130,447
Wire..... lbs.	1,966,868	42,357	3,020,198	74,935	10,801,866	255,439	9,239,200	210,869	11,278,634	274,923
Leather and tanned skins, and manufactures of:										
Leath and tanned skins, sq. ft.	25,249	5,007	28,124	5,302	204,329	42,099	196,708	39,537	141,270	26,345
Boots, shoes..... pairs	307,354	325,231	359,708	383,285	2,218,782	2,417,094	1,786,666	1,948,213	2,182,956	2,378,948
Hog products:										
Bacon..... lbs.	1,039,555	132,433	1,284,299	146,257	3,616,314	458,312	8,571,440	1,033,199	7,813,720	881,856
Ham and shldrs., cured..... lbs.	339,720	62,560	946,710	152,749	3,900,452	623,880	3,302,777	552,723	5,090,825	806,681
Lard..... lbs.	3,836,853	407,829	5,152,982	504,498	28,643,898	3,216,311	29,891,472	3,253,213	29,390,719	3,179,441
Pork, pickled..... lbs.	302,891	35,527	619,694	66,578	6,745,950	700,420	1,716,740	192,075	2,951,406	321,575
Lard compounds, and other substitutes for lard..... lbs.	1,528,353	131,099	699,092	52,816	10,151,350	849,619	8,347,918	734,722	10,610,492	847,809
Mineral oils:										
Crude (including all natural oils without regard to gravity)..... galls.	1,156,604	74,359	122,243	9,800	3,789,911	243,220	5,489,832	330,711	6,860,870	417,571
Illuminating oil..... galls.	4,644	691	29,243	3,159	1,298,486	85,385	107,189	13,450	176,449	18,325
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil..... galls.	71,544	21,831	69,018	21,184	859,035	278,173	812,507	255,176	896,513	286,232
Vegetable oils..... lbs.	538,958	42,359	696,022	47,846	2,875,757	214,423	3,362,618	265,773	4,734,837	347,865
Paper, and manufactures of..... lbs.	577,167	12,965	1,055,951	23,183		141,754		147,970		151,420
Printing paper..... lbs.					5,621,185	133,300	7,167,825	160,925	7,990,214	184,863
Wood and manufactures of:										
Lumber..... M ft.	8,125	149,609	11,916	200,741	94,938	1,784,570	58,163	1,082,463	56,213	917,762
Furniture.....		81,660		63,748		562,921		386,197		335,407



Sharks Caught in Havana Harbor.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

IMPROVEMENTS AT EL SENADO

Messrs. B. Sanchez e Hijo announce important improvements and additions to their already large and up-to-date mill located at Senado in Camaguey Province. The proposed improvements provide for iron construction of the central buildings of the sugar factory to replace the old wooden construction, making for greater stability and protection against fire; and with the addition of new vacuum pans and evaporators and a general betterment of facilities for handling more cane at this estate, the output will be increased to 300,000 bags for the coming grinding season.

SUGAR CANE AND CANE SUGAR

The outlook for cane sugar production in Louisiana, the leading and almost the only State in which it is material, is poor, being reported September 1 as 72% against 81% in 1914, and 91% for the 10-yr. average. The condition in Texas, the only other State producing cane sugar in commercial quantities, is 83% against 83% last year and a 10-year average of 81.

The field agent for Louisiana reports that the crop suffered from the cold spring and from the drought following. After a short period of favorable growing weather in June and early July it suffered from cool nights in the latter part of July and early August. Sugar cane requires much moisture and continuous torrid heat. Little of the former was had in the early part of the season and little of the latter either then or recently. By August 1 hardly a cane joint had made its appearance above the ground. After Aug. 15 it grew rapidly, being much benefited by the heavy rains.—*Monthly Crop Report.*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Statistical Department of the Treasury has published a full report of the sugar production of 1913-1914. This is a very exhaustive analysis of the sugar industry in Cuba, and has many tables and charts covering the production of each province, the amount produced by each central and various other interesting statistics.

ACTIVITY IN CUBAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

On a recent visit to a large machinery manufacturing plant it was learned that they were running 24 hours a day, turning out sugar-mill equipment for Cuba. Most of this is of the first grade, and represents heavy investments, and the concern has more orders than it can fill. It is stated that the antiquated machinery in many Cuban centrals is being very generally replaced with up-to-date makes, while some new mills are being opened. Business is excellent, and a general feeling of optimism prevails.—*Commerce Reports.*

SUGAR BEETS

The condition of sugar beets on September 1 was 91.7% of a normal. This forecasts an average per acre of 10.3 short tons to be used for sugar. The actual outturn will likely be above or below this amount, according as conditions at harvest are better or worse than usual. An average of 10.3 tons on the estimated planted area, or 664,300 acres, amounts to 6,842,000 tons. Assuming an average abandonment of 10% of the planted acreage, the quantity sliced for sugar would be about 6,158,000 tons of beets or about 180,000 tons less than indicated by conditions on August 1.

In 1914, 5,288,500 tons of beets were sliced and 722,054 tons of sugar were made.—*Monthly Crop Report.*

ENGLISH SUGAR TARIFF

The Budget was introduced into Parliament on Sept. 21st, including, according to cable advices received by us, an increase in the English sugar duty to one English penny per pound, or say 9s. 4d. per cwt. (112 lbs.), and which we understand to be a flat rate of duty irrespective of test. The old duty on raws exceeding 95°, but not exceeding 96°, was 1s. 7.1d. per cwt., equal to .34 6-10c. per pound; exceeding 96° and not exceeding 97° 1s. 7.7d. per cwt., equal to .35 8-10c. per lb.; exceeding 97° and not exceeding 98°, 1s. 8.2d., or .36 7-10c. per lb., and exceeding 98°, 1s. 10d. per cwt., equal to .40c. per lb. Based on exchange at \$4.71 per pound sterling, one penny per lb. avoirdupois is equal to 1.962c. United States currency per lb.—*Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.*

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY



Sugar Central, Preston, Nipe Bay.

MANUFACTURING WHITE SUGAR AT THE MILL

The equipment of sugar factories for the direct manufacture of white sugar from the cane is a chemical problem which is being much discussed at present. Recent advances in the study of clarification have now made it possible to manufacture very fine grades of white sugar directly from the juice of the cane. The production of a white marketable sugar which can be stored for any period of time without loss offers a most satisfactory solution to the problem of deterioration, and thus enables the producer to hold his product for the most favorable time of selling. In connection with white sugar the problems of clarification are exceedingly important. Among the new clarifying processes which are being studied should be mentioned various hyposulphite preparations and infusorial earth. New decolorising agents of high carbon content, such as Norit and Epon-

ite are also being investigated both as to their use in refining and in making white sugar upon the plantation. Recent experiments show these new charcoals to be vastly superior to bone black in decolorising power.

UNITED STATES SUGAR IMPORTS

Sugar received into the United States from island possessions and foreign countries amounted to 3,643,000 short tons during the year ending June 30, 1915, or 233,000 tons more than in the preceding year. Of the 1915 receipts, 2,392,000 tons came from Cuba, 154,000 from other foreign countries, 640,000 from Hawaii, 294,000 from Porto Rico, and 163,000 from the Philippine Islands. In the fiscal year 1914, Cuba supplied 2,463,000 tons, other foreign countries 11,000, Hawaii, 557,000, Porto Rico, 321,000, and the Philippine Islands, 58,000.—*Monthly Crop Report.*

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF CUBA

It is indeed fortunate for Cuba that the disastrous effects of the European conflict and other conditions upon the tobacco industry of the Republic are more than offset by the very material prosperity which the war has brought to the sugar industry, sugar and tobacco being the island's two great staples. The compensation is such that Cuba is to-day, generally speaking, in a most satisfactory economic condition.

The sugar production of the island in the present year should, with anything like normally favorable weather conditions, exceed greatly any previous crop, as the increase in cane plantings has been enormous. Lands in the western section of the Republic that have been idle for 20 years or more, as well as thousands of acres which have been devoted to yucca, bananas, tobacco and other crops, are this year planted to cane. In the eastern Provinces of Camaguey and Oriente, immense tracts of virgin lands have gone under the plow for cane plantings. (Willett & Gray's September 9th estimate of the 1914-15 Cuban sugar yield is 2,600,000 long tons, against a production of 2,597,732 long tons in 1913-14 and 2,428,537 tons in 1912-13).

Planters and sugar manufacturers have perfect confidence in the continuance of satisfactory prices for a long period, though a few hold pessimistic views as to a possible reaction after the close of the war.

Exports of Sugar and Products.

The statistical section of the treasury department of Cuba has recently made public some interesting figures in connection with the sugar industry and two of the numerous tables contained in its publication, "Industrial Azucarera y sus Derivadas," are reproduced below. In the first table are given the exports of crude sugar from Cuba and the countries of destination in 1913 and 1914.

<i>Sugar and Products</i>	1913		1914	
	<i>Quantity Tons</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity Tons</i>	<i>Value</i>
Crude sugar	2,411,188	\$122,388,062	2,454,334	\$130,413,769
United States	2,129,748	107,975,360	2,164,621	116,479,869
United Kingdom	240,870	12,598,817	231,541	10,910,416
France	12,077	514,155	26,532	1,433,299
Japan . . . . .	.....	.....	19,233	982,124
Canada	23,528	1,088,003	6,724	303,389
Belgium	146	6,500	4,365	223,935
Netherlands	4,774	204,730	1,154	72,250
	<i>Gallons</i>		<i>Gallons</i>	
Molasses	60,982,650	2,027,596	84,652,997	2,445,500
United States	42,382,685	1,277,025	62,367,741	1,516,937
United Kingdom	17,157,409	718,121	20,830,256	884,913
Netherlands	1,440,000	30,000	1,455,000	43,650
Alcohol	219,478	52,781	173,931	32,684
Aguardiente	1,935,546	365,340	1,845,976	325,806
Rum	387,556	95,351	202,336	67,876

Foreign Supplies—Nationality of Planters.

The influence of Cuba's sugar industry upon the island's import trade is seen in the large annual purchases of foreign sacks and valuable machinery and apparatus. The imports of these during the past two years totaled:

<i>Articles and sources</i>	1913	1914
Bags	\$3,059,053	\$3,100,916
United States	1,216,490	935,759
British India	1,002,479	1,117,863
United Kingdom	835,394	1,000,796
Mexico . . . . .	.....	32,892
Germany	4,220	13,606

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Machinery and apparatus.....	6,526,030	2,769,904
United States.....	3,705,975	2,183,430
United Kingdom.....	921,385	200,375
Belgium.....	1,068,301	157,172
Germany.....	592,720	165,910
Netherlands.....	17,728	50,585
France.....	216,802	9,127

In connection with the sugar industry it is interesting to note the nationality of the owners of the various sugar estates and mills in the Republic. Of the 170 operating estates in the island 67 are owned by Cubans, 43 by Americans, 42 by Spaniards, and 18 by nationals of other countries.—*Consul Henry M. Wolcott.*

ECONOMIC POSITION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES

More than one-fifth of the 40 billion pounds of sugar that represent the world's production last year was consumed in the United States. The consumption of sugar in the United States, exclusive of its sugar-producing islands, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, has been calculated by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, as 8,630 million pounds, or 86 pounds per capita.

Of the sugar consumed in this country in 1914-15, 1,941 million pounds were produced on the mainland, 1,281 million pounds in Hawaii, 589 million pounds in Porto Rico, 327 million pounds in the Philippines, and the remainder in foreign countries. Cuba, the leading source of our imported sugar, sent us 4,785 million pounds in the last fiscal year, that quantity being nearly four times as much as that from Hawaii and eight times as much as that from Porto Rico.

Beet sugar now leads cane sugar by nearly 1 billion pounds in the yearly domestic product, having reversed the conditions which obtained 20 years ago. In 1895, for example, according to the Statistical Abstract of the United States, the domestic sugar product totaled approximately 775 million pounds, the share of beet sugar being only 45 million pounds. In 1915, our sugar product had increased to 1,941 million pounds, the share of beet having grown to 1,448 million and that of cane having decreased to 493 million pounds. Meantime, beet sugar has practically disappeared from our imports. Eighteen years ago, when the Cuban supply of cane sugar was cut off by war, we imported nearly 2 billion pounds of beet sugar. After the return of peace in Cuba our imports of beet sugar fell off sharply, and in the last fiscal year, beet sugar imports amounted to less than 1 million pounds.

The cutting off of the sugar supply of European countries has resulted in a remarkable expansion of our sales of sugar to foreign countries. For the fiscal year 1915 they aggregated 582 million pounds, as against 22½ million pounds in 1900 and 40½ million pounds in 1880.

The following table presents the leading changes in the economic position of sugar in 1914-15, as compared with the preceding year:

	1913-14	1914-15
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
World's sugar product.....	42,053,000,000	40,424,000,000
United States cane-sugar product.....	601,000,000	493,000,000
United States beet-sugar product.....	1,467,000,000	1,448,000,000
United States imports:		
Cuban.....	4,927,000,000	4,785,000,000
Hawaiian.....	1,115,000,000	1,281,000,000
Porto Rican.....	641,000,000	589,000,000
Philippine.....	117,000,000	327,000,000
All others.....	18,000,000	309,000,000
United States exports sugar.....	72,000,000	582,000,000
United States consumption of sugar.....	8,794,000,000	8,630,000,000

—*From Commerce Reports.*

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE COMING SUGAR CROP

There have been frequent and heavy rains which, if continued, will retard the crop, but the planters are hoping for more favorable weather from now on, and with the extension of planting and the hoped-for normal weather the looked-for increase in the 1915-16 crop will materialize.

A LONGER GRINDING SEASON

The American Association for the Advancement of Science suggests that efforts should be made to extend the working season of sugar mills by devising methods for preserving the sugar crop after harvesting, and thus eliminate the enforced idleness of cane and beet sugar factories for six to ten months of the year, which is figured to be a serious economic loss. A solution of the problem is suggested by desiccating the cane or beet and preserving the dried material until it is needed for extraction. Successful experiments along these lines have been conducted with cane sugar in connection with the Wisconsin University laboratories.

CUBAN SUGAR WORKERS ASK AID

The American Federation of Labor at Washington has received from a committee representing many Socialistic and labor associations in Cuba an appeal for assistance for a dozen sugar workers arrested on charges incidental to their attempts to unionize their fellow-workers. The appeal asks for funds to employ counsel, but if money is lacking, the Cuban committee asks for a public declaration of sympathy, or a move for a protest from Washington. According to the appeal, the least complaint from the wealthy sugar operators is enough to start the legal machinery of Cuba prosecuting offending workingmen.—*N. Y. Times.*

FREE SUGAR

It is provided by the Underwood Tariff Law that sugar should go on the free list on May 1st, 1916. The administration at Washington is evidently considering retaining the existing duties on sugar at least for several years, or until normal customs conditions are restored. This will be in line with the wishes of the Cuban sugar producers, as under existing conditions they have enjoyed a rebate of 20%. Of course, if sugar should go on the free list, Cuban sugar would be in the same position as the sugar of any other country shipped to the United States.

IMPROVING THE SUGAR YIELD

The problem of improving sugar-producing crops is always before the agriculture scientist. Dr. Browne, in a lecture delivered at Panama Pacific Exposition, puts forward the opinion that we have now reached the limit to the chemical improvement of our sugar-producing plants. Is it doubtful if the laws of osmotic equilibrium will permit the accumulation of sucrose in the cane or beet to exceed a certain maximum, which, with normal conditions, probably does not exceed 25%. Occasional analysis has been reported of canes and beets exceeding 25% sucrose, but such cases are unusual and nearly always the result of drought, or of other abnormal conditions.

NEW SUGAR CENTRAL

According to press reports a new sugar mill is to be constructed on the site of the old "Redencion" mill in Camaguey Province, near Nuevitas. It is stated that the property has been purchased by Messrs. Andino & Company, of Havana, for \$120,000. It is anticipated that this mill will start grinding next year.

THE SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for The Cuba Review by Willett & Gray, New York, N. Y.

Our last review for this Magazine was dated September 8, 1915.

At that date Cuba Centrifugal sugar of 96° test was quoted at 4.45c. per lb. and is now 3.70c. per lb. showing a decline for the period under review of $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. in market value.

We anticipated this downward trend to the market in our last review and gave reason for it.

The present quotation has been reached by several declines at frequent intervals as follows: Sept. 8th, 4.45c.; 10th, 4.48c.; 13th, 4.45c.; 15th, 4.42c.; 17th, 4.26c.; 23d, 4.01c.; 24th, 3.89c.; Oct. 4th, 3.64c.; 6th, 3.70c.

As the course of the refined sugar market had much to do with the making of the decline in raws, we will give the changes of market quotations for Cane Fine Granulated during the same time. Sept. 8th, 5.39c. net cash basis, 9th, 5.194c.; 23d, 4.704c.; 24th, 4.802c.; 27th, 4.851c.; 28th, 4.802c.; which governs to this writing.

Domestic Beet Granulated, which was 5.30c. less 2% basis on Sept. 8th, changed to 5.20c., then to 5.10c. to 5.00c. or 4.90c. net cash on Sept. 14th; Sept. 23d to 4.704c. net cash; 24th, 4.655c. net cash; 28th, 4.606c. net cash; Oct. 7th unchanged at 4.606c. net cash, all New York basis for delivery in Buffalo-Chicago territory.

The distribution of the Domestic refined reached New York State, Pennsylvania and the New England States in competition with the Cane Granulated.

Except for a very considerable increase of business by the cane refiners for the export trade the declines from this competition would no doubt have been greater. The total sales of refined for export principally to Europe during the month under review reached some 90,000 tons.

Whatever may be the local country demand for cane refined for the months to come remains to be provided for by purchases of raw sugar to much the same extent as the consumption may require.

Last year the local consumption of October-November-December amounted to about 300,000 tons raw cane sugars for refining.

The present stock of sugar in Cuba and the United States together is 532,823 tons against 469,416 tons at the corresponding date last year, which is abundant for requirements, and some old crop Cubas will be carried over into 1916, unless the European demand should increase sufficiently to absorb the surplus which is not likely.

The influence of the European war in causing high prices has no doubt come to an end, and the condition of supplies and demand must now be considered as nearly upon the former normal basis existing before the war as to future prices.

The cost of production of sugar in Cuba is increased by various causes, so that the crop of 1915-1916 will cost the planters something more than in previous years. At the present values of 2 11-16c. cost and freight, if it should apply to the New Crop of Cuba, will result in much less profits to planters than the last crop gave them.

At present values there is not room for such a further decline as was seen the last month, neither can it be expected that any material advance will be made for the remainder of the year to the New Crop.

The sugar situation taken altogether as a whole, we must consider as on a more favorable basis for later continued improvement after it becomes evident that market values have dropped beneath the real values based upon the favorable outlook for 1916.

TARIFF.—(*Special Telegram from Washington, D. C., October 7, 1915.*)—After holding steadfastly to the opposite course ever since the present Tariff law went into effect, Secretary McAdoo now announces his intention of asking Congress to continue the present duty on sugar after the 1st May next, when it would expire under the law. The announcement was formally made by the Secretary, and there can be no doubt of its authenticity. Nothing has been said by the President, but those close to him say the Secretary's announcement embodies the Administration policy. The new legislation is to be asked as an emergency revenue measure of uncertain duration. Mr. Kitchin, the new Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is friendly to the change, and the way through Congress seems comparatively clear. The measure would save a revenue of between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000. The Secretary also asks for the retention of the present war emergency general tax.

At this writing, Oct. 7th, the raw market is much firmer, with an advance established for October shipment Cubas at 2¾c. c & f, 3.76c. duty paid, on sales to operators. There are no further sugars offered at this basis. Porto Ricos in port and for shipment sold to refiners at 3.75c. basis for 96° test.

The attitude of Porto Rico holders is much encouraged by the press advices from Washington stating that the attitude of the present Administration is more favorable for the retention of the present sugar duties. The law as it stands to-day makes all sugar free of all duty after May 1, 1916.

Refined is unchanged at 4.90c. less 2% = 4.802c. net cash for cane fine granulated, but with a rather better demand. The tone of refined is somewhat improved influenced by the better conditions obtaining in raws and, also, the possibility that owing to the above-mentioned advices from Washington that domestic beet sugars will be withdrawn from some of the eastern territory.

WILLETT & GRAY.

New York, October, 7th, 1915.

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita especialmente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 8 de Septiembre de 1915.

En aquella fecha la cotización del azúcar centrífugo polarización 96° era 4.45c. la libra y ahora es 3.70c. la libra, mostrando una baja durante el período bajo reseña de $\frac{3}{4}$ c. la libra en el valor del mercado.

En nuestra última revista anticipamos esta tendencia del mercado hacia la baja y dimos los motivos para ello.

La presente cotización ha llegado por medio de varias bajas y á frecuentes intervalos, como sigue: el 8 de Septiembre, 4.45c.; el 10, 4.48c.; el 13, 4.45c.; el 15, 4.42c.; el 17, 4.26c.; el 23, 4.01c.; el 24, 3.89c.; el 4 de Octubre, 3.64c.; y el día 6, 3.70c.

Como el curso del mercado de azúcar refinado ha influido mucho en la baja del azúcar centrífugo, vamos á dar aquí los cambios en las cotizaciones del mercado por el azúcar fino granulado durante el mismo período. El 8 de Septiembre, 5.39c. bajo la base de pago neto al contado; el 9, 5.19c.; el 23, 4.70c.; el 24, 4.802c.; el 27, 4.851c.; el 28, 4.802c., que rige al hacer esta reseña.

El azúcar granulado de remolacha del país, que estaba á 5.30c. menos 2% el 8 de Septiembre, cambió, á 5.20c., luego á 5.10c., á 5.00c. ó 4.90c. pago neto al contado el 14 de Septiembre; el 23 de Septiembre á 4.704c. pago neto al contado; el 24 á 4.655c. pago neto al contado; el 28 á 4.606c. pago neto al contado; y el 7 de Octubre sin cambio á 4.606c. pago neto al contado, todo bajo la base en Nueva York para entregar en el territorio de Búffalo y Chicago.

La distribución del azúcar refinado del país llegó al Estado de Nueva York, al de Pensilvania y á los Estados de Nueva Inglaterra en competencia con el azúcar granulado de caña.

A no haber sido por un aumento muy considerable en los negocios de los refinadores de azúcar de caña para el comercio de exportación, la baja motivada por dicha competencia indudablemente hubiera sido mayor. Las ventas totales del azúcar refinado para la exportación, principalmente á Europa durante el mes bajo reseña, ascendieron á unas 90,000 toneladas.

Cualesquiera que sea la demanda local del país por el azúcar refinado durante los meses venideros, tendrá que ser provista por compras de azúcar crudo en la misma cantidad que requiera el consumo.

El año pasado el consumo local en Octubre, Noviembre y Diciembre ascendió á unas 300,000 toneladas de azúcar centrífugo de caña para ser refinado.

Las existencias actuales de azúcar en Cuba y los Estados Unidos en conjunto son de 532,823 toneladas contra 469,416 toneladas en fecha correspondiente el año pasado, lo cual es en abundancia para los requerimientos, y algún azúcar de la zafra sobrante de Cuba alcanzará hasta el año 1916, á menos que la demanda de Europa llegase á aumentar en cantidad suficiente para absorber el sobrante, lo cual no es probable.

La influencia de la guerra Europea en ocasionar altos precios indudablemente ha llegado á

su fin, y las condiciones acerca del abasto y la demanda deben ahora ser consideradas casi bajo las bases normales que existían antes de la guerra en lo que se refiere á los precios en el futuro.

El costo de producción del azúcar en Cuba ha aumentado por varias causas, así es que la zafra de 1915-1916 costará á los plantadores algo más que en años anteriores. Al precio actual de 2 11-16c. costo y flete, si esto llegara á aplicarse á la nueva zafra de Cuba, resultaría en mucha menos ganancia para los plantadores de la que obtuvieron con la última zafra.

Como están los precios al presente no hay motivo para que tenga lugar mayor baja como sucedió el mes pasado, ni es de esperarse que tendrá lugar ninguna alza de importancia por el resto del año hasta la nueva cosecha.

La situación del azúcar, tomada en conjunto, debemos considerarla como en una base más favorable para que más tarde continúe mejorando el mercado después que sea evidente que los precios del mercado han bajado más de lo regular basados en la favorable perspectiva para 1916.

LA TARIFA.—(*Telegrama especial de Washington, D. C., fecha 7 de Octubre, 1915.*)—Después de aferrarse tenazmente á la oposición desde que la ley de la actual Tarifa Aduanera se puso en vigor, el Secretario de Hacienda McAdoo expresa ahora su intención de pedir al Congreso que continúe los derechos actuales del azúcar después del primero de mayo próximo, fecha en que deberían cesar según la ley. El aviso fué hecho debidamente por dicho Secretario, y no quedo dudarse de su autenticidad. El Presidente no ha dicho nada, pero los que están íntimamente ligados á él dicen que el proyecto del Secretario de Hacienda comprende en sí las miras del Gobierno. La nueva legislación será pedida como una medida preventiva de ingresos del fisco, y será de indefinida duración. Mr. Kitchin, el nuevo presidente del Comité de Medios y Arbitrios, es favorable al cambio, y parece que hay bastantes probabilidades de que sea aprobada por el Congreso. Esa medida proporcionaría una entrada de \$50,000,000 á \$60,000,000. Dicho Secretario pide también que se retenga la actual contribución general de emergencias de la guerra.

Al hacer esta reseña, Octubre 7, el mercado de azúcar crudo es mucho más firme, con una alza establecida para el embarque de Octubre de azúcares de Cuba á 23¼c. costo y flete, 3.76c. derechos pagados en las ventas á los especuladores. No se ofrecen más azúcares bajo esta base. Los azúcares de Puerto Rico en puerto y para embarcar se vendieron á los refinadores bajo la base de 3.75c. la libra polarización de 96°.

La actitud de los tenedores de azúcares de Puerto Rico se ha animado mucho por los avisos de la prensa de Washington informando que la actitud del Gabinete actual se muestra más favorable á la retención de los derechos vigentes del azúcar. La ley según rige hoy día dispone que todo el azúcar entrará libre de todo derecho después del primero de mayo de 1916.

El azúcar refinado permanece sin cambio á 4.90c. menos 2%, equivalente á 4.802c. pago neto al contado por el azúcar fino granulado de caña, pero con una demanda algo mejor. El tono del refinado ha mejorado algo influenciado por las mejores condiciones obtenidas en los azúcares crudos, y también por la probabilidad de que debido á los antedichos avisos de Washington los azúcares de remolacha del país sean retirados de alguna parte del territorio oriental.

WILLETT & GRAY.

Nueva York, Octubre 7 de 1915.

CUBA CROP

It will be interesting to follow the movement of this crop, as compared with the two preceding campaigns from the standpoint shown by the following figures. To October 9, 1915.

	1915	1914	1913
Production to September 30	2,532,978	2,560,335	2,380,745
Receipts, September 1, to date	3,625	4,000	3,000
Established visible production to date	2,536,603	2,564,335	2,383,745
Estimated crop	2,600,000	2,597,732	2,420,000
Estimated balance of production	63,397	33,397	36,255
Estimated stock in entire island this date	236,394	78,000	88,000
Estimated balance of supply	299,791	111,397	124,255

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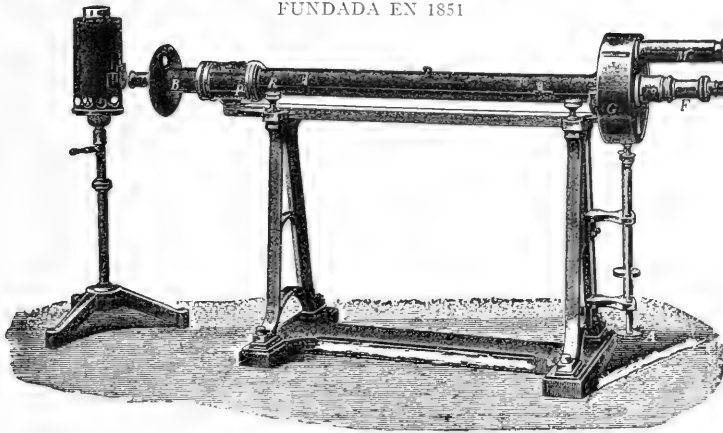
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TRADE WITH CUBA

	JULY					
	1914			1915		
	American.	Foreign.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
Entered.....	87,303	215,530	302,833	130,135	130,987	261,122
Cleared.....	82,993	146,817	229,810	148,112	112,297	260,409
	SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY					
	1914			1915		
	American.	Foreign.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
Entered.....	557,733	1,420,095	1,977,828	860,540	894,335	1,754,875
Cleared.....	515,494	1,093,295	1,608,789	902,190	802,424	1,704,614

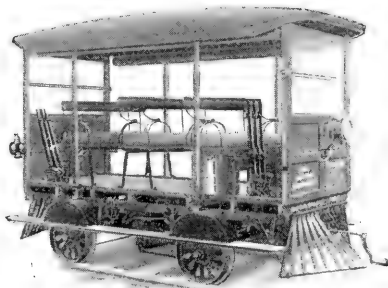
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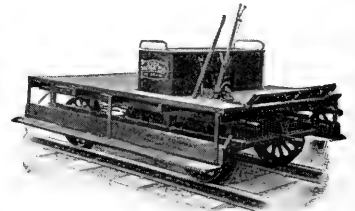
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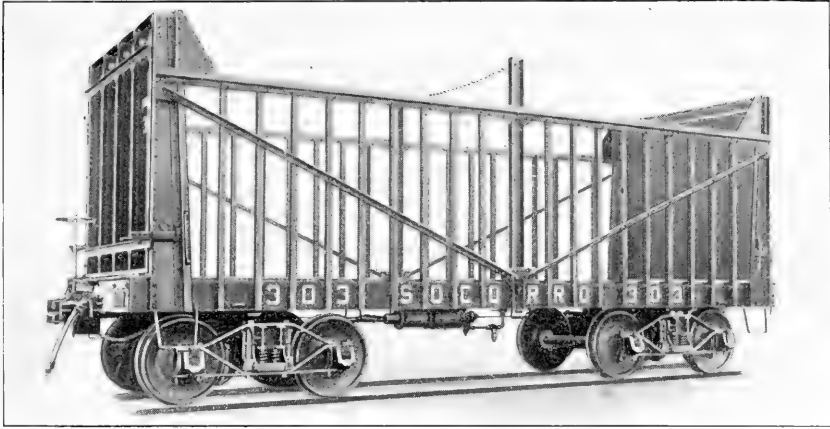
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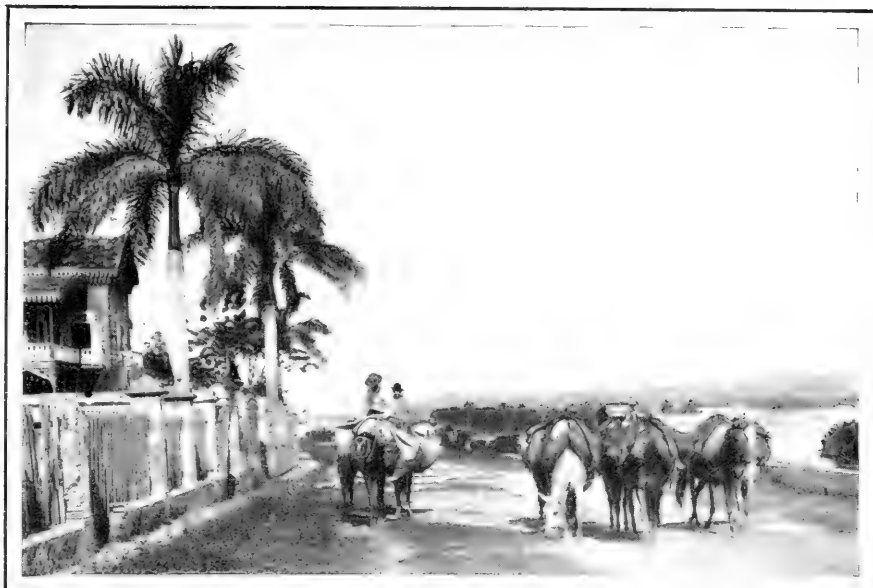
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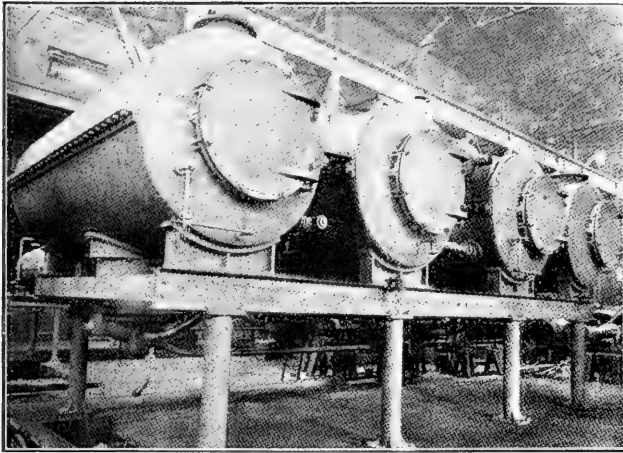
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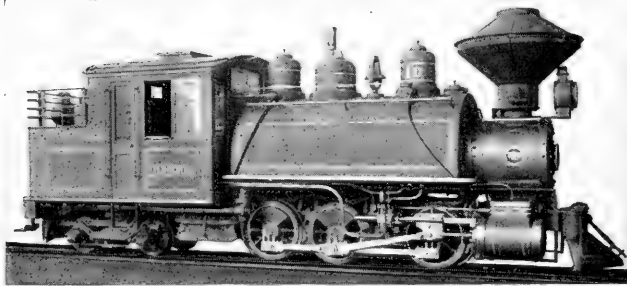
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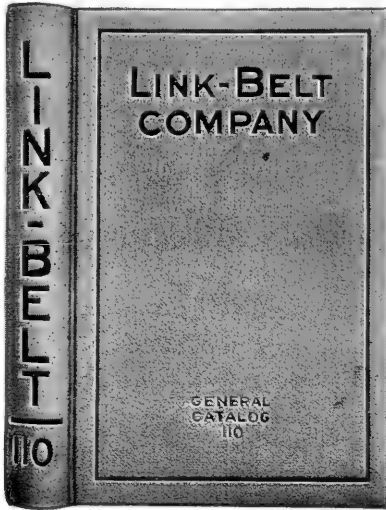
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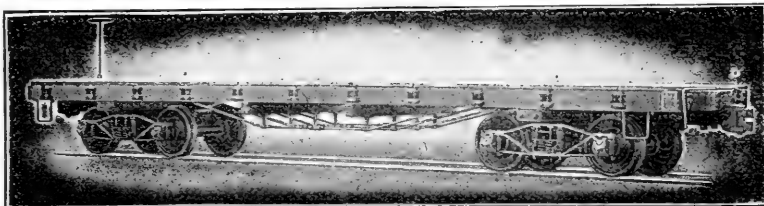
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
American Car & Foundry Company.....	39	Newell Manufacturing Co.....	4
Atlantic Basin Iron Works.....	39	Ramapo Iron Works.....	3
Baldwin Locomotive Works.....	44	Rohlig & Co.....	39
Barranco, A. P.....	4	Romero, T. S.....	38
Bennett, Hvoslef & Co.....	42	Royal Bank of Canada.....	40
Buda Company.....	38	Ruiz, P. & Bros.....	40
Cabana, M. J.....	42	Ruggles, H. F.....	40
Connell, James S. & Son.....	38	Schaefer Brewing Co., The F. & M.....	42
De Bea, Sobrinos & Co.....	42	Snare and Triest Co., The.....	42
Eimer & Amend.....	37	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co., The.....	44
Gelats, N. & Company.....	40	Trust Company of Cuba, The.....	40
Haddad, S. F.....	42	Turnure, Lawrence & Co.....	37
Hammond Iron Works.....	4	United Railways of Havana, The.....	41
Holbrook Towing Line.....	3	Upmann, H. & Co.....	40
Home Industry Iron Works.....	39	Walker, James & Co., Ltd.....	2
Link-Belt Co.....	2	Washington Coffee.....	38
McDonald, John W.....	42	Weill, Daniel.....	42
Motley, James M.....	2	Willett & Gray.....	3
Munro, John & Son.....	42	Yule & Munro.....	42

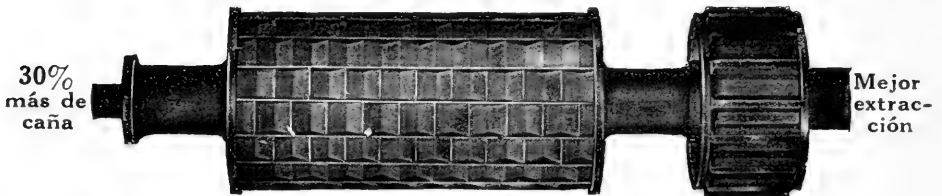
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The Federal Trade Commission announces that it will soon send out 30,000 letters of inquiry, followed up by a brief schedule, as a part of the investigation of conditions that affect American foreign trade. Congress has empowered the Commission to make an investigation of these conditions and to report the facts with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

The war in Europe has so affected the trade of the world that American enterprise has a peculiar opportunity to supply the wants of foreign markets and to secure a greatly enlarged share of their trade. The Commission, therefore, deems it to be its duty to complete with all possible dispatch an inves-

tigation which may assist Congress in determining what action may be required in the public interest for the promotion of American foreign trade.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR HAVANA RACING

C. J. Fitz Gerald, who has accepted the position of presiding steward at the coming winter meeting in Havana, stated that the value of all races would be increased. There will be six races each day and the meeting, which opens on December 16, will be continued until March 18. No purse will be less than \$400 in value and there will be one handicap each day with \$500 or \$600 in added money. There will also be one event each week of \$1,000 guaranteed, but no stakes will be arranged. These conditions, it is expected, will attract all classes of horsemen. James Milton will handle the barrier and the judges will be Martin Nathanson and P. A. Brady. Nathanson will also be the racing secretary. Bookmakers and Paris mutuel machines will take care of the speculation.

THE CUBA REVIEW

"ALL ABOUT CUBA"

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 82-92 Beaver Street, New York

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINE, Editors and Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION

\$1.00 Per Year - - - - - 10 Cents Single Copy

Advertising Rates on Application

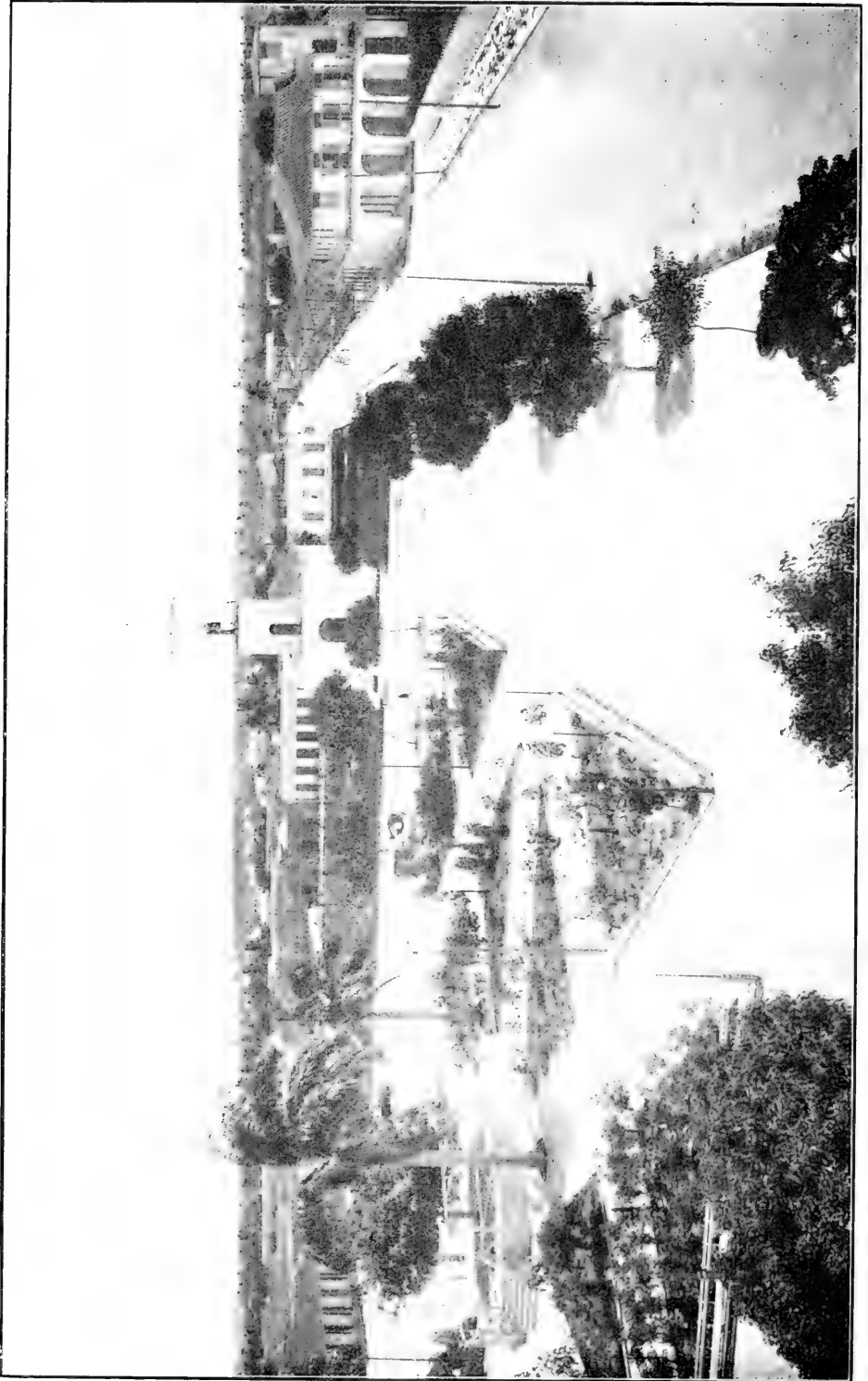
Vol. XIII

NOVEMBER, 1915

No. 12

Contents of This Number

	Page
Cover Page—Road to Guines	6
Frontispiece—Plaza at Caibarien	6
All Around Cuba:	
Ancient Cuban Documents	19
Cuban Mines	19
Museum Specimens	19
Oil Lands	19
Pigeon Race	19
Cuban Commercial Matters:	
Caibarien—Remedios Water Works	33
Cuba Railroad Company	33
Cuban Distilling Company	33
New Freight Line	33
Cuban Financial Matters:	
Fidelity Commercial & Trading Company Report	28
Guantanamo & Western Railroad Company Report	21, 22, 23, 24
La Maya Valley Land & Improvement Company Report	26, 27
Prevailing Prices for Cuban Securities	21
Santa Cecilia Sugar Company Report	24, 25, 26
Cuban Government Matters:	
Commercial Treaties	7
Commissioner to Japan and to China	8
Cuban Pavilion	9
Electrical Department	8
Forest Conservation	8
Healthful Cuba	9
Immigration	9
Mexico	9
Olympic Games	9
Presidential Message	7
Trade Marks	7
Pan American Scientific Congress	14
Placé, Louis Victor	8
Press Comment on Cuban Affairs	15, 16, 17, 18
The Royal Palm and Its Uses—By C. H. Pearson—Illustrated	10, 11, 12, 13, 14
Santiago Terminal—Illustrations	18
The Sugar Industry:	
Canadian Beet-Sugar Factory	29, 30
Duty on Cuban Sugar	32
New Bagging Fiber	33
New British Sugar Duties	31
New Centrifugal Machine	32
Sugar Beets	29
Sugar Machinery Trade	30, 31
United States Sugar Consumption	29
Sugar Review—English	35
Sugar Review—Spanish	36
The Tobacco Industry:	
Cuban Tobacco Seeds	34
Havana Tobacco Conditions	34
United States Imports	34
Traffic Receipts of Cuban Railroads	20



PLAZA AT CAIBARIEN.—Courtesy United Railways of Havana

THE CUBA REVIEW

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VOLUME XIII

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CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

CUBAN CONGRESS

The Cuban Congress went in session on the first of November, and the special message of President Menocal was read. The President asked for a special appropriation for the Havana water supply, sewers and pavements for Havana, Santiago de Cuba water supply, \$2,500,000 for new public buildings, and an appropriation of \$250,000 for lighthouses. The President's report contained information that the customs collections for the last six months reached \$21,000,000, which exceeded the total for the same period of 1914 by the sum of \$2,000,000.

DAMAGE CASES AGAINST MEXICO

It is stated that Cuban property in Mexico has been damaged in the course of the Mexican Revolution and that Cuba is now preparing to present these claims to the government established by General Carranza.

CUBAN LOTTERY

It is stated that the Cuban lottery is to be completely reorganized with a view to economizing its administration.

NORWAY THANKS CUBA

The Government of Norway has sent a note of thanks to the Government of Cuba stating its appreciation of the aid given by the Cuban gunboat in assisting the Norwegian bark, "Agda," recently wrecked off the Isle of Pines.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES

Among the various treaties which are now being considered by the Cuban State Department are the proposed parcel post treaty with the United States and the commercial treaty with the Republic of Portugal. There seems to be little chance of the proposed commercial treaty with Spain being affected on account of the condition of the tobacco industry in Spain which prevents any concessions being made in regard to Cuban tobacco. The Government of Portugal is reported as being very anxious to meet the views of the Cuban diplomats in regard to concessions to Cuba. Among other countries who desire commercial treaties with Cuba is Holland, the port of Rotterdam being offered as a free port. Holland is one of the largest purchasers of Cuban tobacco.

GENERAL EMILIO AVALOS

General Emilio Avalos, Commander in Chief of the Cuban army, died on October 2d in Havana. General Avalos had an honorable career, and spent fourteen years in active army service. He was appointed head of the armed forces of Cuba in March, 1915.

TRADE MARKS

A new bill is being prepared which is designed to protect trade marks, as there has been much complaint in regard to the forging of trade marks.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

LOUIS VICTOR PLACÉ

It is with sincere regret we chronicle the death of one of Cuba's most influential and distinguished citizens, Mr. Louis Victor Placé, on the 17th of October last.

For the past forty years Mr. Placé was a very active and zealous factor in the commercial and financial life of the Island of Cuba, and in the sugar trade his influence particularly was very great, not only with the planter but the broker and steamship man as well, and as agent for the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, the Earn Line Steamship Company and the Munson Steamship Line he was a strong factor in facilitating the business of the sugar merchants and also of the importing and exporting world in general. In addition to the above mentioned steamship companies, Mr. Placé also represented several European and Mexican steamship companies, while back in the sailing vessel days he was their chief representative in Cuba.

Mr. Placé had the rare quality of making friends with all whom he met. An interesting personality, an ardent and untiring worker and a born diplomat, his influence with the successive Administrations for the good of the Island has been at all times very powerful. He leaves a name and reputation admired and revered, and his loss will be sincerely and keenly felt by all with whom he came in contact both in business and socially, and particularly by those whom he has so ably represented and helped to build up Cuban business.

Mr. Placé leaves a widow and one son, Mr. Louis V. Placé, Jr.

PURE MILK

The campaign undertaken by the health authorities of Cuba to insure the supply of pure milk has resulted in the proposed construction of small houses, absolutely proof against flies, insects, dust, etc., and situated near the stations of those towns which ship milk by railroad to Havana. This matter has been taken up with the United Railways of Havana, and it is understood that the management will cooperate with the health authorities in providing these sanitary houses.

COMMISSIONER TO JAPAN AND TO CHINA

According to the *Havana Post*, Sr. Rocafort, Cuban Consul at Antwerp, will be appointed commissioner for a special undertaking which will have as its object the establishment of closer and better commercial relations with the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China. Cuban Consulates will probably be created in both China and Japan.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

A department known as the Bureau of Electrical Affairs has been created. It is a part of the Department of Public Works.

PURCHASING COMMISSION

President Menocal has appointed a special commission to visit the United States with a view to purchasing horses and other stock for breeding purposes at the new breeding station recently established.

FERTILIZER

The Cuban Government has issued a warning to the tobacco growers in regard to the purchase of fertilizer. Some unscrupulous dealers are selling for tobacco fertilizer a compound which does not contain potash and is, therefore, useless as a tobacco fertilizer. The Cuban law requires that all sellers of fertilizer should have the package properly branded with the formula plainly to be seen.

FOREST CONSERVATION

Cuba is very rich in timber, principally mahogany and cedar, and large quantities are exported every year. The Secretary of Agriculture is quoted as being of the opinion that the devastation of the forests has become a menace, and he is studying a plan whereby some modification of the present system of forestry may be made, which will result in a proper conservation of the timber resources of Cuba.

RIFLE CONTEST

Ten officers of the Cuban army have been detailed to attend the rifle contest which is to take place in Jacksonville, Fla.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT MATTERS

IMMIGRATION

The large number of immigrants into Cuba, via the port of Santiago de Cuba from Hayti and Jamaica, is causing some concern, as it is thought that so large a number of laborers will have a tendency to decrease the wage of the Cuban laborer.

HEALTHFUL CUBA

It is announced by the Cuban Department of Health, after an exhaustive study of the statistics of Cuba, that Cuba has the most reduced mortality of any country and, therefore, Cuba is the healthiest country in the world.

OLYMPIC GAMES

The proposal has been made to hold the Olympic Games in 1920 at Havana, Cuba. Promoters of the project are endeavoring to interest the Cuban authorities in the matter. A preliminary appropriation of at least \$25,000 will be necessary.

GUANABACOA HOSPITAL

The project of establishing a hospital for lepers at Guanabacoa has been definitely abandoned, as the inhabitants of Guanabacoa were strongly opposed to the plan and made every effort to prevent its being carried out.

ART EXPOSITION

An exposition of painting, sculpture and architecture, organized by the National Academy of Arts and Letters, has been opened in Havana, and contains paintings, sculpture, and various architectural plans, all the work of Cuban artists.

MARIEL

Sr. B. Aroz has been appointed administrator of the new Custom House at the Port of Mariel.

NEW CONSULS

Sr. Emilio M. Fernandez has been appointed consul of Costa Rica in Havana and Mr. Samuel LeRoy Lato has been appointed United States consul at Cienfuegos.

COLORING MATTER IN FRUIT PRODUCTS

The Cuban Government has issued a decree prohibiting the use of coloring matter in any fruit product.

OPIUM

An energetic campaign of investigation has been started as to the importation of opium, and it has been recommended that a stringent law be passed forbidding the importation of the drug absolutely, except for use in drug stores, and that the sale of opium by drug stores be carefully restricted.

AVIATION SCHOOL

It is proposed by the General Staff of the Cuban Army to form a school of aviation in which army aviators could be trained and properly equipped for their duties to assist the army in case of war.

ARMY SUPPLY

The Cuban Government is negotiating with the United States for the purchase of a large amount of supplies for the Cuban army. The material needed comprises knapsacks, tinned meats, canteens and other war material.

CUBAN PAVILION

It is reported that Cuba will present to the United States Army the Cuban Pavilion, completely furnished, which was built for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

MEXICO

Cuba has recognized the government of Venustiano Carranza, but for the present no minister from Cuba will be named.

TREATY WITH CHINA

The Chinese Minister to Cuba has brought to the attention of the Department of State the desire of the Government of the Chinese Republic to arrange a treaty with Cuba with the object of establishing closer commercial relations between the two countries.

THE ROYAL PALM AND ITS USES

The royal palm (*Oreodoxa regia*) is one of the most conspicuous features of the Cuban landscape and is well known to every traveler in tropical America. It is known also as palma maxima and palmeto royal, which are names it has probably received on account of its great height and the beauty of its graceful wavy foliage. It is a truly magnificent tree with a straight and almost cylindrical trunk, often attaining a height of 80 to 90 or sometimes over 100 feet. The trunk is rarely over 18 inches in diameter, but it diminishes very little as it ascends.

The royal palm occurs everywhere on the island of Cuba except among the pines, which are found chiefly on the higher and well-drained areas. It is abundant, especially in the moist, rich soil so well suited to the cultivation of tobacco. The vast majority of royal palms now in existence, especially in western Cuba, stand on land which was cultivated at one time or another and later abandoned. In such locations the palms were able to secure a foothold before the competition of other plants became too strong. This tree is distributed throughout the other islands of the West Indies and in many parts of the mainland. It is particularly abundant in the low sandy tracts of land near the sea coast of Central America and southward to Brazil. It grows in a few isolated areas in extreme southern Florida, and has now been planted very extensively for ornamental purposes throughout its entire range of growth.



The royal palm grows with such remarkable regularity that it is one of the principal trees for avenue planting.

It is safe to say that the royal palm is not only the most common palm in the West Indies, but it is at the same time the most useful. The woody portion of the tree is only from two to three inches in depth; it is of a dark color, and extremely hard and dense. Within this is a rather white pith with numerous small longitudinal strands of fibrous woody tissues. The color of the bark resembles that of ash and is more or less conspicuously marked by the circular scars of fallen leaves. The appearance of the bark continues the same to within 20 or 30 feet from the top of the tree, where it changes to a beautiful deep sea green, which color prevails to the top.



A royal palm tree shedding one of its leaf bases or yaguas.

Although this palm is generally considered quite useless as timber, the thin outside layer of hard wood is used more or less extensively for making ram rods, umbrella handles, walking sticks and for other special purposes; it is also used for posts, fences, columns, boards, coffee mortars, gutters and house walls. In the country districts of Cuba the wood is utilized for a great variety of purposes, and is highly esteemed on account of its hardness, weight and durability.

While the uses of the timber of this palma are numerous they appear quite inconspicuous when compared with those of the leaves. The applications are so numerous among the people of Cuba as to entitle this palm to be called the national plant of Cuba. The number of uses to which the leaves are put may be said to be infinite. The most important part is the yagua or sheathing base of the leaf, which furnishes the simple Cuban many of his necessities. The large terminal pinnate leaves bear long sheathing leafstalks which form a cylinder clear around the stem and are from four to nine feet long with a width when flattened out equal to the circumference of the trunk. The leaves proper, of which there are about 20, are attached to the upper end of the clasping bases; the lower one of which is shed every three or four weeks, leaving a well-marked ring or scar where it was attached.



A royal palm planted among other ornamental shade trees.

These leaf bases are gathered immediately after they fall to the ground, dampened and flattened by means of weights. After they are thoroughly dried they are tied into bundles of convenient sizes and offered for sale. They form an article of sale in all places where the royal palm grows. There is a good market for them in Havana and other centers of the tobacco industry. Formerly nearly all the tobacco that was sent to the United States and to Europe was carefully wrapped in the leaf bases, and it is said that there is no material better suited for this purpose. Even to-day all Cuban tobacco is bound up and shipped from the plantations in large bundles wrapped in these leafstalks.

The royal palm is carefully preserved in all parts of the Island and is largely cultivated for the sale of the leaves, which are consumed largely in the packing of tobacco for export. Narrow strips torn off the edge of the pieces and twisted afford inexpensive yet very efficient tying material. In the country districts of Cuba palm leaf bases furnish a most important portion of the string and rope and are used either in the twisted or untwisted state.

It also enters into the construction of houses, and it is a curious sight in some of the sections where the royal palm is abundant to see houses built almost entirely of this material. In fact, a large proportion of the houses of the poorer classes are thatched or sided with yaguas, which



A picturesque view of a lone royal palm in the open.

are trimmed and tied to the framework of the house in a manner similar to that of shingles on the roofs of houses. Nails are never used to fasten them but they are always tied to the rafters with palm leaf strings. Semi-cylindrical portions of the leafstalks are formed into cradles for negro children. They are also made into splints for fractures, and the inside skin when peeled off while green and then dried looks like vellum and bears ink on one side. The Cuban is using the leaf bases of this tree for almost countless other curious purposes, and the royal palm is, therefore, probably the most useful native tree, to say nothing of its value for ornamental purposes.

Although it does not bear fruit of much economic use nor afford much shade from the tropical sun, every part of the tree is available for some use by the Cubans. Even the tender young shoots forming the terminal bud of the trees are utilized as a vegetable, tasting like the most tender young cabbage. It is a mown-white substance called cabbage forming the most singular use of this interesting palm. It is eaten raw, fried or boiled, and, when it has undergone boiling it is highly esteemed as an article of food. It is well known in the parts where the tree grows that when this edible portion is removed the tree will die, which may be the growth of more than fifty years.

The soft part of the leaves of this tree being removed, the inside texture may be spun in the same manner as hemp or flax and can be used for cordage, fishing nets and for things requiring strength and durability. The fibers obtained from the leaves are of great length, very strong and durable and seem well adapted for the manufacture of paper.

The tree produces also an abundance of seeds (fruits) which contain a good deal of nourishing matter for stock. In Brazil an oil is obtained from the seeds, which is known as para butter. It is highly esteemed in the tropics for domestic purposes.

C. H. PEARSON.

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS

Announcement has been made that the preliminary arrangements are completed for the largest and most comprehensive international conference which has ever been held in the United States. From December 27, 1915 to January 8, 1916, or a period of two weeks, there will meet in Washington, D. C., the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress in which all of the American Republics will participate and for which preparations have been going on for nearly two years.

According to the official reports from each of the governments, each one of the twenty-one American Republics will appoint delegations composed of its leading educators, economists, engineers, international lawyers, and experts on mining, agriculture, health, transportation and finance. From present indications, it is estimated that there will be in attendance over one hundred and fifty of the most representative men of Central and South America, or more than have ever participated in any other international conference held in America.

It will be signaled by an effort to promote closer relations among the American Republics along intellectual and educational lines rather than on material and political lines. In the same way that the regular International Conferences of the American Republics have developed closer political ties, and the recent Pan-American Financial Conference helped to promote better financial understanding, so correspondingly this Congress will bring the Americas more intimately together upon a high plane of intellectual, scientific, educational and social progress and intercourse.

This international gathering is called the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress because the First was held in Santiago, the capital of Chile, in 1908. When it adjourned, it unanimously agreed to hold the Second in Washington. The United States Government

has therefore appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the expenses of the Conference, and the President of the United States was authorized by Congress to invite all the other American Governments to participate.

The President of the United States will welcome the delegates at the inaugural session which will be held on Monday, December 27. The President of the Congress, in accordance with international precedence which gives the presidency to the leading representative of the country where the previous conference was held, will be his Excellency Eduardo Suarez-Mujica, Ambassador of Chile, who will also be the Chairman of the delegation from that country.

A CUBAN IN MEXICO

Senor Fernandez Cabrera, a brilliant young author and newspaper correspondent who was sent to Mexico by the *Heraldo de Cuba* to write a series of articles on the revolution and its leaders, has arranged to have these articles published in book form with a highly appreciative introduction by Conde Kostia of Havana, with the title "Mi Viaje a Mexico: A Proposito De La Revolucion."

The author landed at Progreso, stayed many days in Vera Cruz, made the acquaintance of all the Constitutionalist leaders, and finally journeyed with Carranza and Obregon toward the City of Mexico, at last making his way alone through the Zapatista lines to the Mexican capital. He found the city intimidated, desolated, the streets almost deserted. Here he interviewed various leaders of the factions, including President Gutierrez, who two days later fled to San Luis Potosi, carrying with him "his gigantic humanity and 10,000,000 pesos from the public treasury." It was a dangerous interview, and Senor Cabrera adds that the man's brutal eyes still haunt him. His return journey to Vera Cruz was full of adventures, and he relates them with all the romantic gusto of youth.

PRESS COMMENTS ON CUBAN AFFAIRS

MEN FROM WHOM CUBA WILL PICK NEXT PRESIDENT

By Jorge Godoy

Who will be Cuba's next President? It's hard to tell. Who will be the next President of the United States is a much easier question to answer. Why? Simply because there are about eight Cuban candidates at present and fewer American political leaders who aspire to the Presidency.

Those eight Cuban candidates day after day are striving, planning and dreaming of the "Cuban White House chair." Their names are Mario G. Menocal, President of Cuba, who would unhesitatingly be reelected; Enrique Jose Varona, Vice-President of Cuba, one of the most erudite philosophers of the island, whose numerous educational works have been highly praised by both press and public; Jose Miguel Gomez, ex-President of Cuba, who became Chief of State of that Latin American republic when Gov. Magoon bade Cuba farewell and who is one of the greatest, if not the greatest politician of all Spanish speaking countries; Alfredo Zayas, "the Cuban Bryan" as far as oratory is concerned; Freyre Andrade, Mayor of Havana and former member of the Cabinet of the first Cuban President; Estrada Palma, a man gifted with an unusual intellect; Gen. Emilio Nunez, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Dr. Eusebio Hernandez, one of Havana's most noted physicians; Ernesto Asbert, ex-Governor of Havana province, who like Lincoln and other great Americans, rose from "nothing" to "something," and a number of others.

When the writer was last in Havana there were several political parties, the most popular being the Conservative and Liberal. The Liberals were divided into two branches, the "Miguelistas," who favored ex-President Jose Miguel Gomez, and the "Zayistas," who advocated the election of ex-Vice-President Alfredo Zayas as Chief Magistrate of the nation.

The other party, the Conservative, desired the re-election of President Mario G. Menocal.

There were other political parties with their respective candidates, but the Conservative and Liberal parties had the most popular candidates.

Who then stands the best chance of being elected President and Vice-President of Cuba? If the telegraphic despatches received here stating that the alignment of political parties has been completed by an alliance of the "Miguelistas" and "Menocalistas" be true, then it is likely that ex-President Jose Miguel Gomez (one of the Liberal candidates), who undoubtedly derives much strength from President Menocal himself, will again become Cuba's Chief Executive.

The other Presidential candidates are also popular with the masses. Some time ago I witnessed one of the grandest and most original political manifestations I have ever seen in any country. This manifestation was given in honor of Gen. Asbert. Picture a beautiful tropical night. Imagine a parade consisting of thousands of "guajiros," or farmers mounted on prancing steeds and pedestrians carrying lighted torches, "nanigos," or negroes, attired in amusingly strange African costumes, dancing, singing, shouting, gesticulating, making all sort of contortions, blowing horns, beating drums, jumping on one foot and then on the other, grinning, playing weird music and wagons filled with palms and tropical fruit.

This parade passed through Havana's principal thoroughfares, reaching the National Palace, where thousands of enthusiastic spectators vociferously applauded and yelled with all their lung power to the rhythm of the Cuban national anthem. "Viva Asbert!" (Long live Asbert!) "Viva Cuba Libre!" (Long live free Cuba!)

Not long afterward another political manifestation delighted the gay people of Havana. President Menocal (at that time Conservative candidate for the Presidency) had just arrived from his country home. The Seville, the leading hotel of the Cuban metropolis, was artistically embellished with attractive silken banners and flags and lifelike pictures of the idol of the people—President Menocal.

The illumination of the entire spacious avenue in front of the hotel referred to was indescribably beautiful; it resembled a sparkling fairyland.

Thousands of colored electric bulbs imitating the Cuban flag and coat of arms added brilliancy to the scene, illuminating everything within their reach. At the doors, at the windows of the houses, everywhere, on the sidewalks, on the streets, smiling dark eyed senioritas and gesticulating men could be seen cheering Gen. Menocal whenever they caught a glance of him or heard him speak. In short, old and young, rich and poor, alike acclaimed him as the man of the hour, the hero of the day. Moreover, Havana's leading actors and actresses sang and danced for the public typical Cuban "rumbas" and "canciones criollas," and an eloquent speech was delivered by Ricardo Dolz, editorial writer of *El Día*, a Conservative newspaper of powerful influence and large circulation.

The third and last political manifestation the writer witnessed was a splendid banquet in honor of ex-President Alfredo Zayas (at the time Liberal candidate for the Presidency), which culinary affair might have ended in a riot. The trouble brewed in this manner. A number of Zayistas (followers of Zayas) went to the opposing party's meeting house with the determined purpose of inviting the then Governor of Havana province (Gen. Asbert) to attend this social affair, but the followers of the latter, believing they were coming with hostile intentions, began hurling flower pots, chairs, and all other objects they could lay their hands on. Several shots were exchanged. Women shrieked and fainted. Men ran and hid themselves. The officers of the law had to interfere. Fortunately, however, nobody was killed; no one was seriously wounded, and the Zayistas were able to finish their banquet peacefully, relegating into forgetfulness this disagreeable and unexpected incident.

A political manifestation in Havana is in truth worth while seeing. The native who beholds it feels the flame of patriotism scorch through his veins, and the foreigner gazes on this most fascinating and original spectacle with pleasure and amazement. Sumptuous banquets, like the one above mentioned, frequently take place to boom popular political leaders. Impromptu addresses are delivered (for most Cubans are William Jennings Bryans; they excel in the art of oratory), while an orchestra renders select pieces to the rhythm of the kissing champagne glasses.

Everybody in Cuba, from the bootblack to the millionaire, discusses politics. They give their candid opinions regarding the Presiden-

tial candidates they like and dislike. On the cars, in the open cafes, during the theatrical intermissions, everywhere, any time, political questions are asked and answered. The local newspapers, the weeklies, the monthlies, in fact all the periodicals published in Cuba, fill their columns with politics! politics! politics!

In conclusion I may say that, judging from what I have seen and heard during my recent trip to Havana, I think that either President Mario G. Menocal (Conservative) will be re-elected or ex-President Jose Miguel Gomez (Liberal) will once more occupy the Cuban White House chair.—N. Y. *Sun*.

A MONTH OF CUBA

When there is no occasion to invoke the Platt Amendment the American people are scarcely aware of the existence of Cuba. It occupies meagre space in the cable news. There is no chronicle of what happens there. Yet life is never dull in sub-tropical Cuba; in fact, it is highly colored, active, and often exciting. Something is always going on. Romantic tragedies are not uncommon; the comedy element is never absent; the quaint and the curious arrest attention; the political world is like a kaleidoscope; in short, Cuba is ever interesting.

Pass Cuba in review for a month. What richness and variety of incident; Manuel and Adalberto Zayas, brothers, fight a duel about a girl at San Jeronimo, Camaguey, and the youths both die for love. At San Antonio de los Banos Senora Eduvigis Monte de Oca shoots one Jose Ferrada, a man of evil repute, who steals into her house during the absence of the Senor's husband. There dies in Havana Eleuterio de la Hoz Gandarilla, ex-municipal judge of Caimito, from a bullet wound in the abdomen inflicted by Narciso Cadenas, municipal employee at Caimito; and on his deathbed the ex-judge charges his successor with conspiring to remove him. The bullet is often mightier than the ballot in Cuba.

Lottery news is sought with avidity everywhere. Poor people in Cienfuegos holding fractions of a ticket won the capital prize of \$100,000. Is it surprising that Cubans of high and low degree believe in the national lottery, though it may shock the moralists and pain economists? For five minutes on September 14 trains on the Cuba railroad

stopped during the funeral of Sir William Van Horne; and on that day a monument fund was started by a grateful people. September 14 was also memorable for a Presidential decree interdicting the use of Spanish silver after December 1; it will then be subject to confiscation, although the amount in circulation when the decree issued was said to be \$10,000,000. Spanish silver has been a nuisance in Cuba, and particularly in Havana, since the war of liberation; but where was the law for confiscation found? However, the sanitary law can be praised. You may now drink good milk in the capital. In 161 inspections during the month of September only five impure samples were found.

Could there be anything more curious than the act of two negro women who killed their one hundred-year-old father at Tejera because voodooists believe that "centenarian blood" will insure longevity to one who drinks it? Very old age, by the way, is not unusual in Cuba. On September 20 Ana Medina died in a Havana tenement after living 122 years; and on the same day Felipe Betancourt, 110, was arrested for sleeping in a doorway. Many of the oldest people are part negro, which is a reminder of the statistician Jorge Le Roy's tabulated statement (September 7) that the negro race is slowly, but surely disappearing in Cuba. So are impressions reversed.

Havana is growing more moral and beautiful. One hundred haunts of vice were razed in September. The attractive Country Club Park at Marianao was opened. Coconut and other palms were planted on the Prado and the Malecon. Subscriptions opened for the erection of a monument (\$70,000) to Dr. Carlos J. Finlay. Mayor Andrade refused a permit for an anti-German play based on the Lusitania horror. And about the same time the British Minister complained that small boys were throwing stones at the legation. Obviously Havana in spots is not neutral.

Twice during the month President Menocal went fishing and duck shooting. He did not, however, go on the trail of the circus lion that after ravaging Santa Clara for three months was killed near Sancti Spiritus. Negro agitation against the whites was reported in Oriente—stock Cuban news. Haytian Dr. Bobo's name was coupled with it. With this review of the news of month before last, does it not appear that Cuba is worth a little more attention?—*The N. Y. Sun.*

CUBA HAS NEED OF ENGLISH

With the teaching of foreign languages in the public schools of this country there is abundant lack of sympathy among thoughtful critics of our educational system. Many of them frankly disapprove of such instruction, not because they think it at all a bad thing for anybody to know one or several languages besides his own, they know better than that—but because in only the rarest instances does the language teaching here lead anywhere near to facility in either reading or speaking, and therefore to almost no profit, the pupil's usually all-too-scanty time for study is diverted from subjects of more immediate and vital importance.

These arguments apply also to the public schools of Cuba, of course, but there the conditions are different—so widely different that probably the Cubans will make a serious mistake if they carry out the announced intention of ceasing to teach English in their schools.

The young Cuban needs English vastly more than the young American needs Spanish for instance or any other European tongue and he can afford to give not a little time to the acquisition of something that will be directly and permanently useful in whatever may be his business. For him it will not be a mere accomplishment. The Islanders would be well advised to think again and several times before they carry out a plan the execution of which will tend to restrict and keep difficult their relations with neighbors who, though not much or at all loved by them, yet are good friends in a rather tactless way, and even better customers for all that Cuba produces.—*N. Y. Times.*

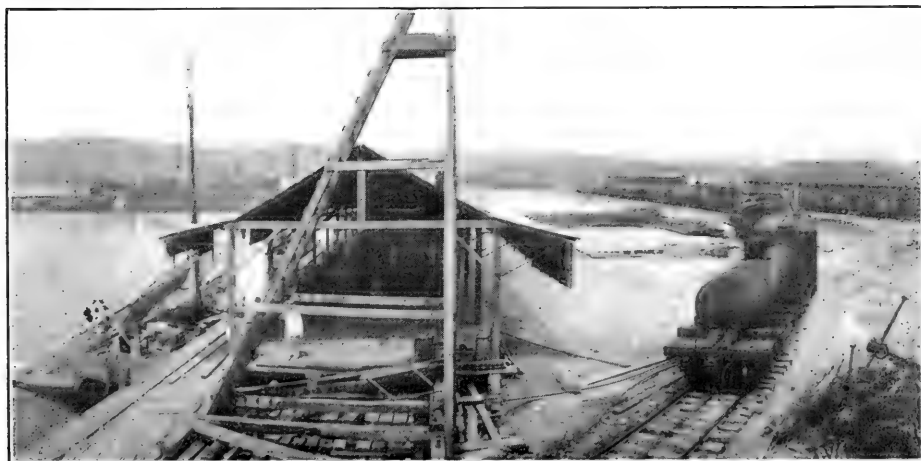
ENGLISH DROPPED IN CUBA

Among the legacies to Cuba left by the last American occupation of the island was a provision in the part of its Constitution known to us as the Platt Amendment that the English language should be taught in its public schools. Now it happens that, in spite of all that we think we did for the Cubans when we started them going as a very nearly independent nation, a good many of them do not have for us a love that could accurately be called passionate, and not a few are distinctly and continuously fretted by the few compulsions under which they still lie.

Of course it cannot be that any Cuban of

common sense doubts that it is advantageous for himself or any other inhabitant of the island to speak the language of the country with which most of its business is and always must be done. Just the same, a considerable fraction of them have always resented the teaching of English in the public schools and efforts to exclude it began soon after the departure of the American soldiers. These efforts failed, even under the Jose Miguel Gomez Administration, but now under that of President Menocal, the irreconcilables have succeeded in bringing about a violation of the fundamental law and the teaching of the hated language has stopped.

The official statement recently made by the Cuban representative in Washington, that the suspension or abolition is only partial, seems to be literally true, but really—well, something else, for just three teachers of English in the public schools have been allowed to retain their positions in the whole island. As all the private schools of Cuba make instruction in English an essential part of their course the illegal action of the insular Board of Superintendents in effect deprives the children of the poor of a valuable privilege which those of the rich retain—truly a sorry manifestation of patriotism.—N. Y. *Times*.



Views showing recent improvements at the Terminal, Santiago de Cuba

ALL AROUND CUBA

MUSEUM GETS UNIQUE FOSSILS FROM CUBA

The American Museum of Natural History, through the courtesy of Prof. Carlos de la Torre, of the University of Havana, who, by systematic explorations succeeded in securing large collections of fossil mammals and fossil reptiles at three different localities in Central Cuba, was recently permitted to join in further explorations for these unique specimens. It was announced that the Museum had succeeded in recovering a very large series, especially from a hot spring near Cienfuegos.

Mammals of the West Indies, living and fossil, are of peculiar interest. They afford a clue to the geologic history of the islands, and the effects of insular conditions upon evolution of a race. The living mammals are very few in number, and of peculiar types, widely different from those of the mainland, except for such as have been or may have been introduced by man. Very little has been known of the extinct mammals.

The remains found were chiefly skulls, jaws and skeleton bones of extinct ground sloths, representing four distinct genera, all of peculiar type, and rather distantly related to any of the genera that formerly inhabited the continental regions to the north and south. Their nearest known allies are *Megalonyx*, a genus of gigantic extinct quadruped, of the Pliocene and Pleistocene of North America, and of the Miocene of Patagonia. Their small size compared with their contemporaries on the mainland, and peculiar characters indicate that the island has long been isolated from either North or South America.

With these ground sloth remains were found, also, rodents related to the living *Capromys* of Cuba, large crocodiles of the species now living on the island and peculiar to it, giant tortoises, aquatic turtles and lizards. Sufficient remains of the extinct ground sloth were found to enable the Museum to select two complete skeletons for mounting, one for this museum, the other for the Academy of Sciences in Havana, in return for the courtesies extended by that society.

ANCIENT CUBAN DOCUMENTS

The Bulletin of the Pan-American Union makes mention of the recent discovery in the

Royal Archives at Seville, Spain, of many ancient documents relative to the history of Cuba from the year 1508 to a very recent period. The documents in question consist of royal decrees, orders, etc., reports of conferences between the King and his Council of the Indies, often annotated in the Monarch's own handwriting, letters from the Colonial Governor to the King, letters of royal officials, letters from members of the clergy and also letters from private individuals. It is thought that material hitherto unknown has been found, which will be of great service to students of the history of Cuba.

OIL LANDS

According to press reports, there are good prospects for the development of oil lands in the Province of Pinar del Rio. Claims have already been made for oil rights at Guayabal and vicinity.

PIGEON RACE

It is proposed to have a race of carrier pigeons and to establish a station at Chaparra, Oriente, and one at Havana. It is thought that President Menocal will give three prizes, one of \$50, one of \$30, and one of \$25.

CUBAN MINES

According to the *Havana Post*, the number of new mines discovered in Cuba has been greater in the Province of Pinar del Rio, some 200 claims having been filed with the Government. Hitherto the Province of Oriente has been considered the richest in mineral wealth.

CUBAN NAVY

It is reported that the Springfield rifle has been selected for future use of the navy in place of the Krag-jorgensen, hitherto used.

FORAGE FOR THE CUBAN ARMY

After considering the various bids received, the Cuban Government placed a contract for the supply of forage to the Cuban army with Fred R. Rohl, Inc., of New York, terms and conditions submitted by these bidders presenting more advantages to the Government.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF CUBAN RAILROADS

EARNINGS OF THE CUBA RAILROAD, THE HAVANA ELECTRIC, ETC.

THE CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The earnings of the Cuba Railroad for the month of September and for the three months of the fiscal year compare as follows:

	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
September gross.....	\$411,923	\$314,675	\$340,251	\$324,060	\$259,823	\$190,880
Expenses.....	242,922	191,826	191,876	189,197	140,816	119,033
September net.....	\$169,001	\$122,849	\$148,375	\$134,862	\$119,006	\$71,847
Fixed charges.....	72,012	70,195	66,791	67,347	60,125	36,666
September surplus.....	\$96,988	\$52,653	\$81,583	\$67,515	\$58,881	\$35,180
<i>From July 1st:</i>						
Three months' gross.....	\$1,248,646	\$1,040,707	\$1,025,311	\$967,761	\$780,275	\$631,190
Three months' net.....	576,481	415,879	445,628	404,786	348,794	274,770
Fixed charges.....	216,294	210,766	200,374	200,097	180,375	110,000
Surplus.....	\$360,186	\$205,113	\$245,253	\$204,688	\$168,419	\$164,770

EARNINGS OF THE HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Sept. 19th.	\$48,425	\$50,318	\$53,379	\$48,693	\$45,799	\$41,451
Week ending Sept. 26th.	48,765	49,949	51,519	49,054	45,366	40,154
Week ending Oct. 3d. . .	50,281	48,810	58,554	54,117	51,387	44,583
Week ending Oct. 10th .	50,336	53,934	56,861	51,088	48,359	33,710

EARNINGS OF THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Week ending Sept. 18th.	£23,643	£18,179	£18,889	£18,677	£15,881	£16,229
Week ending Sept. 25th.	23,806	17,552	18,351	19,015	16,222	15,571
Week ending Oct. 2d. . .	25,089	20,094	19,377	19,194	16,861	15,826
Week ending Oct. 9th. . .	25,931	17,883	19,954	19,344	16,738	11,724
Week ending Oct. 16th. .	24,948	19,574	19,775	19,094	16,054	13,717
Week ending Oct. 23d. . .	25,777	18,360	19,919	18,941	17,147	16,588

EARNINGS OF THE WESTERN RAILWAY OF HAVANA

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913
Week ending Sept. 18th.....	£4,638	£5,126	£5,304
Week ending Sept. 25th.....	5,039	4,696	4,940
Week ending Oct. 2d.....	4,411	4,206	4,848
Week ending Oct. 9th.....	4,598	4,009	5,100
Week ending Oct. 16th.....	4,080	4,707	5,151
Week ending Oct. 23d.....	4,208	4,111	5,293

EARNINGS OF THE CUBAN CENTRAL RAILWAY

<i>Weekly receipts:</i>	1915	1914	1913
Week ending Sept. 18th.....	£7,881	£6,735	£6,074
Week ending Sept. 25th.....	8,259	6,508	6,174
Week ending Oct. 2d.....	8,341	6,011	7,209
Week ending Oct. 9th.....	7,967	5,551	6,064
Week ending Oct. 16th.....	7,438	6,786	6,782
Week ending Oct. 23d.....	8,472	6,930	6,949

CUBAN FINANCIAL MATTERS

PREVAILING PRICES FOR CUBAN SECURITIES

As quoted by *Lawrence Turnure & Co.*, New York.

	<i>Bid</i>	<i>Asked</i>
Republic of Cuba Interior Loan 5% Bonds	82	89
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1944	95½	96½
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 5% Bonds of 1949	97	95
Republic of Cuba Exterior Loan 4½% Bonds of 1949	80	85
Havana City First Mortgage 6% Bonds	103	107
Havana City Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	101	105
Cuba Railroad Preferred Stock	93	95
Cuba Railroad First Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952	92½	95
Cuba Co. 6% Debenture Bonds	95	100
Cuba Co. 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	100	105
Havana Electric Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1952	85	88
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Preferred Stock	98	99½
Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Co. Common Stock	84	85½
Matanzas Market Place 8% Bond Participation Certificates	100	102
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Collateral Trust 6% Gold Bonds	100⅞	101½
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Preferred Stock	101	104
Cuban-American Sugar Co. Common Stock	113	118
Santiago Electric Light & Traction Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	90	95
Guantanamo Sugar Company Stock	60	62

All prices of bonds quoted on an *and accrued interest basis*.

GUANTANAMO AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1915

Capital Expenditures for the year amounted to \$80,454.37, of which \$22,654.63 were for new warehouses, stations and other buildings; \$3,017.77 for water tanks; \$20,933.92 for extensions of yards, spurs and switches; \$5,449.95 for rolling stock; \$22,964.11 for the betterment of tracks, bridges and culverts, and \$5,433.99 for miscellaneous improvements.

Unfavorable weather conditions reduced the output of most of the sugar mills. The season's movement of sugar was 363,098 bags, compared with 396,018 bags the season before. The loss of gross revenue from this source was offset by increases in machinery, furniture, building materials, live stock, fruit and provisions.

	1915	1914	1913
Gross Operating Earnings	\$465,097.36	\$465,221.64	\$440,774.14
Maintenance, Transportation and General Expenses	355,416.29	316,568.69	377,874.43
Net Operating Earnings	\$109,681.07	\$148,652.95	\$62,899.71
Percentage of Expenses to Earnings	76.42	68.04	85.73
Gross Earnings per Mile	\$5,887.30	\$5,888.88	\$5,876.98
Operating Expenses per Mile	4,498.93	4,007.20	5,038.32
Net Earnings per Mile	1,388.37	1,881.68	838.66

The decrease in net earnings is due in part to higher cost of conducting transportation but largely to increase in maintenance charges. These include \$19,004 depreciation on rolling stock, a charge not made previous to this year.

The railroad and its equipment have been well maintained and are in good condition. All essential requirements of the traffic have been provided as needed. Considerable development of its territory has taken place, including the erection of an 80,000 bag sugar mill at Ermita, about half way between Boqueron and San Luis, and a small cement plant. Arrangements have been made for acquiring under equipment lease two more large locomotives, 45 all steel box cars of 80,000 pounds capacity and the same number of all steel cane cars of 60,000 pounds capacity.

INCOME ACCOUNT

I.—OPERATING INCOME:

Railway Operating Revenues:

Freight.....		\$313,257.67
Passenger.....	\$133,474.37	
Excess Baggage.....	948.07	
Mail.....	5,737.80	
Express.....	10,057.05	150,217.29
Special Train.....		145.66
Station and Train Privileges.....		1,447.08
Storage.....		26.90
Demurrage.....		26.28
Miscellaneous (Deficit).....		23.52

Total Revenue from Railway Operations..... \$465,097.36

Railway Operating Expenses:

Maintenance of Way and Structures.....	\$74,188.39
Maintenance of Equipment.....	91,379.93
Conducting Transportation.....	138,278.85
General Expenses.....	51,569.12

Total Operating Expenses..... 355,416.29

Percentage of Total Revenue, 76.42.

Net Revenue from Railway Operations..... \$109,681.07

Taxes:

Cuban.....	\$499.52	
American.....	562.87	1,062.39

Railway Operating Income..... \$108,618.68

Revenues from Miscellaneous Operations:

Rents of Properties—Boqueron.....	\$5,179.16	
Profit on Material Sold.....	1,951.46	
Profit—Boqueron Terminal.....	16,510.96	23,641.58

Total Operating Income..... \$132,260.26

II.—NON-OPERATING INCOME:

Rent of Locomotives.....	\$1,610.00	
Miscellaneous Rent Income.....	2,737.99	4,347.99

Gross Income..... \$136,608.25

III.—DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME:

Hire of Freight Cars—Debit balance.....	\$4,956.84	
Rent of Locomotives.....	2,126.13	

Interest on Funded Debt:

1st Mortgage Bonds..... \$36,000.00

Car Trust Bonds	8,141.67	
Two-Year Redeemable Notes	25,053.34	69,195.01
Interest on Unfunded Debt		2,534.22
Amortization of Discount on Funded Debt:		
Two-Year Redeemable Notes		35,176.12
<i>Net Income</i>		<u>113,988.32</u>
		<u><u>\$22,619.93</u></u>

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

<i>Investments:</i>		
Road	\$6,261,141.53	
Equipment:		
Equipment Trusts	\$228,000.00	
Owned	251,399.05	479,399.05
Expenditure on Work not complete	13,582.19	\$6,754,122.77
<i>Current Assets:</i>		
Cash	\$68,428.06	
Loans and Bills Receivable	50,099.62	
Traffic and Car Service Balances Receivable	4,736.81	
Net Balance Receivable from Agents and Conductors	223.00	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	38,056.60	
Material and Supplies	64,194.86	
Storage Accrued	4,899.42	230,638.37
<i>Deferred Assets:</i>		
Cuban Government	\$29,811.47	
Deposit to secure concession	1,025.00	
Rents	1,316.50	
Treasury Stock—Details as per Contra	1.00	32,153.97
<i>Unadjusted Debts:</i>		
Rents and Insurance paid in advance	\$1,694.71	
Unextinguished Discount on Two-Year Redeemable Notes	44,288.10	
Interest Prepaid	123.75	
Suspense	3,943.80	50,050.36
<i>Profit and Loss Account:</i>		
Balance at debit		7,286.15
		<u>\$7,074,251.62</u>

LIABILITIES

<i>Capital Stock:</i>		
Common Stock—Issued	\$2,750,000.00	
In Treasury	\$233,000.00	
Preferred Stock 1st—Issued	2,750,000.00	
In Treasury	\$233,900.00	
Preferred Stock 2nd—Issued	250,000.00	
In Treasury	\$153,000.00	\$5,750,000.00
<i>Long Term Debt:</i>		
First Mortgage Bonds (6%) due 1929	\$600,000.00	

Car Trust Bonds:			
Series 1	\$115,000.00		
Series 2	15,000.00	130,000.00	
Two-Year Redeemable Notes (6%) due November, 1916:			
Authorized	\$500,000.00		
In Treasury	70,500.00	429,500.00	1,159,500.00
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>			
Loans and Bills Payable		\$75,031.81	
Traffic and Car Service Balances Payable		232.14	
Audited Accounts and Wages Payable		30,843.48	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable		8,012.55	
Unmatured Interest Accrued		11,682.82	125,802.80
<i>Unadjusted Credits:</i>			
Taxes		\$243.72	
Insurance Reserve		1,203.24	
Accrued Depreciation—Equipment		19,004.00	
Reserve against Deferred Assets		18,497.86	38,948.82
			<u>\$7,074,251.62</u>

SANTA CECILIA SUGAR COMPANY

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY

The Gross Revenue for the year was \$723,713.39. Operating charges of all kinds, including repairs and depreciation, aggregated \$529,600.29, leaving net earnings of \$194,113.10. Interest on funded and other debt amounted to \$69,041.10, leaving a net balance carried to surplus of \$125,072.00.

	1915	1914	1913	1912
Cane ground, Spanish tons of 2,500 lbs...	77,922	94,757	94,492	80,975
Sugar output, bags of 325 lbs.	60,166	81,654	77,841	62,383
Sugar output, pounds net weight	19,554,080	26,473,708	25,441,526	20,274,475
Percentage of sugar to cane	10.04	11.20	10.73	10.03
Average New York polarization, degrees...	96.33	96.10	95.66	95.28
Average price realized, c. & f., New York.	\$3.89	\$2.054	\$2.07	\$2.91
Molasses output, gallons	505,109	464,210	498,733	446,984
Gross revenue	*\$723,713.39	\$554,276.09	\$531,251.53	\$639,315.11
Operating expenses and other charges....	381,784.64	381,213.09	386,973.51	406,271.99
Repairs, replacements and depreciation...	147,815.65	69,711.41	62,539.03	91,979.78
Interest on funded and all other debt....	69,041.10	73,896.54	67,265.02	67,393.57
Additions and Betterments	35,378.96	16,643.24	38,867.81	29,913.17

*Including, at cost, 7,294 bags sugar unsold and in storage at Boqueron.

As stated in the last preceding annual report, the local weather conditions during the early part of the crop season were unfavorable. Subsequent scarcity of rain gave a bad set-back to the fields from which they did not recover; in consequence the cane tonnage was greatly curtailed. Furthermore, unseasonable rains just before and during the grinding season, which prevailed over the Island generally, delayed grinding, reduced the juice purity and sucrose content of the cane and consequently the yield of sugar therefrom. Nevertheless, by reason of high prices realized for the output, the profit from the year's operations permitted a sub-

stantial addition to Surplus Account, after heavy depreciation charges on the factory and cane fields.

The property in every respect has been well maintained.

The area under cultivation is being steadily increased in order to provide surplus tonnage of cane during normal years, and so insure against shortage of cane, and the disproportionate loss resulting therefrom, in seasons such as last.

The rainfall on the estate since June 30, 1915, has been considerably greater than for the same period of last year. With a continuance of favorable weather a good tonnage is assured. Conditions affecting the sugar market are complicated and uncertain, but an average price which will be fairly profitable is the general expectation.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1915

ASSETS

Real Estate and Improvements:

10,614 Acres (at purchase price and attending expenses, including \$1,500,- 000.00 Common Stock issued at par as part of purchase price), improved with 3,938 Acres of Cane, with Roads, Bridges, Fireguards and Ditches; and 1,375 Acres of made Pastures, with Fences, Corrals and Water Supply	\$2,451,761.52
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Field Equipment:

Carts, Harness and Implements	9,026.82
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Manufacturing Plant:

Factory Buildings, Machinery and Yards; Pumping and Electric Plant; Water Tower and Dam; Machine and Shop Equipment; Laboratory and Fire Apparatus, etc.	445,624.35
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Buildings:

Managers' and Employees' Residences; Laborers' Quarters, Office, Stores, Warehouse, Stables, etc.	95,623.03
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Railroad and Equipment:

17,029 Kilometers Narrow-Gauge Track and Sidings (mostly 40-lb. rail) with Rolling Stock	73,821.56
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Live Stock:

Oxen, Mules, Horses, etc.	32,523.50
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Furniture and Fixtures:

Administration Office and Residences	8,448.38
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Plantation Sundries:

Store and Warehouse Stocks, Material and Cultivation Accounts	76,694.13
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Sugar on Hand:

7,294 bags, at cost, in storage at Boqueron	48,514.25
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Accounts Receivable:

Cuba Current Accounts	\$4,650.92	
New York Current Accounts	13,747.44	18,398.36

Cash:

In Banks and on Hand	53,642.97
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Deferred Charges

.	3,863.16
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Treasury Stock:

Common 1910 Shares (not valued)		
; Preferred 62 Shares	6,200.00	

<i>Treasury Bonds</i>		753,000.00
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	\$4,077,142.03
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LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:

Common Authorized and Issued	\$1,500,000.00
Preferred Authorized	\$1,000,000.00
Preferred Issued	721,300.00

Bonds:

20-Year First Mortgage Coupon 6's, Interest payable February and August, authorized	1,500,000.00
<i>Two-Year 6% Coupon Notes</i> (Due November 1, 1915)	25,000.00

Bills Payable:

New York	\$25,000.00	
Acceptances	32,000.00	
Cuba	39,500.00	96,500.00

Accounts Payable:

New York Current Accounts	\$7,481.90	
Cuba Current Accounts	7,935.13	15,417.03

Accrued Interest:

On Funded and other Debt	18,925.00
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<i>Surplus:</i>	200,000.00
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\$4,077,142.03

LA MAYA VALLEY LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO.

Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

The year was a satisfactory one. The cane fields were all cut in due season, the output was larger than the previous year and the prices realized were uniformly good. The European war temporarily demoralized the cedar market; nevertheless, and from a smaller output, the net revenue was nearly as much as for the year before:

The results of the operations in Cuba, with comparisons with those of preceding years, are shown below:

	1915	1914	1913
Timber Output, Feet	957,695	1,322,761	1,099,303
Timber Output, Gross Revenue	\$48,582.68	\$54,304.89	\$47,949.77
Timber Output, Net Revenue	18,731.43	19,878.59	16,448.97
Cane Output, Tons	54,600	49,352	41,262
Cane Output, Gross Revenue	\$266,447.39	\$116,052.75	\$96,555.43
Cane Output, Net Revenue	90,726.66	12,875.34	3,414.55
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$52.00	.....	.....
Gross Earnings, Cuba	110,310.09	32,753.93	19,863.52
Administration and General Expenses	11,270.13	9,105.56	9,072.62
Operating Profit, Cuba	99,039.96	23,648.37	10,790.90

Real Estate account was credited with the profit as above and charged with land tax and title expenses of \$1,039.89, discount on debentures \$4,000, New York Office expenses, corporation tax, stock transfer fees, auditing, directors' fees and expenses, legal services, etc., amounting to \$6,832.60, interest on debentures, mortgages and other debt \$33,705.52, and amounts charged off aggregating \$8,767.94, leaving a net credit to Real Estate of \$44,694.01 and reducing that account to \$694,191.61.

This is a great deal less than the actual value of the land to-day. No changes have been made in book appraisals since 1910, although during this period the railroad has been greatly developed and first-class service provided, and much of this development has taken place in the adjacent territory, including a new sugar mill adjoining the property of the stockholders. Belona, the company's headquarters, is now a thriving village with a water supply, police force and post office, and long distance telephone connection with Habana and other parts of the Island. The time is near when this property can and should be developed into a large sugar manufacturing proposition, and plans to this end are now under consideration.

During the year no extensions were made of cane fields. Pastures were increased 148 acres at a cost of \$2,289.93. Additions to buildings cost \$834.59. No live stock was bought, but 35 oxen were sold and 29 died, reducing that account \$4,486.13.

The current year's cane output should show some increase and the timber output also. Present conditions indicate fairly good prices for both.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1915

ASSETS

<i>Real Estate:</i>			
58,431 Acres.....			\$694,191.61
<i>Cane Fields:</i>			
1,163 Acres Operated by Company, with Fireguards, Ditches, Roads and Bridges.....	\$53,241.87		
1,198 Acres Operated by Colonos, with Fireguards, Ditches Roads and Bridges.....	72,000.00	125,241.87	
<i>Pastures:</i>			
2,981 Acres, with Corrals and Fences.....			55,762.54
<i>Buildings:</i>			
Administration, Employees' Quarters, with Office Furniture, all in Cuba.....			25,451.16
<i>Equipment:</i>			
Logging, Carts, Derricks, Scales, Tackle, Harness, etc.....			19,547.03
<i>Furniture and Fixtures.....</i>			2,794.94
<i>Deferred Charges:</i>			
Construction, Cultivation and Logging in progress.....			13,358.11
<i>Live Stock:</i>			
433 Oxen and 40 Horses.....			32,535.00
<i>Accounts Receivable:</i>			
Current Operations.....	\$18,485.73		
Payments on Land Contracts.....	10,170.00		
Claim against Cuban Government.....	68,619.00	97,274.73	
<i>Cash:</i>			
New York and Cuba.....			26,277.44
			<u>\$1,092,434.43</u>

LIABILITIES

<i>Capital Stock:</i>			
Authorized and Issued.....			\$550,000.00
<i>Debtenture Bonds:</i>			
Total Authorized and Issued.....	\$400,000.00		
Less: Redeemed.....	\$7,000.00		
Unsold.....	78,500.00	\$5,500.00	314,500.00
<i>Mortgages Payable:</i>			
Due July 15, 1915.....			34,410.00
<i>Bills Payable:</i>			
New York and Cuba.....			25,323.03
<i>Accounts Payable:</i>			
New York and Cuba.....			36,851.23
<i>Contingent Development Liability.</i>			
Optional Contracts Covering 1,198 Acres Cane Fields Operated by Colonos.....			72,000.00
Reserve for Cuban Government Claims.....			59,347.17
			<u>\$1,092,434.43</u>

FIDELITY COMMERCIAL AND TRADING COMPANY

General Balance Sheet showing the condition of the company after closing the books for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. Also the enclosed Annual Report and General Balance Sheet as of the same date of the La Maya Valley Land & Improvement Company, the majority stock of which corporation is the principal asset of the company.

The cost of administration, taxes, interest, auditing and legal expenses for the year amounted to \$3,807.34, which was charged to Profit and Loss, together with \$530.27 depreciation on furniture. Income from securities owned, amounting to \$303.98, was credited to Profit and Loss.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1915

ASSETS

<i>Organization and Consolidation:</i>	
Net Balance to date.....	\$1,541,639.48
<i>Securities of other Companies:</i>	
Appraised value.....	427,900.00
<i>Furniture and Fixtures:</i>	
New York Office.....	108.90
<i>Underwriting Subscriptions:</i>	
Unpaid balances, secured by 195 shares each of preferred and common stock of this company.....	5,738.42
<i>Trustee for Deposit of La Maya Stock:</i>	
Deposit of 4,000 shares guaranteeing debenture issue of La Maya Valley Land & Improvement Co.....	393,000.00
<i>Accounts Receivable:</i>	
Current Accounts, New York.....	7,661.78
<i>Cash:</i>	
In Office and on Deposit.....	13,560.80
<i>Profit and Loss:</i>	
Net Balance to date.....	36,902.97
	\$2,426,512.35

LIABILITIES

<i>Capital Stock:</i>	
Preferred, outstanding.....	\$619,320.00
Common, outstanding.....	1,379,579.00
	\$1,998,899.00
<i>Underwriting Subscriptions:</i>	
Unpaid balances.....	5,738.42
<i>Bills Payable:</i>	
Acceptances.....	15,000.00
<i>Guarantee of La Maya Debentures:</i>	
Covering payment of principal and interest of entire issue.....	393,000.00
<i>Accounts Payable:</i>	
Current Accounts.....	13,874.93
	\$2,426,512.35

VALENCIA, SPAIN, 1914

Hardwood imports totaled 781 metric tons, of which 567 tons were from Cuba. This material is consumed in the thriving cabinet-making industry of the region, which has succeeded so far in preventing competition of foreign furniture.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

SUGAR

Beginning with 1901, the annual imports of sugar into the United States have averaged about 4 billion pounds, or nearly ten times the yearly imports in 1851-1855. The great increase occurred in 1866-1870 over the previous five-year period. In 1861-1865 a yearly average of 634 million pounds were imported; in the next five-year period an average of 1,082 million pounds were imported, and again an increase, when in 1876-1880 the average yearly imports equaled 1,670 million pounds. Beginning with 1881-1885, yearly averages exceeded 2 billion pounds, reaching in 1891-1895, 3,744 million pounds; in 1896-1900, 3,900 million pounds; in 1901-1905, 3,721 million pounds; in 1906-1910, 4,006 million pounds; and in 1911-1914 4,462 million pounds. To the imports subsequent to 1901 should be added the sugar received from Hawaii and Porto Rico, which prior to 1901 were classed as foreign countries. Receipts from Hawaii and Porto Rico during 1911-1914 averaged 1,801 million pounds, which, added to the imports for these years, gives an annual average of 6,263 million pounds. Cuba for more than threescore years has been the chief source of our sugar supply. Imports from Cuba averaged 332 million pounds a year in 1851-1885 and 3,615 million pounds during 1911-1913.

In 1914 the imports from Cuba had risen to 4,926 million pounds, and receipts from Hawaii and Porto Rico were, respectively, 1,114 million and 641 million pounds. Imports from the Dutch East Indies, which in 1906-1910 averaged 610 million pounds a year, decreased to 194 million pounds during 1911-1913.

All but a small fraction of the sugar imported into the United States is intended to be further treated before it is ready for consumption. For convenience this kind of sugar is generally called "raw" sugar and the kind fit for consumption is spoken of as "refined."

Compared with imports, the sugar exported from the United States is relatively unimportant and has been since the beginning of our foreign trade. At present (1914) and for a long period of time the sugar exported is refined. Much of it is sent to Central America and the West Indies, even to countries from

which we import raw sugar. Occasionally large quantities are shipped to other countries. In 1911-1913 an average of 26 million pounds a year was sent to the United Kingdom, 30 million pounds to countries in North America, chiefly Central American and West Indian countries, and about 4 million pounds elsewhere. The sugar constituted during 1911-1913 about one-seventh in value of the total imports of agricultural products into the United States.—*U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

SUGAR CANE

The condition of sugar cane which was poor, 74.4% on September 1, continued to decline during that month, and on Oct. 1 was estimated at 67.4%, compared with an average of 85.6%, being 65% in Louisiana against 72% last month and 87% average. The hurricane of September 29th, which swept the cane belt of Louisiana, did considerable apparent injury, but the best informed opinion is that the benefit of the heavy downpour of rain, and the better weather following the storm will compensate for the damage and possibly more than offset the immediate loss to the crop.—*U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.*

SUGAR BEETS

Sugar beets are estimated to have fallen off a fraction to 91% of normal, very near the ten-year average. The crop is good in Michigan and adjoining States, except for some leaf spot and rot, good in Nebraska and Kansas, very good in Idaho and California, lowered by leaf spot in Colorado, and sugar content lowered by late rains starting new growth in Utah.—*U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.*

ACTIVITY IN CANADIAN BEET-SUGAR FACTORIES

Much interest has been manifested in the Canadian sugar-beet industry during the past year. Sarnia and vicinity is practically the only territory where sugar beets are raised in the Dominion at this time. The factory heretofore operating at Raymond, Alberta, has discontinued active operations, I am informed. The chief difficulty there appears to be the disinclination of the farmers to produce the necessary beets. In this sec-

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

tion of Ontario there are and for some time past have been only two beet-sugar factories, viz., the Dominion Sugar Co. at Wallaceburg, with a daily capacity of 900 tons of beets, and its Berlin branch factory, with a daily capacity of 700 tons.

Much raw sugar has heretofore been imported from Germany and refined at the Wallaceburg plant, but this necessarily ceased with the advent of the European war. The cutting off of the product from that source and the additional duty which the Government placed upon sugar has had an exhilarating effect upon this industry. In July, 1914, just at the outbreak of the war, sugar in Sarnia was selling to the dealer at \$4.56 per 100 pounds. Since then it has risen from time to time until it reached \$6.76 in September, 1915, and at present stands at \$6.16.

I have received an unofficial report that the two factories above named during the last year have made a net income of 21%. Heretofore the flat rate paid the farmers for beets was \$4.50 per ton; this year it has been raised to \$5. Notwithstanding this additional 50 cents per ton paid the farmer, I am informed that the rise in sugar has increased the receipts of the two factories above named by something like \$240,000 during the past year. *New Factories About to be Built.*

In consequence of the conditions thus stated, a sugar factory is about to be built at Chatham, some 60 miles to the south of here. Its estimated capacity is to be 1,000 tons of beets per day, while negotiations are rapidly assuming shape for another factory at Petrolea, 18 miles to the southeast, with a capacity of 800 tons per day. I am informed that the machinery for this plant will be obtained from a defunct plant across the line in Michigan.

Climatic and soil conditions are excellent for sugar-beet production in this portion of Ontario, and doubtless beet-sugar factories will multiply and expand with the increase of population and consequent sugar consumption of the country. The most serious drawback is to induce the farmer to raise the sufficient quantity of beets. He is perfectly in accord with the idea as it pays him well, and, if anything, proves helpful to his land. But the farmer is handicapped in not being always able to obtain the necessary help.

The work of beet culture is more or less distasteful to the average native laborer. Hence he is obliged largely to depend on foreign labor or plant only such area as he and his family can tend incident to other farm duties. Belgians and Russians have proved the most satisfactory help in this connection, and I am satisfied the factory managers anticipate being able to secure a greater sufficiency of this class of labor at the cessation of the present world war.—*Consul Fred. C. Slater, Sarnia, Ontario.*

WAR RESTRICTIONS IN THE SUGAR MACHINERY TRADE

One is very reluctant to suggest anything which even indirectly detracts from the overwhelming urgency of munitions production as compared with the fulfilment of commercial orders; but unless the war is to be financed entirely on the savings of the country—that is, on its capital, and not on its income too, it is very desirable that the Government even in the stress of prosecuting the war to a victorious termination, should not overlook possibilities for trade, and should keep an open eye on cases where owing to official restrictions the completion of a contract is prevented through a difficulty affecting a very small part of the order. In particular, the export trade should come in for their special assistance, as it is only by exports that we are able to meet the cost of the immense bulk of imports without sending gold abroad. We are importing at pretty stiff prices practically all the sugar we consume, and in normal times this would be partly counterbalanced by exports of sugar machinery. Just now, as we said above, such exports are not working normally; but it lies with the Government to determine carefully how far short of the normal these shall be, and a little judicious adjustment might facilitate matters considerably. At present sugar machinery makers have to contend much with red tape which hampers them in obtaining needful supplies of copper and brass tubes, especially copper. To export these permits are required, and the delay in getting these is frequently excessive. The proportion of copper tubes is comparatively small in a sugar factory, yet we understand many thousands of pounds worth of plant have been held up in various works for want of the necessary supply

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

of a few pounds worth of copper tubing to enable the work to be completed and shipped in time for a coming crop. Apart from new orders, there are numerous cases of urgent repair work suffering like delays, work to the order of planters who have contracted with our Government to supply them with sugar, and which repairs or renewals are essential to enable the sugar manufacturers to produce the sugar promised.

It is all the more important that sugar machinery engineers should not suffer without a very good cause from such delays, inasmuch as the orders they receive are usually placed with a view to their being ready for a given season, and any failure to deliver in time for

that season may not only be disastrous to the planter but may prejudice the manufacturer in his eyes for any future orders. It may also in the case of sugar interests within the Empire result in failure to obtain monetary profits which otherwise would be a welcome addition to the wealth of the Empire when that wealth means everything in our present struggle. For these reasons it is earnestly to be hoped that the Board of Trade and the Minister of Munitions will not shelve consideration of these matters on the ground that the war problem is too pressing. Any such restricted policy might in the end cost the country more than it gains.—*International Sugar Journal*.

THE NEW BRITISH SUGAR DUTIES

The revised sugar duties provided for in the Budget presented to the House of Commons by Mr. McKenna on September 21st and passed into law are as follows:

	Customs		Excise	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Sugar of a polarization exceeding 98 degrees, the cwt.	0	9 4	0	7 0
Sugar of a polarization not exceeding 76 degrees, the cwt. and intermediate duties varying between 4s. 4d. and 4s. 6d. on sugar of a polarization not exceeding 98 degrees and exceeding 76 degrees;	0	4 6	0	3 4
Molasses (including all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be tested by the polariscope):—				
If containing 70 per cent or more of sweetening matter, the cwt.	0	5 11	0	4 5
If containing less than 70 per cent and more than 50 per cent of sweetening matter, the cwt.	0	4 3	0	3 2
If containing not more than 50 per cent of sweetening matter, the cwt.	0	2 1	0	1 7
Glucose:—				
Solid, the cwt.	0	5 11	0	5 11
Liquid, the cwt.	0	4 3	0	4 3
Saccharin (including substances of a like nature or use), the oz. and so in proportion for any less quantity.	0	3 0	0	3 0

The effect of these rates of duty is to give to British manufactured sugar a preference of 2s. 4d. per cwt. or not far short of the maximum allowable under the provisions of the Surtax fixed by the Brussels Sugar Convention.

It is also provided that in future any manufacturer of sugar within the United Kingdom will have to take out annually a license costing £1.

The new rate on sugar is equivalent to 1d. per lb. but owing to an arrangement made with the Royal Commission of Sugar Supplies the price of sugar is to be reduced sufficiently to allow the increased cost to the consumer to be no more than ½d. per lb. The anticipated Revenue from the increase in the Sugar Tax is put at £11,700,000 for a full year's consumption, as compared with about £3,000,000 under the old rates.—*International Sugar Journal*.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

DUTY ON CUBAN SUGAR.

Mr. E. F. Atkins, in an address on "Cuba—Past, Present and Future," is quoted as stating:

"The continuance of the high rate of duty on sugar will unduly stimulate late domestic beet production at the expense of our refining industry, and of the Cuban producers, who largely provide the refiners with their raw material.

"With the opening of the Panama Canal and the recent reduction of transcontinental railroad freight rates to meet water competition, there is no longer need of the present high protection; the California producers of beet sugar are producing granulated sugar at an average cost, we may say, of 3 cents per lb., and shipping it into Philadelphia and New York at an all-rail rate of 75 cents per hundred.

"A reduction of duty from a cent per pound to three-quarters of a cent would afford more than ample protection to the domestic interests, and would produce a revenue of fully \$33,000,000.

"The collections during the last fiscal year, to June 30, were some \$49,500,000, out of which was returned in drawbacks for refined sugar exported to Europe \$5,400,000, leaving in round numbers \$44,000,000 of net revenue to the United States. Should it be imperative to raise more than \$33,000,000 from sugar I would urge the imposition of an internal revenue tax, upon all refined sugars, which has long been in vogue in European countries, and known as the "consumption tax;" such a measure would be strictly for revenue, the law could easily be repealed when the need no longer existed, or the rate could be increased or decreased to meet requirements, without throwing the whole sugar industry of the Western Hemisphere out of gear.

"This tax would be collected at equal rate from refiners, planters and sugar manufacturers throughout the United States, and upon all imports of refined sugar whether foreign or from our colonial possessions. Such a measure would leave our trade relations with Cuba undisturbed, with a reduced differential amounting to about 19c. per 100 pounds, and under such conditions the United States could hold its large and increasing export business with Cuba against its European competitors when the war is ended; otherwise a

great part of this business will be lost as Cuba, like all other countries, will eventually buy where she can buy the cheapest.

CUBA

A native mechanic of Las Cruces, in the province of Santa Clara, named Felino Villarreal, has invented a centrifugal machine for use in the manufacture of sugar, and it is said to be capable of greatly increasing the output. Already steps have been taken to secure the patent throughout the United States, and some of the various British-owned sugar *estancias* are making experiments with the apparatus. At the important port of Santiago-de-Cuba a new and imposing aqueduct is to be constructed according to the plans of the well-known local firm of engineers, Messrs. Vega and Duke, at the cost of \$1,624,000 (say, £324,800). The annual cost of upkeep and operation is estimated at \$32,500 (say, £6,500). The population of Santiago to-day is about 60,000, but the plans adopted make allowance for a water supply for 96,000. The new waterworks are to be built so as to furnish from 6,000,000 to 18,000,000 gallons of water daily. All the water used is to be passed through settling and purifying reservoirs with the exception of the subterranean waters of the valley of San Juan and those of Mogota and Bocanao. It will take two years to complete the construction of the new aqueduct.—*The Engineer*, London.

GUANTANAMO SUGAR COMPANY

Reports are current that promoters are working with a view to merging the Guantnamo Sugar Company and the South Porto Rico Sugar Company. The proposed plan would result in a greater concentration of the sources of sugar supply, and it is thought that the recent erratic fluctuations in the price of raw sugar have made the backers of this plan believe that this would tend to make the price of raw sugar more stable and would, furthermore, have the effect of producing a large output at a great saving. The South Porto Rico Sugar Company has under cultivation 19,000 acres of sugar land, the greater part of which is in Porto Rico. In Santo Domingo this company has about 5,000 acres under cultivation. The company has outstanding

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

\$3,708,500 preferred stock and \$3,371,000 common stock. The dividends on the common stock were 4% for 1914, and the dividends on the preferred stock 8% cumulative. The earnings for the year 1915 have not yet been given to the public, but they are understood to be largely in excess of 4% on common. The Guantanamo Sugar Company owns about 35,000 acres of sugar land near Guantanamo, Cuba, and its earnings, as shown by the report, have been very large for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

A NEW CUBAN BAGGING FIBER

Experiments are being carried on in Cuba with the fiber of a plant locally known as "malva blanca," which is said to produce an ideal fabric for sugar bags. According to the Habana correspondent of *Sugar*, the fiber is soft and silky, possesses a tensile strength greater than hemp, is capable of close weaving, and not susceptible to shrinkage if wet. No special machines are required for handling the fiber, those adapted for spinning and weaving hemp, jute or henequen being suitable for malva blanca.

CUBAN COMMERCIAL MATTERS

CUBAN CONTRACT

The Caibarien-Remedios Water Works Company, of Caibarien, Cuba, has appointed as their fiscal agents J. G. White & Co., Inc., 43 Exchange Place, New York, and awarded contract for the engineering to the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, of 43 Exchange Place, N. Y. Construction is to be started immediately, and will probably be completed within one year. The contract calls for a gravity system water supply from a series of springs, the main pipe line extending from the springs, through Remedios, to the city of Caibarien. In all, the system will require approximately 37 miles of pipe line to properly cover the two cities, and the cost of the entire development will be between \$400,000 and \$450,000. Caibarien is located in the Province of Santa Clara, on the north coast of Cuba, and is one of the largest shipping ports on the Island.

CUBA TO CONSERVE GOLD

At a meeting of bankers and merchants in Havana it was resolved to urge President Menocal to decree that the government shall pay the cost of converting Spanish gold, which is not legal tender after November, into Cuban coin rather than let Cuba lose the gold.

It is estimated that the value of the gold is \$25,000,000.

CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY

It is stated on good authority that the Cuba Railroad Company has purchased the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad Line, which connects Camaguey with Nuevitas. The amount paid for this railroad is understood to be \$3,000,000.

CUBAN DISTILLING COMPANY

It is reported that this company proposes the shipment of molasses between Cuba and American ports, principally by means of molasses barges, which will be towed from Cuba to American ports by tug boats. One tug and two barges will be placed in commission shortly.

NEW FREIGHT LINE

According to press reports, a new line of freight steamers is to be established to run between Genoa, Italy, and Havana, Cuba, the steamers to be under the Italian flag.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE

The United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., announces an examination to be held on Nov. 30th, 1915, for a special agent, qualified as a Latin-American trade expert, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, salary \$3,000 per year, traveling expenses and subsistence when he is absent on official business to be allowed.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

HAVANA TOBACCO CONDITIONS

The larger factories have enough orders on hand to even seat more cigar-makers, temporarily at least, but the smaller concerns are still complaining that the number of orders coming forward is in no proportion to what it should be with the holiday season fast approaching. In former years, before the war, nearly all of the factories in Havana were rushed with orders at this period and most of them were obliged to work seven days a week in order to fill their contracts and get shipments out on time. This is not the case at present, and our manufacturers are glad if they can work six days a week, by giving their cigar makers an opportunity to work on full time, without any restriction as to the number of cigars delivered at the end of the day. Whether this activity will last any longer than about six weeks more is hard to forecast, although the probabilities are, that a slacker season may set in early in December.

The United States is the best customer for Havana manufacturers at present, although up to now Great Britain continues to send us some more orders, principally for the higher priced cigars. The neutral countries evidently have increased their trade considerably, at the expense of Germany, as the latter country is cut off from direct importations, owing to the vigilance of the British fleet. Trade with South American Republics continues to improve slowly, but steadily. Spain, France, Canada and Australia, while sending some orders, are however greatly behind in their importations of Cuban cigars, as compared with ante bellum times. Even if peace should be declared soon, which is extremely doubtful, the exhaustion of all the belligerent nations will be such that the reconstruction work will require many years to come, therefore the prospects for the future are by no means bright, as there is no denying, that cigars from Havana are an article of luxury, and as strict economy will be the rule among all classes of society, the consumption is likely to be perforce extremely limited. At least this is the opinion of some of the leading manufacturers, who are thinking ahead of the times to come.

The local leaf market has been quieter the past week, as no Northern buyers have ar-

rived this week, and the only buyers have been some of the commission merchants, who had orders from some of their clients, and the Cuban Land and Leaf Tobacco Co., which has continued to purchase for the cigarette factories of the Henry Clay & Bock & Co. A few of the local cigar manufacturers are continually on the look-out for suitable vegas of last year's Vuelta Abajo growth. Prices rule firm, and the universal belief of the leaf dealers in Havana is that better figures are bound to be paid as the season advances.—*Havana Correspondence Tobacco.*

CUBAN TOBACCO

Many complaints have been made to the Department of State of Cuba in regard to the exportation of Cuban tobacco seeds. Cuban tobacco seeds have been used with much success in the United States, and it is further reported that in Uruguay and the Argentine experiments have been made with large quantities of Cuban tobacco seed, and these efforts have been so successful that it is requested that the exportation of Cuban tobacco seeds be absolutely prohibited.

TOBACCO

The U. S. imports of tobacco were 729,900 pounds in 1847. These imports increased the next year to more than three million pounds. Imports continued to show a general increase and reached 21 million pounds in 1890, 40 million pounds in 1907, 68 million pounds in 1913, and fell to 61 million pounds in 1914. Cuba is the source of about one-half of the tobacco imports. Other countries supplying large quantities are Germany, the Netherlands, Asiatic and European Turkey, and the United Kingdom.—*U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

ADULTERATED WINES

An investigation of the quality of wines sold in Cuba is now being made, and samples will be sent to the National Laboratory for analysis. Should any wine sold be found to have been mislabeled or to have been adulterated, it would be immediately confiscated by the Health Department.

THE SUGAR REVIEW

Specially written for The Cuba Review by Willett & Gray, New York, N. Y.

Our last review for this Magazine was dated October 7th, 1915.

At that date Cuba Centrifugal sugar of 96° test was quoted at 3.76c. per lb. duty paid, and is now 4.58c. per lb., showing an advance for the month under review of 13-16c. per lb. and more than recovering the ¾c. per lb. decline noted in our last review for the preceding month.

This unexpected large upward reaction to a declining trend market, generally expected toward the end of every sugar campaign year, was brought about by certain abnormal conditions that could not be foreseen.

With the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury as announced on October 7th, and included in our last review, that it was his intention to ask Congress on its assembling in December to continue the present duties on sugar after the 1st of May next, there came a decided change in the program of the domestic beet refined sugar factories as to the disposal of their product.

From being anxious to sell as fast as made so as to be out of the market by May 1st, 1916, they became convinced that the low price obtainable by pressure would be greatly improved by withdrawal from such markets as absorbed the freights to a large extent, leaving those eastern markets to be supplied by the cane refiners sugar.

This course opened up another new and abnormal condition, for cane refiners anticipating a large and persistent competition from the domestic beet interest for above reason had allowed their supplies of raw sugars to run exceedingly low, and the necessity of renewing such, at a time when the remaining balances of crops and stocks were largely in the hands of operators and strong sugar planters, became the immediate cause of the rather extraordinary rise in raw sugar prices at a time when declines were more likely to be looked for.

A congested state of the trade in both raws and refined resulted. It has been extremely difficult to obtain prompt deliveries of raws to refineries either from store or from Cuba, and equally difficult to make shipments of refined promptly to the country. The paying of advanced prices has not been sufficient to overcome these congested transportation difficulties, and so long as they continue the higher level of values of both raws and refined must continue.

At this writing there is but small desire to sell raw sugar at the current quotation of 4.58c. per lb., notwithstanding that new sugars from the Cuba crop are coming nearer every day, and can be had for early deliveries of January at ½c. per lb. below present market values, which difference in market values must be equalized or disappear during the next month of December.

It is, however, not to be expected that the new Cuba crop of early deliveries will be bought by our refiners at much below their present values, inasmuch as Europe has already paid quite full prices free on board for January-March deliveries, which they would not have done unless the prices bought at are less than they can secure sugar at elsewhere in the cane sugar world.

Taking altogether the present outlook is for Cuban planters to have another phenomenal level of high prices for their coming crop production of some 3,000,000 tons.

Cane Refined Granulated advanced correspondingly with raw sugars from 4.90c. less 2% on October 7th to 5.50c. less 2% at this writing.

WILLETT & GRAY.

New York, November 8, 1915.

AUTOMOBILES TO CUBA—YEARS ENDED JUNE 30

	<i>Commercial Automobiles</i>		<i>Passenger Automobiles</i>		<i>Auto Parts</i>			
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Value	Value		
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915		
Exported to Cuba . .	19	21	\$35,000	297	1,359	\$746,000	\$48,000	\$101,000

REVISTA AZUCARERA

Escrita expresamente para la Cuba Review por Willett & Gray, de Nueva York.

Nuestra última reseña para esta publicación estaba fechada el 7 de Octubre de 1915.

En esa fecha el azúcar centrífugo de Cuba polarización 96° se cotizaba á 3.76c. la libra derechos pagados, y ahora se cotiza á 4.58c. la libra, mostrando una alza durante el mes bajo reseña de 13-16c. la libra, y más que recobrando la baja de ¾c. la libra anotada en nuestra última reseña por el mes anterior.

Esta grande reacción inesperada hacia un mercado con tendencia á la baja, esperada generalmente hacia el final de todo año de campaña azucarera, se produjo por ciertas condiciones anormales que no pudieron ser previstas.

Con la decisión del Secretario de Hacienda, según se anunció el 7 de Octubre, y manifestado en nuestra última revista, de que era su intención el pedir al Congreso al reunirse en diciembre de que continuara los derechos actuales del azúcar después del primero de mayo próximo, tuvo lugar un cambio en el proyecto de las refinerías del azúcar de remolacha del país respecto á la disposición de su producto.

De ansiosos que estaban por vender tan pronto como el azúcar estuviese refinada para que estuviera fuera del mercado el primero de mayo de 1916, los refinadores se convencieron de que el bajo precio obtenible por ventas forzadas mejoraría grandemente retirándose de aquellos mercados que en gran manera absorbieran los cargamentos, dejando que los mercados del este fueran surtidos por el azúcar de los refinadores de caña.

Este curso hizo surgir otro estado nuevo y anormal, pues los refinadores de azúcar de caña, anticipando una grande y persistente competencia de los interesados en el azúcar de remolacha del país por los motivos ya expresados, habían dejado que sus existencias de azúcares crudos llegaran á un punto extremadamente bajo, y la necesidad de renovar dichas existencias en ocasión en que el resto de las cosechas y existencias estaban en gran manera en manos de los especuladores y de los plantadores de azúcar más poderosos, produjo la causa inmediata de una alza algo extraordinaria en los precios del azúcar centrífugo en ocasión en que era más bien de esperarse una baja.

De ahí resultó un estado de acumulación en el comercio tanto de azúcar crudo como refinado. Ha sido sumamente difícil el obtener prontas entregas de azúcar crudo á las refinerías, ya sea de almacén ó de Cuba, é igualmente difícil el hacer prontos embarques de azúcar refinado al interior. El pagar precios altos no ha sido suficiente para contrarrestar las dificultades en la interrupción del transporte, y en tanto que eso continúe debe continuar el más alto nivel en los precios tanto de los azúcares crudos como de los refinados.

Al hacer esta reseña hay muy poco deseo por vender azúcar crudo á la cotización corriente de 4.58c. la libra, á pesar, de que se estan acercando más y más cada día los nuevos azúcares de la zafra de Cuba, y quede conseguirse para tempranas entregas de enero á ½c. la libra por bajo de los precios actuales del mercado, cuya diferencia en los precios del mercado debe igualarse ó desaparecer durante el próximo mes de Diciembre.

Sin embargo, no es de esperarse que las tempranas entregas de la nueva zafra de Cuba sean compradas por nuestros refinadores á un precio mucho más bajo de los precios actuales, una vez que Europa ya ha pagado precios bastante buenos por las entregas libre á bordo de enero á marzo, lo cual no hubiera hecho á menos que los precios á que lo han comprado fueran más bajos de lo que pueden conseguir azúcar en otras partes en los mercados de azúcar de caña.

Considerado en conjunto, la perspectiva al presente es que los plantadores de Cuba tendrán otro nivel fenomenal de altos precios para su venidera zafra de producción de 3,000,000 toneladas.

El azúcar de caña refinado granulado subió correlativamente con los azúcares centrífugos de 4.90c. menos 2% el 7 de Octubre á 5.50c. menos 2% á estas fechas.

WILLETT & GRAY.

Nueva York, Noviembre 8 de 1915.

Cable Address: "Turnure"

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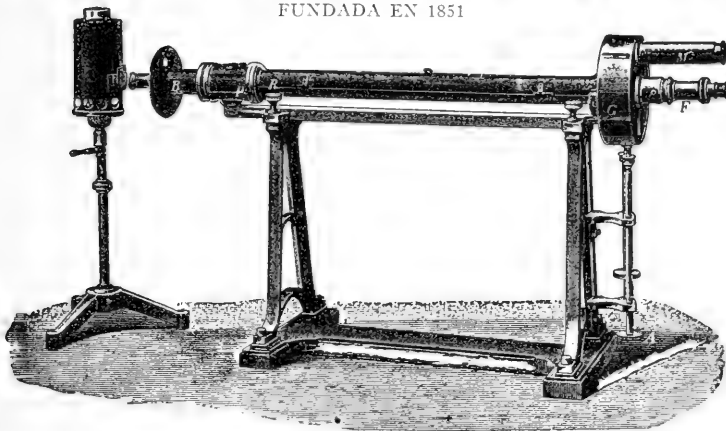
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IMPORTS OF LAMPS INTO CUBA

The following table shows the total value of the imports of electric lamps into Cuba from 1910 to 1914, inclusive, and the amounts received from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, United Kingdom, and United States, according to the official returns of these countries

	Total imports	Germany	Austria-Hungary	Netherlands	United Kingdom	United States
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Electric lamps, glass:						
1910	96,218	23,262	1,425	5,644	619	56,677
1911	125,801	41,345	1,304	1,807	423	64,395
1912	116,786	59,817	1,628	2,256	494	43,051
1913	138,984	75,594	2,193	9,959	188	44,345
1914	125,229	71,287	2,075	8,540	450	42,281

G. Washington's REFINED Coffee

G. Washington's Refined Coffee bears the same relation to the coffee bean that pure granulated sugar bears to the sugar cane. All the fibrous matter, all the disturbing oils and acids are refined away—only the pure **Crystalized Goodness** of the coffee remains—the part with the flavor. ALL FOOD STORES.

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By T. S. ROMERO

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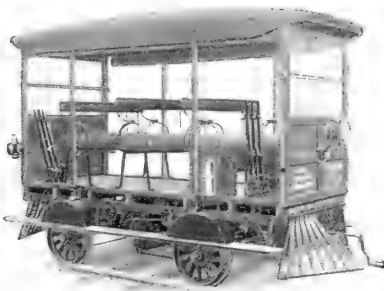
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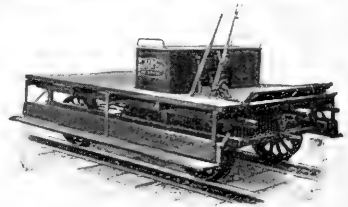
MIDVALE STEEL COMPANY

According to press reports, the Midvale Steel Company has been negotiating for the purchase of extensive ore lands in Cuba. The company, it is said, has an option for the purchase of an ore tract with estimated deposits of 300,000,000 tons.



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Fabricamos equipos para Ferrocarriles é Ingenios, que incluyen Carritos de Mano, Carretillas, Gatos, Cambia vías y Ranas



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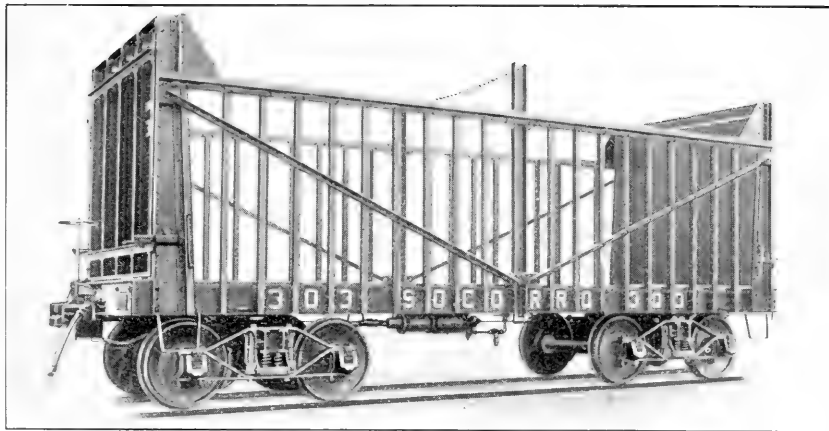
Earnings of the Santiago Electric Light & Traction Company for the month of September:

	1915	1914
September gross	\$39,182	\$37,953
September net	19,493	18,562
1st 9 months gross	346,900	344,012
1st 9 months net	168,861	170,635

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HAVANA

CAPITAL..... \$500,000
SURPLUS..... 250,000

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REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

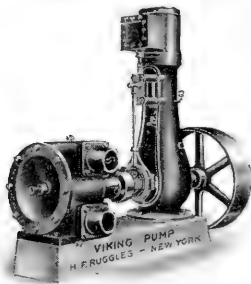
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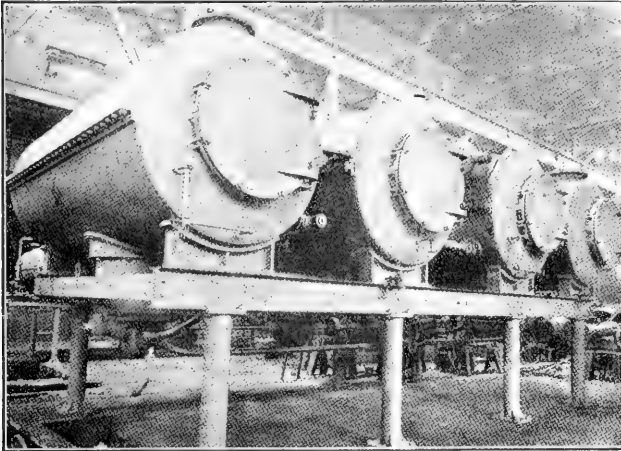
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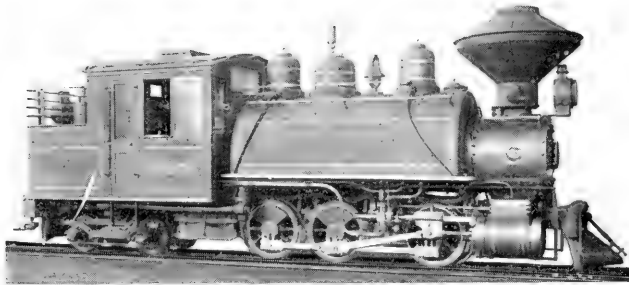
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